



Draft Statement of Accounts

For the year ending
31 March 2023

Draft accounts subject to audit

Statement of Accounts

For the year ending 31st March 2023

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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 2022/23 Statement of Accounts, which reports the Authority's financial performance during the year and its financial position at 31st March 2023. 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 2022/23 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2022/23.

Organisational overview

The Council currently comprises 57 elected councillors representing 20 wards. The current political composition of the Council as of May 2023 is:

Labour: 31 councillors

Liberal Democrats: 17 councillors

Conservative: 7 councillors

Merton Park Ward Independent Residents: 2 councillors

The Council, at its meeting on 2nd March 2022, approved the Business Plan for 2022 - 2026 which sets out five strategic priorities and each meeting of the Council receives a report providing an update on performance against one of the Council's strategic themes.

The Business Plan sets out how the Council will deliver its ambition with five strategic priorities to shape and guide delivery

- i. Maintaining excellent education and skills for all ages and needs;
- ii. Promote a dynamic, connected and inclusive community and economy with safe, vibrant high streets and jobs for our residents;
- iii. Support residents who are most in need and promote the safety and wellbeing of all our communities;
- iv. Ensure a clean and environmentally sustainable borough with inclusive open spaces where people can come together and enjoy a variety of natural life;
- v. Work to make Merton a fairer, more equal borough and support those on lower income by tackling poverty and fighting for quality affordable housing

Achievement of these strategic priorities will have extensive engagement with residents, voluntary groups and businesses at their core, building on our partnerships and alliances to reach a common goal.

Climate Change Strategy

In November 2020, the Council approved Merton's Climate Strategy and Action Plan which aims to make Merton a net-zero carbon borough by 2050. The Council is taking a range of actions to reduce our carbon footprint and are asking residents and local businesses to consider taking actions of their own. The Climate Strategy and Action Plan forms Merton's response to our declaration of a climate emergency, which set net zero carbon targets of 2050 for the borough and 2030 for the Council. This 30 year plan sets out our vision for Merton in 2050 and the key actions required to get to net-zero carbon across four thematic areas (the Green Economy, Buildings and Energy, Transport and Greening Merton), as well as how the Council is going to decarbonise its own operations by 2030. The Council has identified some resources and actions to achieve the targets set and this will need to be monitored carefully in future years.

The Council is committed to working towards two carbon reduction targets. The first is to produce net-zero emissions in the borough by 2050. Meeting this target is consistent with current national legislation and the Mayor of London's climate action plan, but our aim will be to achieve the target sooner if possible. The second is a more ambitious target to achieve net-zero emissions across the Council's buildings and services by 2030. Both targets are extremely challenging. Nonetheless, council has successfully delivered the following during the year:

- Invested additional £2million to increase capacity to deliver the Climate Strategy & Action;
- Recruited new Climate Engagement Officer;
- Delivered a range of climate engagement activities including the Canons Summer Fair in June 2022;
- Held World Car Free Day activities in September 2022;
- Hosted Merton's Schools Climate Conference in November 2022;
- Launched Merton's new Schools Climate Network and Charter, and
- Supported community-led climate action in Merton

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 was organised into four directorates during 2022/23:

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

Following a senior management review carried out by the Chief Executive, Council on 21 September 2022 approved a senior council restructure and the creation of the following executive director roles;

- 1) Executive Director of Innovation and Change
- 2) Executive Director of Adult Social Care, Integrated Care and Public Health
- 3) Executive Director of Environment, Civic Pride and Climate
- 4) Executive Director of Housing and Sustainable Development
- 5) Executive Director of Finance and Digital
- 6) Executive Director of Children, Lifelong Learning and Families

Financial performance

Revenue Summary

Outturn

The Authority's 2022/23 financial performance is summarised by the table below

	Current Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Department			
Corporate Services	15,047	14,855	(192)
Children, Schools & Families	69,180	71,567	2,387
Community & Housing	70,375	71,004	629
Environment & Regeneration	20,078	25,505	5,427
Net Service Expenditure	174,680	182,931	8,251
Corporate Provisions	(5,608)	(15,821)	(10,213)
Total General Fund	169,072	167,110	(1,962)
Grants	(25,166)	(25,596)	(430)
Business Rates inc. Section 31 grant	(39,933)	(39,933)	0
Council Tax and Collection Fund	(103,973)	(103,973)	0
Funding	(169,072)	(169,502)	(430)
Net balance transferred to Reserves	0	(2,392)	(2,392)
<u>Reserves:</u>			
Strategic Priority Fund			2,392
Net balance transferred to Earmarked Reserves			2,392

The net service expenditure has an adverse variance of £8.251m which is offset by a favourable variance of £10.213m in corporate provisions and a favourable variance of £0.430m in funding. The overall revenue outturn for 2022/23 is a favourable position of £2.392m and this balance has been transferred to reserves.

Reserves

During 2022/23 usable reserves increased by £190.771m (120.1%) with a small increase in revenue reserves of £2.409m (1.9%) with capital reserves increasing by £188.4m (606.6%). The increase in capital reserves is mainly due to the capital receipt from the sale of CHAS 2013 Ltd. A detailed analysis of the change in earmarked revenue reserves:

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31st Mar 2021 £000	Transfers out 2021/22 £000	Transfers in 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/23 £000	Transfers in 2022/23 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2023 £000
General Fund:							
Balances held by schools	(11,728)	568	(392)	(11,552)	3,616	(22)	(7,958)
General Fund Balances	(14,000)	0	0	(14,000)	0	0	(14,000)
Earmarked reserves	(83,937)	23,688	(35,659)	(95,908)	20,798	(22,495)	(97,606)
Business Rates & TIG	(14,418)	29,280	(21,181)	(6,319)	524	(4,831)	(10,625)
Total General Fund	(124,084)	53,536	(57,232)	(127,780)	24,939	(27,348)	(130,189)
Capital:							
Capital Receipts Reserves (CRR)	(451)	3,448	(2,997)	0	20,318	(205,763)	(185,445)
Capital Grants Unapplied (CGU)	(25,443)	7,179	(12,785)	(31,049)	5,228	(8,146)	(33,966)
Total Capital	(30,237)	10,627	(15,782)	(31,049)	25,546	(213,909)	(219,411)
Total Usable Reserves	(92,366)	64,163	(73,014)	(158,829)	50,485	(241,256)	(349,600)

Analysis of main changes in Earmarked Revenue Reserves	
<u>Earmarked Reserves</u>	£000
Outstanding Council Programme Board	1,276
Repairs and renewals fund	(757)
Balancing the Budget Reserve	8,031
Local Land Charges Reserve	501
Corporate Services Reserve	791
Spending Review Reserve (Cover for DSG deficit)	(7,526)
COVID-19 Year End balances	1,389
Adult Social Care Grants	665
Public health grant reserve	(592)
Children & education grants	(523)
Housing GF grants	548
Business Rates & Taxation Income Guarantee scheme (TIG)	(4,306)
Homes for Ukraine	(4,411)
Civic Pride Fund	601
Community care reserve	590
Cost of Living Reserve	599
Income Loss Protection Reserve	(5,000)
Schools PFI Fund	1,120
(Other movement in Reserves > +/-) £0.5m)	1,000
Net Movement in Earmarked Revenue Reserves 2022/23	(6,003)

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, the impact of a recession, and more recently the global pandemic and the current cost of living crisis. Over recent years the Council has faced two major issues that have had a significant potential impact on the Council's financial outlook, the scale of the financial implications of COVID-19 and the growing DSG deficit. Following on from this there is now the cost of living crisis driven by high inflation levels and utilities costs and lending support to the fallout from the war in Ukraine.

The Council's robust monitoring and financial planning has ensured that financial resilience has been maintained throughout this difficult period. Without sound and prudent financial management the council would not have been in as good a position to address these major issues as it currently is.

In addition, the Council received a significant capital receipt from the disposal of CHAS 2013 Ltd. Anticipated interest income from investment of this money has reduced the pressure from ongoing inflationary pressures and enabled the Council to manage the cost of a major unforeseen incidents.

The Council will continue to update the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) during the business planning process for future years with an analysis of the impact of high inflation on council services over the next four years and beyond. In addition, it will be important to continue to closely monitor the implementation of the DSG Safety Valve Agreement to ensure that the deficit is cleared by 2026/27. The changing environment and addressing climate change is also likely to result in the Council reviewing the services it provides, its delivery models, and outcomes when addressing these challenging budget issues.

Risks

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

1. Cost of Living and High Inflation including future pay awards

During 2022/23, inflation continued to remain significantly higher than the government's 2% target with CPI inflation increasing by 10.1% and RPI inflation by 13.5%. Whilst this is expected to fall during 2023/24 and thereafter back to the 2% target there are continuing risks.

The 2023/24 budget includes 3% for pay increases and 3% for prices. Each 1% increase on pay costs c. £1m and 1% on prices costs c. £1.5m so continuing high levels of inflation will inevitably have an impact on the Council's financial position, although action has been taken to provide contingencies and reserves in the short term to mitigate against increased costs due to inflation.

Already based on union pay claims submitted for 2023/24 and the employers' response to date, the provision for pay is expected to come under pressure. The Council has made a provision for excess inflation of £5.2m in 2023/24 which will help to mitigate the pressure but it will be necessary to monitor the situation closely during the year.

2. DSG Deficit – The Council reached an agreement with the Government (Department for Education) in March 2022 and signed a DSG Safety Valve Agreement to implement a DSG Management plan to reach a positive in-year balance on its DSG Account by the end of 2026-27. As reported in monthly monitoring the Council is on target to achieve this by the deadline.
3. Social Care –The Council has provided for significant additional financial support to be allocated to social care in recent years. Within Merton, there are particular pressures where the cost of agency social workers and high cost of social care placements are creating pressures which need to be monitored closely. There are significant ongoing financial and workforce pressures, including significant vacancy rates across the sector. Most older people are healthy; however, an aging population leads to increasing complexity of need due to several long term conditions (co-morbidities) and dementia, sensory impairment, frailty, and loneliness/isolation.
4. Ukraine crisis
The Council has reacted positively in support of the Ukrainian refugees arising from the war with Russia but there will inevitably be ongoing implications for the demand for Council services.
5. Central Government policy including Brexit
Although the UK voted to leave the EU seven years ago the implementation of Brexit and impact on the national economy are still uncertain and this continues to be the case. There will inevitably be an impact on local government finance and it is important that the Council is proactive and able to respond to changing circumstances as they arise. The Council's approach to medium term financial planning is flexible and able to adapt to take on board changes.

Government funding for local government services is subject to changes arising from the delayed Fair Funding Review and possible changes to the Business Rates as a source of funding. Any financial implications arising from these will be reflected in future Government Spending Reviews, Budgets and Local Government Finance settlements and incorporated into the MTFS accordingly. 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 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 is taking longer to replace than expected and may never return to previous levels.

Pressures from the pandemic whilst significantly reduced have been replaced by those caused by the Ukraine war and the cost of living crisis and high inflation.

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:

- Addressing the remaining financial implications of COVID-19
- Delivering the DSG Deficit Safety Valve Agreement by 2026/27
- Delivering services within a high inflation and utilities cost environment
- The current economic position
- Demand pressures on the budget including social care and Ukraine
- Identifying and achieving cost and income improvements
- Risks to Government funding levels, particularly in light of delays to the Fair Funding Review
- Uncertainty over the future of Business Rates as a sustainable source of local government funding

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

Understandably, in the past three years the Government has concentrated effort and resources on firstly tackling COVID-19 and then providing financial support towards the energy and cost of living crises and ongoing double-digit inflation. The Council will have many issues to consider when reviewing and refreshing its Medium Term Financial Strategy

Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Reset

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. Spending needs were last updated in 2013/14 and were based on data from as far back as 2011. Reform was originally planned for 2019 but has consistently been delayed.

In its Local Government Finance Policy Statement published in December 2022 the government said that "In the longer-term, our ambitions for Levelling Up the country require us to assess our commitments to update local government funding. The government had previously committed to carry out a Review of Relative Needs and

Resources and a reset of accumulated business rates growth. Whilst we can confirm that these will not be implemented in this Spending Review period, the government remains committed to improving the local government finance landscape in the next Parliament.” This means a delay until 2025-26 at the earliest.

Local Government Finance Settlement 2024-25

In its Local Government Finance Policy Statement published in December 2022 the government announced that “for 2024-25, the core council tax referendum principles will continue the same as 2023-24. We can confirm that the referendum limit for increases to council tax will remain at 3% per year. In addition, local authorities with social care responsibilities will be able to increase the adult social care precept by up to 2% per year. Councils can set higher increases if they wish via the consent of a local referendum.

The core settlement will continue in a similar manner for 2024-25. The major grants will continue as set out for 2023-24: Revenue Support Grant will continue and be uplifted in line with Baseline Funding Levels; the Social Care Grant and other social care grants will increase as set out at the Autumn Statement. We will proceed with Business Rates Pooling in 2024-25.

The government will also set out the position of New Homes Bonus ahead of the 2024-25 local government finance settlement.

The impact of Brexit over the medium term

Although the UK voted to leave the EU seven years ago there is still a high level of uncertainty about implementation and the resulting implications for interest rates, inflation, and impact on the local economy which will have consequences for local authority finances.

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 the cost of living crisis, high utilities costs and uncertainty over future levels of government support given the need to return national finances to pre-pandemic levels.

In its Local Government Finance Policy Statement published in December 2022 the government said that “the government notes the significant increase in some local authority reserves over the 2 years of the pandemic. We encourage local authorities to consider how they can use their reserves to maintain services in the face of immediate inflationary pressures, taking account, of course, of the need to maintain appropriate levels of reserves to support councils’ financial sustainability and future investment. In order to support council members and local electorates to understand the reserves that their authorities are holding and what they are used for, we will also explore releasing a user-friendly publication of the reserves data currently collected in the Local Authority Revenue Expenditure and Financing Outturn statistics. We will consult with trusted partners, including the Local Government Association, about doing this.”

Social Care

The cost of social care, both adults and children will continue to be a pressure that requires careful monitoring. Despite increases in government funding there are pressures that will continue to impact including:-

- Increases in the National Living wage
- General inflation increases that exceed the increases in funding
- Difficulties in recruitment that lead to high levels of agency staff costs
- Demographic pressures resulting in increasing numbers of placements with an aging population with increasing complexity of need due to several long term conditions and dementia, sensory impairment, frailty, and loneliness/isolation.

Capital Summary

Capital investment amounted to £23.4m in 2022/23 (£21.8m in 2021/22). The programme was financed through the application of capital grants/contributions £13.7m (£14.9m in 2021/22), capital receipts £5.8m (£3.4m in 2021/22), internal borrowing £3.0m (£0.0m in 2021/22) and revenue contributions £0.8m (£3.5m in 2021/22). Capital receipts received in year totalled £5.8m (£3.0m in 2021/22). Receipts from the disposal of a subsidiary during the year were £185.4m.

Of the total £23.4m capital expenditure, £21.2m (£19.8m in 2021/22) was spent on the purchase/enhancement of property and £2.2m (£2.0m in 2021/22) was spent on revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.

Capital Investment Plans

The Council's capital investment budget for the next four years (approved in March 2023) and before slippage after outturn, is shown in the following table, alongside 2022/23 outturn. Capital investment is required both to maintain existing levels of service and to expand service provision in some areas

Department	Outturn 2022/23 £000s	Original Capital Budget (£000's)			
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Corporate Services	5,275	22,221	8,935	3,580	12,697
Community and Housing	1,014	5,952	11,442	16,452	9,685
Children, Schools & Families	8,268	8,033	8,737	3,479	3,400
Environment & Regeneration	8,808	16,479	14,487	33,613	10,169
Total	23,365	52,685	43,601	57,124	35,951

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

Capital projects aimed at service expansion	Original Capital Budget (£000's)			
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Affordable Housing Fund	5,000	5,000	10,000	9,000
Empty Homes Strategy	125	375	375	375
Supported Living	0	4,900	4,900	0
Special Educational Needs School Expansions	4,513	6,237	979	900
Morden Town Centre Regen	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
New Running Track	400	1,500	850	0
Total	10,038	20,012	19,104	12,275

Further information about capital investment plans can be found in the Council'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 2023). The Authority manages its cash in-house, placing deposits for periods ranging from overnight to 12 months depending on anticipated cash flow requirements.

As at 31 March 2023 the Authority held all of its available cash in short-term deposits £128.2m (2021/22 - £60.2m) and Money Market Funds £180m (2021/22 - £50m). The reason for the significant increase in cash balance is the capital receipt received from the sale of the wholly owned company sold in June 2022. Part of the proceeds will be deployed in the capital programme and to pay off long term debts in the coming years. Any remaining funds will be invested to generate returns in accordance with the Council's treasury management strategy.

During the year the Authority earned £4.8m of investment income from the deposits and cash balances placed. (2021/22 - £530k). This is a significant increase from investment income received in 2021/22 and from our budgeted income.

This is mainly due to the following two reasons.

- The Bank of England steep interest rate increase from 0.75% to 4.25% in the year.
- The one-off capital receipt from the sale of the wholly owned company

- Favourable rate received from the Money market funds and the short-term investments.

The Authority's property investments with the CCLA held a satisfactory return rate of around 4% throughout the year. The Authority completed another year without the need to make any new long-term borrowing. Borrowing was further reduced to £108.7m with £310k maturing in 2022/23. In the year the Authority paid £6.040m interest (£6.079m in 2021/22) 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 of 31 March 2023 the Fund's net asset value was £866m and it had 15,300 members in total.

The investments are still recovering from the impact from the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The investments are now starting to stabilise and having a well-diversified portfolio has helped the Merton Pension Fund to reduce any negative impact in the financial market.

The Council is the largest employer in the Merton Pension Fund (91%) and, as of 31 March 2023, there were 13,849 Council employees in the Fund. At the 2022 Triennial valuation the Fund was 109% despite the impact from Covid and Russia Ukraine War.

Financial Overview - Collection Fund

Under the legislative framework for the collection fund, billing authorities such as the Council, major preceptors such as the GLA and central government (for business rates) share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amounts of council tax and business rates collected could be more or less than predicted. In order to provide some certainty for budgetary arrangements, the Council's share of council tax and non-domestic rates proceeds for any year is based on the amount that it is estimated will be collected before the start of that year. Where these estimates are different from the actual amounts collected, the Council makes good any deficit or benefits from any surplus in the following year.

In 2020/21 and 2021/22, although the legislative framework was unchanged, the pandemic led to temporary exceptionally high collection fund deficits as government Section 31 grant support replaced income from business rates. In October 2021 the government announced further support via the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme which is reflected in Section 31 grant replacing business rate income in 2022/23.

Adjustments introduced to allow authorities to spread the estimated deficit on the 2020-21 Collection Fund over the three years from 2021-22 which will conclude in 2023/24.

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.

2021/22			Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Note	2022/23		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000			Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000
			Continuing Operations				
276,059	(202,751)	73,309	Children, Schools and Families	1	290,373	(208,919)	81,454
90,725	(26,038)	64,688	Community and Housing	1	99,676	(35,417)	64,260
129,562	(80,227)	49,335	Corporate Services	1	122,517	(72,868)	49,649
62,199	(43,842)	18,357	Environment and Regeneration	1	64,263	(39,815)	24,448
17,076	(13,871)	3,204	Public Health	1	13,220	(12,161)	1,060
575,621	(366,728)	208,893	Cost of services		590,049	(369,179)	220,870
		(1,983)	Other operating income and expenditure	3			(190,199)
		13,872	Financing and investment income and expenditure	4			7,282
		(184,746)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	5			(185,121)
		36,036	Deficit on Provision of Services				(147,168)
		(115,548)	(Surplus) on revaluation of non-current assets	17			31,125
		0	Impairment losses on non-current assets	17			0
		(91,047)	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	17, 32			(326,344)
		(206,595)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				(295,219)
		(170,559)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				(442,388)

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.

Movement in Reserves 2021/22	Note	General Fund Balances	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2021		(124,085)	(451)	(25,443)	(149,979)	(281,850)	(431,829)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2021/22</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		36,036	0	0	36,036	(206,595)	(170,559)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	18	(39,733)	451	(5,606)	(44,889)	44,889	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(3,697)	451	(5,606)	(8,852)	(161,707)	(170,559)
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward		(127,782)	(0)	(31,049)	(158,831)	(443,556)	(602,387)

Movement in Reserves 2022/23	Note	General Fund Balances	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2022		(127,782)	(0)	(31,049)	(158,831)	(443,557)	(602,387)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2022/23</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(147,168)	0	0	(147,168)	(295,219)	(442,388)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	18	144,759	(185,445)	(3,961)	(44,647)	44,647	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year (includes roundings)		(2,409)	(185,445)	(3,961)	(191,815)	(250,572)	(442,388)
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward		(130,191)	(185,446)	(35,010)	(350,647)	(694,129)	(1,044,775)

3. Balance Sheet

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

31 Mar 2022	Balance Sheet		31 March 2023
£000		Notes	£000
934,700	Property, Plant & Equipment	19	898,558
945	Heritage Assets	21	945
0	Long Term Investments	9&10	10,000
3,470	Intangible Assets	20	4,183
6,347	Long Term Debtors	7	6,797
945,461	Long Term Assets		920,483
70,162	Short Term Investments	9&10	128,198
0	Inventories		0
61,207	Short Term Debtors	7	63,816
0	Assets Held for Sale	22	0
89,907	Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	199,391
221,276	Current Assets		391,406
(1,308)	Short Term Borrowing	9&10	(14,691)
(108,973)	Short Term Creditors	8	(89,488)
(791)	Current Provisions	11	(520)
(111,072)	Current Liabilities		(104,699)
(6,511)	Provisions	11	(5,839)
(108,700)	Long Term Borrowing	9&10	(95,000)
(25,405)	Other Long Term Liabilities	9	(23,586)
(305,198)	Pension Liability	32	(18,798)
(7,463)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	6	(19,191)
(453,277)	Long Term Liabilities		(162,414)
602,387	Net Assets		1,044,775
(158,830)	Usable Reserves	16	(350,646)
(443,557)	Unusable Reserves	17	(694,129)
(602,387)	Total Reserves		(1,044,775)

Signed

Roger Kershaw - Interim Executive Director of Finance and Digital
31 May 2023

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.

2021/22 £000	Cash Flow Statement	Note	2022/23 £000
36,036	Net deficit on the provision of services		(147,168)
(64,244)	Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	15a	(38,989)
22,215	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	15b	209,724
(5,993)	Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	15c	23,567
17,608	Investing Activities	15d	(133,929)
(17,933)	Financing Activities	15e	878
(6,318)	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(109,484)
83,589	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		89,907
89,907	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	14	199,391

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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.

2021/22			Note1	2022/23		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES	DEPARTMENT	Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
66,389	6,920	73,309	Children, Schools and Families	71,567	9,887	81,454
73,440	(5,547)	67,892	Community and Housing (including Public Health)	71,004	(5,685)	65,319
10,638	38,698	49,335	Corporate Services	14,855	34,794	49,649
20,206	(1,849)	18,357	Environment and Regeneration	25,505	(1,057)	24,448
170,672	38,221	208,893	Sub-total - Cost of Services	182,931	37,939	220,870
(174,369)	1,512	(172,857)	Other income and expenditure	(185,340)	(182,698)	(368,038)
(3,697)	60,177	36,036	Deficit/(Surplus)	(2,409)	(144,759)	(147,168)
(124,085)			Opening General Fund Balances	(127,782)		
(3,697)			Less deficit / (surplus) in year	(2,409)		
0						
(127,782)			Closing General Fund Balances	(130,191)		

NOTE 1: EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

Analysis of Differences between General Fund and CIES	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for pensions adjustments	Other statutory adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments
2022/23 Department	(1) £000	(2) £000	(3) £000	(4) £000	£000
Children, Schools and Families	9,698	12,098	(13)	(5,662)	16,121
Community and Housing (including Public Health)	793	4,516	30	(5,550)	(211)
Corporate Services	2,548	11,505	33	2,739	16,826
Environment and Regeneration	12,461	4,094	43	(11,751)	4,847
Sub-total of adjustments within net cost of services	25,500	32,214	94	(20,225)	37,583
Other income and expenditure	(214,121)	7,730	3,824	20,225	(182,342)
Total adjustments	(188,621)	39,944	3,918	0	(144,759)

Analysis of Differences between General Fund and CIES	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for pensions adjustments	Other statutory adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments
2021/22 Department	(1) £000	(2) £000	(3) £000	(4) £000	£000
Children, Schools and Families	11,149	14,963	412	(19,604)	6,920
Community and Housing (including Public Health)	832	4,659	(73)	(10,965)	(5,547)
Corporate Services	2,939	25,955	(343)	10,147	38,698
Environment and Regeneration	11,923	4,203	(179)	(17,796)	(1,849)
Sub-total of adjustments within net cost of services	26,843	49,780	(184)	(38,218)	38,221
Other income and expenditure	(31,442)	6,807	(12,071)	38,218	1,512
Total adjustments	(4,599)	56,587	(12,255)	0	39,733

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:

2021/22 £000	Note 2: Income and Expenditure by Nature	Note	2022/23 £000
	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
256,636	Employee expenses*		268,751
293,131	Other service expenses		296,636
26,538	Depreciation, Impairment losses and revaluation increases within Cost of Services (i)	18	25,249
(681)	Support Services Recharges		(572)
575,624			590,064
6,080	Interest Payments relating to Financial Instruments	9	6,041
4,201	Other Interest Payments inc PFI and Leases	9	4,771
959	Precepts & Levies	3	988
6,807	Interest on net defined benefit liability (asset)	32	7,730
0	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3	0
145	Trading accounts deficit/(surplus)	35	190
593,816	Total Expenditure		609,784
	<u>INCOME</u>		
(78,489)	Fees, charges and other service income		(82,484)
(288,242)	Government grants	6	(286,710)
(366,731)	Subtotal		(369,194)
(1,222)	Interest & investment income receivable	4	(5,679)
(2,942)	(Gain) on disposal of fixed assets	3	(191,188)
(2,138)	Other finance and investment (income)/expenditure	4	(5,771)
(184,746)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	5	(185,121)
(557,779)	Total Income		(756,953)
36,037	Deficit on the Provision of Services		(147,168)

(i) In addition, depreciation of £0.251m 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	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
VA Schools	34,951	36,361
Foundation Schools	7,376	8,149
Total	42,327	44,510

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

Note 2: Income and Expenditure by Nature						
2021/22 Segmental Analysis			Department	2022/23 Segmental Analysis		
Fees Charges and Other service income	Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority	Depreciation amortisation and revaluations		Fees Charges and Other service income	Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority	Depreciation amortisation and revaluations
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
(4,710)	0	11,149	Children, Schools and Families	(6,448)	0	9,698
(12,983)	(0)	832	Community and Housing (including Public Health)	(18,404)	(10)	793
(17,673)	(10)	2,939	Corporate Services	(17,959)	0	2,548
(43,123)	(671)	11,618	Environment and Regeneration	(39,673)	(563)	12,210
(78,489)	(681)	26,538	Total	(82,484)	(572)	25,249

NOTE 3: OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2021/22 £000	NOTE 3: OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	2022/23 £000
959 (2,942)	Precepts and Levies (Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	988 (191,188)
(1,983)	Total	(190,199)

NOTE 4: FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2021/22 £000	NOTE 4: FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Note	2022/23 £000
10,281	Interest payable and similar charges	9	10,812
6,807	Net interest on defined pension liability	32	7,730
(1,222)	Interest receivable and similar income (i)	9	(5,679)
145	Trading accounts not related to services	35	190
(2,138)	Other (income)/expenditure including income from subsidiary (ii)		(5,771)
13,872	Total		7,282

Notes

(i) This figure includes receivable income from finance leases

(ii) Includes dividend payment and Intellectual Property licence fee payment during the year from CHAS 2013 (previously a wholly owned subsidiary and sold in January 2023), Discretionary Rate Reliefs, and expenditure related to government COVID grants to businesses where the Authority acted as principal.

NOTE 5: TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES

2021/22 £000	NOTE 5: TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES	Note	2022/23 £000
(102,915)	Council tax income	6	(107,237)
(24,060)	Non domestic rates	6	(23,302)
(38,553)	Non-ringfenced government grants	6	(37,944)
(19,218)	Capital grants and contributions	6	(16,639)
(184,746)	Total		(185,121)

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 2022/23:

Grants Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

NOTE 6: Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Council Tax	(102,915)	(107,237)
Revenue Support Grant	(5,187)	(5,350)
Business Rates	(24,060)	(23,302)
NDR Pool Tariff / (Top-up)	(9,534)	(9,534)
Net NDR Pool Benefit	(711)	0
Capital Grant Income	(19,218)	(16,639)
PFI Contribution	(4,797)	(4,797)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(612)	(482)
Section 31 Grant	(4,237)	(8,077)
Covid-19 Emergency Funding	(8,346)	(226)
Social Care Grant	(4,466)	(6,282)
Other grants under £1 million	(663)	(3,195)
Total	(184,746)	(185,121)

Grants and Contributions Credited to Services

NOTE 6: Grants and Contributions Credited to Services	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Grants Credited to Services		
Schools Delegated Budget	(173,622)	(175,189)
Housing Benefits Subsidy	(54,857)	(51,309)
Public Health Grant (inc Test and Trace)	(13,650)	(11,842)
Housing Support Grant (Enforcement)	(1,154)	(1,001)
Bed & Breakfast Accommodation	(1,514)	(1,273)
Pupil Premium	(5,976)	(6,333)
Sixth Form Funding	(6,010)	(6,663)
Adult Social Care Grant	(4,963)	(5,426)
Adult Education Main	(1,137)	(1,581)
Universal Infant Free School Meals	(1,945)	(2,282)
Other Grants passed direct to Schools	(2,212)	(7,320)
Premises and Contracts	(1,327)	0
Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers	(1,877)	(1,793)
COVID19 Infection Control	(3,151)	(64)
COVID 19 Additional Relief Fund	(4,787)	0
Total grants under £1million	(9,504)	(14,133)
Total Grants	(287,687)	(286,210)
Contributions over £1million and material items		
Contributions from CCG	(2,282)	(2,953)
Local Taxation Services	(1,189)	(1,045)
Shared Legal Service	(2,932)	(3,635)
Recharge for out of borough SEN support	(1,835)	(2,171)
Other contributions	(12,040)	(18,708)
Total Contributions	(20,278)	(28,511)
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	(307,965)	(314,722)

Long Term Liabilities - Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

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:

NOTE 6: Long Term Liabilities	2021/22	2022/23
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	£000	£000
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(3,605)	(12,952)
Section 106	(3,573)	(5,348)
Schools Capital Grants	(284)	(890)
Total	(7,462)	(19,190)

DEBTORS, CREDITORS AND CASH FLOW

NOTE 7: DEBTORS

Debtors Long and Short term

31 Mar 2022			Note 7: Debtors	31 March 2023		
Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000		Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000
564	0	564	Long Term Debtors			
10,021	(4,239)	5,782	Other local authorities	529	0	529
			Bodies external to general government	10,103	(3,835)	6,268
10,585	(4,239)	6,346	Total Long Term Debtors	10,632	(3,835)	6,797
			Short Term Debtors			
8,509	0	8,509	Central government bodies	20,057	0	20,057
6,164	0	6,164	NHS bodies	1,944	0	1,944
5,429	0	5,429	Other local authorities	4,845	0	4,845
55,323	(14,217)	41,106	Bodies external to general government	52,030	(15,060)	36,970
75,425	(14,217)	61,208	Total Short Term Debtors	78,876	(15,060)	63,816
86,010	(18,456)	67,554	Total Debtors	89,508	(18,895)	70,613

Financial Instruments in Debtors

31-Mar 2022			Note 7: Debtors	31 March 2023		
Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000	Financial Instruments in Debtors	Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000
564	0	564	Long Term Debtors			
5,785	(92)	5,694	Other local authorities	529	0	529
			Bodies external to general government	5,702	0	5,702
6,350	(92)	6,258	Total Long Term Debtors	6,231	0	6,231
			Short Term Debtors			
6,164	0	6,164	NHS bodies	1,944	0	1,944
5,274	0	5,274	Other Local Authorities	4,861	0	4,861
34,843	(3,956)	30,886	Bodies external to general government	33,297	(4,218)	29,079
46,281	(3,956)	42,324	Total Short Term Debtors	40,102	(4,218)	35,884
52,630	(4,048)	48,582	Total Financial Instruments in Debtors	46,333	(4,218)	42,115

NOTE 8: CREDITORS

Short Term Creditors

31/03/2022 £000	NOTE 8: CREDITORS - Short Term	31/03/2023 £000
	Short Term Creditors	
(43,865)	Central government bodies	(16,837)
(5,526)	Other local authorities	(11,223)
(4,970)	NHS bodies	(4,602)
(169)	Public Corporations and Trusts	(111)
(54,443)	Bodies external to general government	(56,715)
(108,973)	Total Short Term Creditors	(89,488)

Financial Instruments in Creditors

31/03/2022 £000	NOTE 8: CREDITORS - Financial Instruments in Creditors	31/03/2023 £000
	Short Term Creditors	
(5,496)	Other local authorities	(11,193)
(4,970)	NHS bodies	(4,602)
(169)	Public Corporations and Trusts	(111)
(44,131)	Bodies external to general government	(39,828)
(54,767)	Total Financial Instruments in Short Term Creditors	(55,734)

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 2023	Non current		Current		TOTAL
	Investments	Debtors	Investments	Debtors	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
Amortised Cost	0	6,231	128,198	40,102	174,531
Total	10,000	6,231	128,198	40,102	184,531

Financial Assets 31 Mar 2022	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	6,350	60,162	46,281	112,792
Total	0	6,350	70,162	46,281	122,792

The Council also held cash and cash equivalents of **£199.4m** at the Balance Sheet date (£89.9m 2021/22) which are also carried at amortised cost.

NOTE 9a FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Liabilities

NOTE 9a Financial Liabilities 31 Mar 2023	Non current		Current			TOTAL
	Borrowings £000	PFI & Finance Leases £000	Borrowings £000	PFI and Finance Leases £000	Creditors £000	£000
Amortised Cost	95,000	23,586	14,691	1,819	53,915	189,011
Total	95,000	23,586	14,691	1,819	53,915	189,011

(a) Includes £13.7m borrowing now due within 1 year

Financial Liabilities 31 Mar 2022	Non current		Current			Total
	Borrowings £000	PFI & Finance Leases £000	Borrowings £000	PFI and Finance Leases £000	Creditors £000	£000
Amortised Cost	108,700	25,405	1,308	1,729	53,037	190,180
Total	108,700	25,405	1,308	1,729	53,037	190,180

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:

2021/22		NOTE 9a: Items of Income, Expense, Gains or Losses	2022/23	
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Interest Revenue		
(1,222)	0	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(5,679)	0
(1,222)	0	Total Interest Revenue	(5,679)	0
6,080	0	Interest Expense - Borrowings	6,041	0
4,201	0	Interest Expense - Finance Leases	4,771	0
10,281	0	Interest Expense	10,812	0

NOTE 9b: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Investments

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

NOTE 9b: Investment Profile	31 Mar 2022 £000	31 Mar 2023 £000
Long term	0	10,000
Short term	70,000	126,819
Accrued Investment Income	162	1,379
Total	70,162	138,198

NOTE 9b: Investments - Movement in year	£000
Investments at 1 April 2022	70,162
Change in investment managed internally	66,819
Change in accrued investment income	1,217
Investment at 31 March 2023	138,198
Long term investment (book value)	0
Short term investment (book value)	138,198

NOTE 9b:	Book Value	Fair Value	Unrealised Profits/ (Losses)
	£000	£000	£000
Managed Internally	126,819	126,819	0
Managed Externally	10,000	10,000	0
Total	136,819	136,819	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 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 2023 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 2022		31 March 2023	
	Fair Value £000	Book Value £000	Fair Value £000	Book Value £000
Public Works Loan Board	62,400	51,700	50,590	38,000
Market Loan	91,302	57,000	65,981	57,000
Loans maturing < 1 year.	324	310	13,933	13,700
Total	154,026	109,010	130,504	108,700

NOTE 9b: Borrowing - Maturity Profile	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Less than 1 year	310	13,700
Between 1 and 2 years	13,700	12,500
Between 2 and 5 years	12,500	4,500
Between 5 and 10 years	5,500	1,000
More than 10 years	77,000	77,000
Total Borrowings	109,010	108,700
Accrued Interest (Short Term Borrowings)	998	991
	110,008	109,691
Short Term Borrowing	1,308	14,691
Long Term Borrowing	108,700	95,000
Total Borrowing	110,008	109,691

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 2023 as a consequence of a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of PWLB loans of £64.5m (2021/22 £62.7m) 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 Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) have agreed to allow English Authorities time to adjust their portfolios of all pooled investments by extending the statutory delay for the implementation of IFRS 9 by a further 2 years from 1st April 2023. 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.

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 2022/23 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 31 March 2023 the disposition of investments was:

Category	£000	%	Spread (number of counterparties)	Fitch Rating
UK Clearing Banks	121,819	89.00%	10	F1, A, a-,1
UK Building Society	5,000	3.70%	1	F1, A, a-,1
Pooled Property Fund	10,000	7.30%	1	AAAmf
Total	136,819	100.00%	12	

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 2022/23, 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:

Trade Debtors	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000
< 3 months	9,687	11,638
3 to 12 months	3,798	5,818
> 1 year	2,799	4,553
Total	16,284	22,010

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:

	31/03/2022 £000	%	31/03/2023 £000	%
Under 12 months	310	0.28%	13,700	0.28%
1yr to 2yrs	13,700	12.57%	12,500	12.57%
2yrs to 5yrs	12,500	11.47%	4,500	11.47%
5yrs to 10yrs	5,500	5.05%	1,000	5.05%
10yrs and over	77,000	70.63%	77,000	70.63%
Total	109,010	100.00%	108,700	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. The Council then has the option to accept the charge or repay the debt. 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 a cost saving.

LOBO debt exposure with market rates of:	Pro-spectively repayable / requiring Re-finance	Proportion of total debt
	£000	%
4.00 - 4.99%	5,000	11.12%
5.00 - 5.99%	20,000	44.44%
6.00 - 6.99%	15,500	34.44%
7.00 - 7.99%	0	0.00%
8.00 - 8.99%	4,500	10.00%
Total	45,000	100.00%

None of the above debt is likely to be optional in the current climate. Liquidity is supported by the significant funds the Council has under short-term cash investment. Fixed interest rate deposits (investments) are placed in a way that balances the need to support liquidity for day-to-day cash flow needs with the spreading of investments over a range of periods to optimise investment return.

At 31 March 2023 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 2022	61,819	45.2
July to September 2022	45,000	32.9
October to December 2022	10,000	7.3
January 2023 to March 2023	10,000	7.3
April 2023 to June 2023	0	0.0
July 2023 to September 2023	0	0.0
October 2023 and beyond	10,000	7.3
	136,819	100.0

The Council did not experience any liquidity problems in 2022/23 and does not currently anticipate any for 2023/24.

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:

	2022/23 £000	0.5% £000	1.0% £000
Borrowings	108,700	544	1,087
Investments	(136,819)	(684)	(1,368)
Impact on CIES	(28,119)	(140)	(281)

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 2022		At 31st March 2023	
	£000	Interest Rate %	£000	Interest Rate %
Under 12 months	310	6.6	13,700	6.6
1 to 2 years	13,700	6.6	12,500	5.2
2 to 5 years	12,500	5.2	4,500	8.4
5 to 10 years	5,500	7.5	1,000	4.3
10 to 15 years	11,500	5.4	11,500	5.4
15 to 20 years	0	0.0	13,500	6.6
20 to 25 years	13,500	6.6	0	0.0
25 to 30 years	7,000	4.4	7,000	4.4
30 to 35 years	25,000	4.6	25,000	4.6
35 to 40 years	20,000	5.0	20,000	5.0
	109,010	5.2	108,700	5.05

Prudential Indicator Limits

Maximum % exposure to	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025
	%	%	%	%
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

	2021/22	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	%	%	%	%
Maximum investment over 1 year as percentage of total investments	50	50	50	50

At 31st March 2023, the investment portfolio's exposure to interest rates is set out in the following table.

Deposit Maturity in:	At 31st March 2022		At 31st March 2023	
	£000	Interest Rate %	£000	Interest Rate %
0-3 months	10,000	0.3	61,819	3.8
3-6 months	20,000	1.1	45,000	4.3
6-9 months	10,000	0.2	10,000	4.5
9-12 months	10,000	0.9	10,000	4.5
over 12 months	20,000	2.4	10,000	4.1
	70,000	0.98	136,819	4.21

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 NDR Appeals		£000
Balance at 1 April 2022		(791)
Change in provision made during the year		194
Amounts used during the year		76
Balance at 31 March 2023		(520)

NOTE 11: Long Term Provisions			
	Insurance Fund £000	NDR Appeals £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2022	(4,555)	(1,956)	(6,511)
Change in provision made during the year	(370)	(850)	(1,220)
Amounts used during the year	950	943	1,893
Balance at 31 March 2023	(3,975)	(1,864)	(5,839)

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 £7.947m for the estimated cost of appeals against NDR (Business Rates) charges which may be settled in future years

The Authority's share of this provision (30%) is £2.384m, £0.520m current and £1.864m non-current. During 2022/23, the Authority's share charged against this sum was £1.019m and its share of money set aside to cover future appeals increased by £0.656m. The balance of the appeals provision (70%, £5.563m) is held within the Collection Fund as part of consolidated balances for the GLA and DLUHC.

NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Audit Fees EY

EY have claimed additional scale fees of £0.27m covering 2021/22 and 2022/23. Payment of these amounts is subject to a decision by Public Sector Audit Appointments.

Business Rates Appeal

Merton Council was unsuccessful in a recent case at the Supreme Court and costs are estimated to be approximately £0.2m.

Mitigation of Risk

Where appropriate, the Authority defends itself against claims. Due to the inherent uncertainties surrounding the outcome of disputes, the Authority 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

Bishopsford Bridge

There is a 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 £4m. As with all litigation, any case arising could have legal costs claims that may add or reduce the sum claimed.

Galpins Road

Following the gas explosion in August 2022, the Council has provided support to displaced residents. A Health and Safety investigation is still taking place. About 500 residents had to be re-located for a period while the area was made safe and investigations were carried out. Some residents are still impacted and the Council is continuing to support them. The Council received a contribution of £0.5m from the energy firm Southern Gas Network with the remaining costs currently met from reserves while liability is being established.

Colliers Wood Tower (Britannia Point)

Following damage to a window in the building in June 2022, the Council erected scaffolding to facilitate an abseiling inspection of the building. The Council also arranged a 24 hour presence on site to advise and assist residents. The costs of scaffolding are currently being met from reserves whilst liability is being established.

NOTE 14: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

2021/22 £000	NOTE 14: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2022/23 £000
16,667	Main bank account	(2,371)
446	Cash in transit (held by agents)	585
22,779	Cash advanced to schools	21,163
50,000	Short Term Deposits	180,000
14	Cash advanced to establishments (Cash imprests)	14
89,907	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	199,391

NOTE 15: CASH FLOWS

15a. Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements

2021/22 £000	NOTE 15a: CASH FLOWS	2022/23 £000
	Non Cash Movements	
(24,759)	Depreciation	(25,635)
(490)	Revaluation	1,412
(1,594)	Amortisation	(1,278)
(3)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(2)
(56,587)	Movement in Pension Liability	(39,944)
2,955	(Increase)/Reduction in provision for the impairment of bad debts	(439)
2,655	(Increase)/Reduction in Provisions	943
(77,823)		(64,943)
	Accruals Adjustments	
0	Increase/(Reduction) in Inventories	0
(13,854)	Increase/(Reduction) in Debtors	4,483
45	Increase/(Reduction) in Interest Debtors	1,217
27,361	(Increase)/Reduction in Creditors	20,247
27	(Increase)/Reduction in Interest Creditors	8
13,579		25,955
(64,244)	Total	(38,988)

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

2021/22 £000	NOTE 15 b: CASH FLOWS	2022/23 £000
2,997	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	193,085
19,218	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	16,639
22,215	Total	209,724

NOTE 15: CASH FLOWS

15c. Operating Activities

2021/22 £000	NOTE 15c : CASH FLOWS OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2022/23 £000
(15,052)	Cost of Services less Receipts	18,435
(1,222)	Interest received from investments and finance leases	(5,679)
6,080	Interest paid on borrowings	6,041
4,201	Interest paid in respect of finance leases	4,771
(5,993)	Net cash flows from operating activities	23,568

15d. Investing Activities

2021/22 £000	NOTE 15d: CASH FLOWS INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2022/23 £000
19,339	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment, property and intangible assets	21,686
85,000	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	66,819
0	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments: investment in subsidiary	0
(70,000)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	0
15,000	Net	66,819
(2,264)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(194,068)
(14,467)	Other receipts from investing activities	(28,366)
17,608	Net cash flows from investing activities	(133,929)

15e. Financing Activities

2021/22 £000	NOTE 15e: CASH FLOWS FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2022/23 £000
73	Cash payments/ (receipts) for the reduction of finance leases	77
1,600	Cash payments/ (receipts) for the reduction of PFI	1,652
2,000	Repayment / (receipt) of short- and long-term borrowing	310
(21,606)	Other payments/(receipts) from financing activities	(1,161)
(17,933)	Net cash flows from financing activities	878

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 2022/23.

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/22 £000	Transfers in 2022/22 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/23 £000	Transfers in 2022/23 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2023 £000
General Fund:							
Balances held by schools	(11,728)	843	(668)	(11,553)	3,616	(22)	(7,959)
General Fund Balances	(14,000)	0	0	(14,000)	0	0	(14,000)
Earmarked reserves	(98,357)	52,968	(56,840)	(102,228)	26,033	(32,037)	(108,232)
Total General Fund	(124,085)	53,811	(57,508)	(127,781)	29,650	(32,059)	(130,191)
Capital:							
Capital Receipts Reserves (CRR)	(451)	3,448	(2,997)	(0)	7,640	(193,085)	(185,446)
Capital Grants Unapplied (CGU)	(25,443)	7,179	(12,785)	(31,049)	5,174	(9,135)	(35,010)
Total Capital	(25,894)	10,627	(15,782)	(31,049)	12,814	(202,220)	(220,456)
Total Usable Reserves	(149,979)	64,439	(73,290)	(158,830)	42,464	(234,279)	(350,647)

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: -

Balances held by schools Breakdown	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/22 £000	Transfers in 2022/22 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/23 £000	Transfers in 2022/23 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2023 £000
Earmarked Schools balances	(11,578)	360	0	(11,218)	3,616	0	(7,602)
Schools Fund	(150)	208	(392)	(334)	0	(22)	(356)
DSG Reserve	0	276	(276)	0	0	0	0
Total balances held by Schools	(11,728)	843	(668)	(11,553)	3,616	(22)	(7,958)

DSG (Dedicated Schools Grant) Reserve

Note that the DSG deficit has been transferred to an unusable reserve.

General Fund Balance

This fund includes any surplus after meeting net expenditure on Council services. The fund remains at £14m which is the level of minimum risk as reported to Council in March 2023.

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

Reserve	Balance at 31st Mar 2021 £000	Net Transfer (to)/from Reserve £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2022 £000	Transfers out 2022/23 £000	Transfers in 2022/23 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2023 £000
Outstanding Council Programme Board	(5,504)	3,092	(2,412)	1,448	(172)	(1,136)
For use in future years' budgets	(7,924)	(12,382)	(20,306)	10,913	(490)	(9,883)
Revenue Reserve for Capital/Revenuisation	(3,867)	3,621	(246)	246	0	(0)
Renewable energy reserve	(1,792)	0	(1,792)	110	0	(1,682)
Repairs and renewals fund	(2,090)	0	(2,090)	244	(1,001)	(2,847)
Local land charges	(2,578)	1,778	(800)	801	(300)	(299)
Apprenticeships	(1,923)	629	(1,294)	489	0	(805)
Community care reserve	(895)	0	(895)	590	0	(305)
Local welfare support reserve	(764)	168	(595)	40	0	(555)
Corporate services reserves	(3,207)	(1,672)	(4,879)	842	(50)	(4,087)
Wimbledon tennis courts renewal	(150)	0	(150)	0	0	(150)
Homes for Ukraine	0	0	0	0	(4,411)	(4,411)
Culture & environment contributions	(194)	16	(178)	178	(393)	(393)
Culture & environment grants	(428)	3	(425)	144	(47)	(329)
Children & education grants	(343)	271	(72)	0	(523)	(595)
Adult social care grants	(3,825)	1,022	(2,803)	1,191	(526)	(2,138)
Housing GF grants	(865)	0	(865)	548	0	(317)
Public health grant reserve	(494)	254	(240)	0	(592)	(832)
Insurance reserves	(1,955)	0	(1,955)	0	0	(1,955)
Schools PFI Fund	(6,292)	0	(6,292)	1,120	0	(5,172)
Governor support reserve	(28)	(6)	(34)	0	(5)	(39)
CSF Reserves	(52)	(56)	(108)	340	(304)	(71)
Spending Review Reserve	(23,744)	(3,196)	(26,940)	10	(7,537)	(34,466)
COVID-19 Emergency Funding: Merton Council funding	(5,970)	5,864	(106)	0	0	(106)
Business Rates & TIG- Covid-19 Adjustments Reserve	(14,418)	8,099	(6,319)	524	(4,831)	(10,625)
COVID-19: Year end balances	(4,979)	(1,837)	(6,816)	1,651	(262)	(5,427)
Civic Pride Fund	(1,000)	(1,764)	(2,764)	760	(159)	(2,163)
Climate Change Reserve	(2,000)	(1,550)	(3,550)	842	(639)	(3,347)
Voluntary Sector Support	(500)	(302)	(802)	0	0	(802)
Cost of Living Reserve	0	(2,000)	(2,000)	1,000	(401)	(1,401)
Income Loss Protection Reserve	0	(2,500)	(2,500)	2,000	(7,000)	(7,500)
Inflation Protection Reserve	0	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	0	(2,000)
Strategic Priority Fund	0	0	0	0	(2,392)	(2,392)
Grand Total	(97,781)	(4,447)	(102,228)	26,033	(32,037)	(108,231)

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. This reserve has now been fully utilised.

Renewable energy: To fund the cost of implementing renewable energy measures with lower carbon impact in Council buildings, as part of the Authority'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. This reserve has now been fully utilised.

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 Authority'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: The reserve holds any underspend arising from the local welfare support scheme.

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.

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

Corporate services reserves: This reserve funds corporate projects 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 cover to clear the DSG Deficit Unusable Reserve by 2026/27 as part of the Safety Valve Agreement.

New homes bonus scheme: Top-slice funding received from the Greater London Authority. The funds were used to deliver three specific projects that contribute to London - Brighter Business: Resilience through energy efficiency; Morden Master planning; and Morden Retail Gateway and the reserve is no longer needed. This reserve has now been fully utilised.

Homes for Ukraine: To hold unspent government grant pending allocation to eligible cases. Following reconciliation any balance remaining will be repaid.

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 GF grants: The balance brought forward relates to funds used to manage the rent guarantor scheme. Grant is received to provide rent deposits for homeless people and is required to refund a deposit at the end of the agreed lease period (in line with defined conditions). In addition, it includes some government grant in connection with the new burdens arising from the Homelessness Reduction Act and some Migrant Rough Sleepers Grant.

Public health grant reserve: Carry forward of unspent public health grant. The funds will be spent on public health related services

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

CSF Reserves: To fund one-off projects within CSF.

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

COVID -19 Emergency Funding Reserve: Merton Council funding

This reserve includes funds from Merton's own resources to contribute to expenses arising from COVID-19 which are not covered by government grant or Merton's budgets.

COVID - 19: Business Rates Adjustment Reserve

This reserve has been created in line with LAAP guidance. It will be used in 2022/23 to fund that element of the estimated Collection Fund deficit at 31 March 2022 which is transferred from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account back to the General Fund in 2022/23. It also includes the Taxation Income Guarantee Compensation scheme.

COVID - 19: Year end balances on government grants for COVID

This reserve includes balances from government grants awarded to fund specific COVID-19 expenses which will be used for continuing issues in 2032/24 or repaid to government following reconciliation.

Civic Pride Fund: This reserve provides resources to enable the Council to undertake work towards creating a vision for the borough that everyone can get behind.

Voluntary Sector Support Reserve:

This reserve provides some funding to support the voluntary sector in its work for vulnerable groups.

Climate Change Reserve: This reserve provides resources to help implement Merton's Climate Strategy and Action Plan which aims to make Merton a net-zero carbon borough by 2050.

Cost of Living Reserve: This reserve provides resources to help support vulnerable groups that have been adversely affected by the current cost of living pressures.

Income Loss Protection Reserve: This reserve provides resources to services which have suffered significant loss of income due to the ongoing impact of Covid and other pressures.

Inflation Protection Reserve: This reserve provides resources to support Council services that have been severely impacted upon by the high cost of utilities and the significant increase of inflationary pressures above those provided for in Council budgets.

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

Strategic Priority Fund: This fund is to be applied in support of the Council's strategic priorities.

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 March 22 £000	NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES SUMMARY	Note	31 March 23 £000
(536,469)	Revaluation Reserve (RR)		(497,143)
(242,208)	Capital Adjustment Account (CAA) includes rounding		(249,641)
(5,374)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve(DCRR)		(5,356)
305,198	Pensions Reserve(PR)	32	18,798
2,360	Collection Fund Adjustment Account (CFAA)		(1,349)
6,002	Accumulated Absences Account (AAA)		6,096
26,933	DSG Adjustment Account	26	34,466
(443,557)	Total Unusable Reserves		(694,129)

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

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 March 22 £000	NOTE 17: REVALUATION RESERVE		31 March 23 £000
(428,552)	Balance at 1st April		(536,469)
(125,607)	Upward revaluation of assets	(37,501)	
10,059	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	68,626	
(115,548)	Sub Total: Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of services within the CIES		31,125
7,630	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation		8,201
1	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped		0
7,631	Sub Total: Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		8,201
(536,469)	Balance at 31st March		(497,143)

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).

The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

31-Mar-22		NOTE 17: Capital Adjustment Account	31 March 23	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	(235,115)	Balance at 1st April		(242,208)
	(7,631)	Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		(8,201)
		Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
24,759		Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	25,635	
3,188		Revaluation losses charged to CIES for Property, Plant and Equipment where there is no prior Revaluation Reserve balance	1,680	
(2,699)		Reversal of revaluation losses charged to CIES of non-current asset in prior years where the non-current assets have had an upward revaluation in year	(3,093)	
1,594		Amortisation of intangible assets	1,278	
1,949		Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	2,167	
3		Amounts of non-current assets written off on derecognition or sale as part of gain/loss on disposal	2	
	28,794	Sub Total		27,669
	21,164	Net reversal of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		19,468
		Capital financing applied in the year:		
(3,448)		Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(5,797)	
(14,829)		Application of grants and contributions to capital financing or the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(13,736)	
0		Donations received	0	
(6,514)		Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund (i)	(6,571)	
(3,500)		Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(833)	
	(28,290)	Sub Total		(26,938)
	35	Loan Repayments		35
	(242,208)	Balance at 31st March		(249,643)

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.

2021/22 £000	NOTE 17: Pensions Reserve	Note	2022/23 £000
339,658	Balance at 1st April		305,198
(91,047)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset	32	(326,344)
73,890	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	18c/32	58,654
(17,303)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	18c/32	(18,710)
56,587	Sub Total included in CIES		39,944
305,198	Balance at 31st March	32	18,798

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.

2021/22 £000	NOTE 17: Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2022/23 £000
(5,390)	Balance at 1st April	(5,373)
0	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the (gain) / loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0
17	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of Cash	18
(5,373)	Balance at 31st March	(5,356)

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

2021/22 £000	NOTE 17: Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2022/23 £000
16,383	Opening Balance at 1st April	2,360
1,595	Council Tax	(1,948)
14,788	NNDR	4,308
	Movement	
(3,543)	Council Tax	652
(10,480)	NNDR	(4,361)
(14,023)		(3,709)
	Closing Balance at 31st of March	
(1,948)	Council Tax	(1,296)
4,308	NNDR	(53)
2,360	Balance at 31st March	(1,349)

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.

2021/22 £000	NOTE 17: Accumulated Absences Account	2022/23 £000
6,186	Balance at 1st April	6,002
(6,186)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(6,002)
6,002	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	6,096
(184)	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	94
6,002	Balance as at 31st March	6,096

Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment account recognises the deficit in respect of schools budgets where the schools budget expenditure exceeds the funding provided through the DSG. This account is ring fenced and used solely for the purpose of recognising deficits in respect of the schools budget.

2021/22 £000	NOTE 17: DSG Adjustment Account	2022/23 £000
24,981	Balance at 1st April	26,933
1,952	Amount by which schools budget expenditure exceeded that of the available funding provided through the DSG.	7,533
26,933	Balance at 31st March	34,466

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	2021/22				2022/23			
	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	(24,759)			24,759	(25,635)			25,635
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(3,188)			3,188	3,093			(3,093)
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	2,699			(2,699)	(1,680)			1,680
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,594)			1,594	(1,278)			1,278
Subtotal to agree to Note 1	(26,843)	0	0	26,843	(25,500)	0	0	25,500
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,949)			1,949	(2,167)			2,167
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	(3)			3	(2)			2
Subtotal of Items reversed from the CIES Involving the CAA	(28,794)	0	0	28,794	(27,669)	0	0	27,669
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:								
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (MRP)	6,514			(6,514)	6,571			(6,571)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	3,500			(3,500)	833			(833)
Revaluation gains charged direct to Revaluation Reserve				0				0
Subtotal of Items not in the CIES inserted into the CAA	10,014	0	0	(10,014)	7,404	0	0	(7,404)
Totals	(18,780)	0	0	18,780	(20,265)	0	0	20,265

NOTE 18 Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	2021/22				2022/23			
	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 CIES	20,815	0	(12,785)	(8,030)	18,219	0	(9,135)	(9,083)
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	(380)	0	7,179	(6,799)	(522)	0	5,174	(4,652)
Totals	20,435	0	(5,606)	(14,829)	17,697	0	(3,961)	(13,736)
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	2,945	(2,945)	0	0	193,032	(193,032)	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	3,448	0	(3,448)	0	5,797	0	(5,797)
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	(1,843)	1,843	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	(17)	0	17	0	(18)	0	18
Repayment of debt	0	(35)	0	35	0	(35)	0	35
Totals	2,945	451	0	(3,395)	191,189	(185,445)	0	(5,744)
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	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments	23,379	451	(5,606)	(18,224)	208,886	(185,445)	(3,961)	(19,480)

NOTE 18c Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	2021/22				2022/23			
	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)	(73,890)	0	0	73,890	(58,654)	0	0	58,654
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	17,303	0	0	(17,303)	18,710	0	0	(18,710)
Subtotal	(56,587)	0	0	56,587	(39,944)	0	0	39,944
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	14,023	0	0	(14,023)	3,709	0.0	0.0	(3,709)
Subtotal	14,023	0	0	(14,023)	3,709	0	0	(3,709)
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	184	0	0	(184)	(94)	0	0	94
Subtotal	184	0	0	(184)	(94)	0	0	94
Adjustment involving the DSG Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which schools budget expenditure exceeded that of the available funding provided through the DSG.	(1,952)	0	0	1,952	(7,533)	0	0	7,533
Subtotal	(1,952)	0	0	1,952	(7,533)	0	0	7,533
Total Adjustments	(44,332)	0	0	44,332	(43,862)	0	0	43,862
Total all Adjustments	(39,733)	451	(5,606)	44,889	144,759	(185,445)	(3,965)	44,652

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 - 16 years

Amortisation

Intangible Assets are amortised over 5 years

Capital Commitments

NOTE 19: Capital Commitments at Year End	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
The value of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment	506	0

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
2022/23	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2022	822,151	22,777	6,551	25,000	(0)	876,479
Additions	10,303	2,117	1,520	0	0	13,940
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(34,078)	0	0	(5,320)		(39,398)
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,413	0	0	0	0	1,413
Derecognition – Disposals	0	(61)	0	0	0	(61)
Derecognition – Other	0	(1,563)	0	0	0	(1,563)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other – reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	799,789	23,270	8,071	19,680	(0)	850,810

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2022	32,889	7,990	0	0	0	40,879
Depreciation Charge	15,921	2,647	0	0	0	18,568
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(8,273)	0	0	0	0	(8,273)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses /(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	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
Derecognition – Disposals	0	(59)	0	0	0	(59)
Derecognition – Other	0	(1,563)	0	0	0	(1,563)
Other- reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2022	40,537	9,015	0	0	0	49,552

Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2023	759,252	14,255	8,071	19,680	(0)	801,258
At 31 March 2022	789,262	14,787	6,551	25,000	(0)	835,600

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Comparative Movements in 2021/22

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
2021/22	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2021	699,035	23,644	3,654	31,920	1,808	760,061
Additions	7,607	2,007	2,897	0	1,922	14,433
Donations						0
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	119,213	0	0	(6,920)		112,293
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,699)	0	0	0	0	(3,699)
Derecognition – Disposals	0	(1,176)	0	0	0	(1,176)
Derecognition – Other	(5)	(1,698)				(1,703)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other – reclassifications	0	0	0	0	(3,730)	(3,730)
At 31 March 2022	822,151	22,777	6,551	25,000	0	876,479
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2021	24,033	8,202	0	0	0	32,235
Depreciation Charge	15,183	2,660	0	0	0	17,843
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(3,077)	0	0	0	0	(3,077)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses /(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	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
Derecognition – Disposals	(5)	(1,174)	0	0	0	(1,179)
Derecognition – Other	0	(1,698)	0	0	0	(1,698)
Other- reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2022	36,134	7,990	0	0	0	44,124
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2022	786,017	14,787	6,551	25,000	0	832,355
At 31 March 2021	675,002	15,442	3,654	31,920	1,808	727,826

NOTE 20: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Highways Infrastructure Assets

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The authority has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

NOTE 20 Movement on balances	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Net book value (modified historical cost)		
At 1 April	97,721	99,098
Additions	4,564	5,266
Derecognition	-	-
Depreciation	(6,917)	(7,067)
Impairment	-	-
Other movements in cost	3,730	-
Net book value at 31 March	99,098	97,298

Reconciling note for PPE	2021/22	2022/23
Infrastructure assets	99,098	97,298
Other PPE assets	835,600	801,261
Total PPE assets	934,698	898,559

The authority has determined in accordance with Regulation [30M England] of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be de-recognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil.

Depreciation will be undertaken on a component basis in accordance with accounting policy xviii.

NOTE 21: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Revaluations

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 2022/23,

- 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), and
- ii) building values of assets deemed DRC assets were undertaken by our Internal Valuers
- iii) assets deemed to be existing use value (EUJ) 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 long 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.

NOTE 21: Analysis of rolling revaluation programme	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Valued at historical cost	-	14,255	1,037	-	0	15,292
Valued at current value in :						-
2022/23 (incl. Schools)	690,299	-	7,035	19,680	0	717,014
2021/22	28,816	-	-	-	0	28,816
2020/21 (Re-stated)	40,137	-	-	-	0	40,137
2019/20 (Re-stated)	-	-	-	-	0	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value at 31 March 2023	759,251	14,255	8,072	19,680	0	801,258

NOTE 22: 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	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	7,608	6,361
Accumulated amortisation	(3,374)	(2,891)
Net carrying amount at start of year	4,234	3,470
Disposals:		
Gross carrying amounts	(2,078)	(1,962)
Accumulated amortisation	2,078	1,962
Additions:		
Purchases	831	1,991
Reclassified from assets under construction		
Amortisation for the period	(1,594)	(1,278)
Net carrying amount at end of year	3,471	4,183
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	6,361	6,390
Accumulated amortisation	(2,891)	(2,207)
	3,470	4,183

NOTE 23: IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The Council carried out an impairment review of property, plant and equipment in 2022/23. The market review by the valuer concluded there were no impairment losses in 2022/23.

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	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	167,461	160,946
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	18,996	19,207
Intangible Assets	831	1,991
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,949	2,167
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts	(3,448)	(5,797)
Government grants and other contributions	(14,829)	(13,736)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(3,500)	(833)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(6,514)	(6,571)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	160,946	157,374
(Decrease)/Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(6,515)	(3,572)
Assets acquired under finance leases	0	0
(Decrease)/Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	(6,515)	(3,572)

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 assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31 March 2022 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES -Finance Leases	31 March 2023 £000
6,915	Other Land and Buildings	6,539
376	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	301
7,291	Total	6,840

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 2022 £000	Finance lease liabilities (net present value minimum lease payments):	31 March 2023 £000
77	Current	82
1,033	Non current	951
1,126	Finance costs payable in future years	1,042
2,236	Total minimum lease payments	2,075

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

31 March 2022 £000	Minimum Lease Payments	31 March 2023 £000
162	Not later than one year	162
573	Later than one year and not later than five years	485
1,500	Later than five years	1,426
2,235	Total	2,073
31 March 2022 £000	Finance Lease Payments	31 March 2023 £000
77	Not later than one year	82
279	Later than one year and not later than five years	206
754	Later than five years	745
1,110	Total	1,033

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 2022/23, £123k contingent rents were payable by the Authority (2021/22 £112k)

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 2022 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - Operating Leases	31 March 2023 £000
1,463	Not later than one year	1,471
4,407	Later than one year and not later than five years	3,019
347	Later than five years	323
6,217	Total	4,813

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 2022 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES -Authority as Lessor -Finance Leases Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):	31 March 2023 £000
18	Current	19
5,359	Non current	5,337
18,175	Unearned finance income	17,779
0	Unguaranteed residual value of property	0
23,552	Gross investment in lease	23,135

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 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Not later than one year	336	336	336	336
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345
Later than five years	21,790	21,453	21,790	21,454
Total	23,471	23,135	23,471	23,135

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.

31 March 2022 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - contingent rents were receivable by the Authority	31 March 2023 £000
514	Contingent rents	555
514	Total	555

NOTE 25: LEASES

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:

2021/22 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - Operating Leases	2022/23 £000
4,384	Not later than one year	4,418
14,479	Later than one year and not later than five years	13,939
25,792	Later than five years	24,060
44,656		42,417

SCHOOLS

NOTE 26: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The authority's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which is provided by the Education Skills and Funding Agency. 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) (No 2) Regulations 2020. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2022/23 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	2022/23 Total £'000	2021/22 Total £'000	2020/21 Total £'000
Final DSG before Academy & High Needs recoupment	0	0	201,524	193,247	183,496
Academy & High Needs figure recouped	0	0	(33,035)	(30,775)	(28,046)
DSG Clawback (early years)	0	0	0	(450)	(22)
Total DSG figure after Academy recoupment			168,489	162,022	155,428
Plus: Brought forward from prior year	0	0	(26,933)	(12,750)	(12,750)
Less: Carry-forward to following year agreed in advance	0	0	26,933	12,750	12,750
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in year	61,612	106,877	168,489	162,022	155,428
In year adjustments	6,700		6,700	11,600	
Final budgeted distribution	68,312	106,877	175,189	173,622	155,428
Less: Actual central expenditure	(76,383)		(76,383)	(68,751)	(34,367)
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		(106,339)	(106,339)	(106,823)	(133,292)
Plus: Local authority contribution		0	0	0	0
Carry forward	(8,071)	538	(7,533)	(1,952)	(12,231)
Carry-forward to following year agreed in advance			(26,933)	(24,981)	(12,750)
Cumulative carry forward to following year			(34,465)	(26,933)	(24,981)

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 £34.465m deficit balance is held in the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account within Unusable Reserves (see Note 17). 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	2022/23		2021/22	
	Number of Schools	Net surplus/ (deficit) £'000	Number of Schools	Net surplus/ (deficit) £'000
Maintained Primary	27	2,086	27	3,490
Maintained Secondary	2	2,959	2	3,089
Voluntary Aided Primary	11	1,121	11	1,107
Voluntary Aided Secondary	2	808	2	1,046
Foundation	1	612	1	821
Special Schools	4	1,366	4	2,104
Total	47	8,953	47	11,657

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 (Merton) 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 December 2029. At the end of the arrangement, the Council will retain ownership of the school land and buildings.

Value of Assets Held

The Authority'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 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Gross Value	122,493	117,471
Accumulated Depreciation	0	0
Net	122,493	117,471

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:

The fair value of the liability has been estimated within a range between £22.80m and £23.57m.

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Value of Liabilities	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
31st March 2022	1,737	2,259	6,359	10,355
Apr 2022 - Mar 2028	18,984	7,194	22,680	48,858
Apr 2028 – Mar 2030	3,652	306	7,983	11,941
Liability at 31st March 2023	24,373	9,759	37,022	71,154
Liability at 31st March 2022	26,024	12,161	43,071	81,256
Liability at 31st March 2021	27,625	14,701	45,945	88,271

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 2023	1,040	619	0	1,659
Apr 2023 - Mar 2028	6,430	1,865	0	8,295
Apr 2028 – Mar 2030	1,575	84	0	1,659
Liability at 31st March 2023	9,045	2,568	0	11,613
Liability at 31st March 2022	10,015	3,257	0	13,272
Liability at 31st March 2021	10,920	4,011	0	14,931

Three Schools and One Academy

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Three Schools and One Academy	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
31st March 2023	697	1,640	6,359	8,696
Apr 2023 - Mar 2028	12,554	5,329	22,680	40,563
Apr 2028 – Mar 2030	2,077	222	7,983	10,282
Liability at 31st March 2023	15,328	7,191	37,022	59,541
Liability at 31st March 2022	16,009	8,904	43,071	67,984
Liability at 31st March 2021	16,705	10,690	45,945	73,340

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	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Allowances	732	712
Total	732	712

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

Banding

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, 100 voluntary aided and foundation school employees have been excluded from 2022/23 and 93 have been excluded from 2021/22 figures.

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION Remuneration Band £	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23
	Teaching Staff	Other Staff	Teaching Staff	Other Staff
50,000 – 54,999	82	76	104	108
55,000 – 59,999	54	67	61	95
60,000 – 64,999	47	28	49	43
65,000 – 69,999	14	13	24	21
70,000 – 74,999	15	13	18	8
75,000 – 79,999	8	18	10	8
80,000 – 84,999	10	3	8	14
85,000 – 89,999	5	6	7	6
90,000 – 94,999	3	2	3	1
95,000 – 99,999	1	0	3	1
100,000 – 104,999	1	5	0	1
105,000 – 109,999	1	1	1	4
110,000 – 114,999	0	0	1	1
115,000 – 119,999	1	0	1	1
120,000 – 124,999	0	1	0	2
125,000 – 129,999	1	0	0	0
130,000 – 134,999	0	1	0	1
135,000 – 139,999	1	1	1	0
140,000 – 144,999	0	1	1	1
145,000 – 149,999	1	1	0	0
150,000 – 154,999	0	1	0	2
155,000 – 159,999	0	0	0	0
160,000 – 164,999	0	0	0	0
165,000 – 169,999	0	0	0	0
170,000 – 174,999	0	0	0	0
175,000 – 179,999	0	0	0	0
180,000 – 184,999	0	0	0	0
185,000 – 189,999	0	1	0	0
190,000 – 194,999	0	0	0	0
195,000 – 199,999	0	0	0	1
200,000 – 204,999	0	1	0	0
Total	245	240	292	319

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Exit Packages

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	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
£							£	£
0 - 20,000	3	4	30	15	33	19	159,022	147,757
20,001 - 40,000	2	1	1	4	3	5	69,979	138,616
40,001 - 100,000	0	0	1	1	1	1	46,981	40,047
101,000 - 500,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	398,831
TOTAL	5	5	32	21	37	26	275,982	725,252

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Senior Staff Remuneration

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, whose salary is below £150,000, have chosen to be named to aid transparency

The following table provides this detail for 2022/23 and 2021/22 with supporting sub-notes.

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION - remuneration of certain senior employees:								
Post holder information	2021/22				2022/23			
	Sub-Note	Remuneration	Employer's Pension contributions	Total	Sub-Note	Remuneration	Employer's Pension contributions	Total
		£	£	£		£	£	£
Chief Executive								
Ged Curran	6	55,316	0	55,316				0
Hannah Doody	6b	141,632	24,162	165,794	1	196,427	33,374	229,801
Director of Corporate Services								
Caroline Holland*	7	149,110	25,438	174,548	2a	121,126	12,965	134,091
Louise Round					2b	143,873	24,545	168,418
Roger Kershaw					2c	124,588	21,248	145,836
Director of Community and Housing								
Hannah Doody	8	44,627	7,613	52,241				0
John Morgan	8b	107,402	18,323	125,725	3	150,973	25,756	176,729
Director of Children, Schools and Families								
Jane McSherry	9	143,820	24,536	168,356	4	150,973	25,756	176,729
Director of Environment & Regeneration								
Chris Lee	10	149,110	25,143	174,263	5a	38,377	6,805	45,182
Adrian Ash				0	5b	118,351	0	118,351

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Sub Notes

2022/23
<p>1. Ms H. Doody Chief Executive, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £196,427. A separate payment of £800 was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties. A separate payment of £9,517 was received as Acting Returning Officer.</p>
<p>2a. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services until 30 September 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £121,126. A separate payment of £400 was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties. A separate payment of £3,897 was received for election duties in May 2022. *A separate payment of £361,473 was paid directly to the Merton Pension Fund in respect of pension strain.</p> <p>2b. Ms L. Round, Interim Executive Director of Innovation and Change from 1 October 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £143,873. A separate payment of £200 was received for Silver Emergency Planning Rota. A separate payment of £3,897 was received for election duties in May 2022</p> <p>2c. Mr R. Kershaw, Interim Executive Director of Finance and Digital from 1 October 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £124,588. A separate payment of £100 was received for Silver Emergency Planning Rota. A separate payment of £966 was received for election duties in May 2022.</p>
<p>3. Mr J. Morgan, Director of Community and Housing, remuneration for 2022/23 was £150,973. A separate payment of £1,047 was received for election duties in May 2022.</p>
<p>4. Ms J. McSherry Director of Children, Schools and Families, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £150,973. A separate payment of £1,047 was received for election duties in May 2022.</p>
<p>5. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration until 30 June 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £38,377. A separate payment of £400 was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties. A separate payment of £1,047 was received for election duties in May 2022</p> <p>5b. Mr A. Ash, Interim Director of Environment and Regeneration from 1 July 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £118,351. No additional payments were received.</p>
2021/22
<p>6a. Mr G. Curran, Chief Executive until July 2021, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £55,316. No additional payments were received.</p> <p>6b. Ms H. Doody Chief Executive from July 2021, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £141,632. A separate payment of £429 was received for local election duties</p>
<p>7. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £149,110. A separate payment of £3,000 was received for local election duties</p>
<p>8. Ms H. Doody, Director of Community and Housing remuneration until June 2021 was £44,627.</p> <p>8b. Mr J Morgan, Director of Community and Housing remuneration from June 2021 was £107,402</p>
<p>9. Ms Jane McSherry Director of Children, Schools and Families, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £143,820</p>
<p>10. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £149,110 A separate payment of £656 was received for local election duties</p>

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 Authority have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the Authority. The total of members’ allowances paid in 2022/23 is shown in Note 28.

This disclosure note has been prepared using the Authority’s Register of Members’ Interest in addition to a specific declaration obtained in respect of related party transactions from members and senior officers. The Authority issued 57 standard letters to members as at 31st March 2023; 54 have responded.

During 2022/23, members of the Authority (or members of their immediate family or household) had links with the following organisations, which undertook related party transactions with the Council to the gross value of £1,797k. The amounts disclosed below are those material to either party of the related party transaction (i.e. the Authority or the other entity).

Organisation	2022/23 £000
Evolve Housing + Support	428
AGE UK Merton	576
North East Mitcham Community Association	41
Merton Community Transport	69
Association for Polish Family PYZA	27
Merton Chamber of Commerce	37
Mitcham Common Conservators	46
London Grid for Learning	572
Total	1,797

Senior Officers

Senior officers of the Authority also have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the Authority. Senior officers are required to make a specific declaration in respect of related party transactions. The Authority issued 25 standard letters to current and 5 to former senior officers; there have been 27 responses.

NOTE 30 RELATED PARTIES

One senior officer is a trustee for the London Grid For Learning which had transactions with the Council amounting to £572k in 2022/23. Otherwise, senior officers within the Authority did not hold any positions in other organisations which would enable them to significantly influence the policies of the Authority and result in a related party transaction of a material nature.

Voluntary Organisations

The Authority made grants and payments totalling £1,797k (£1.824k in 2021/22) to voluntary and other organisations whose senior management included Members of the Authority (or members of their immediate family or household). These payments are summarised in the above disclosure on members' related party transactions. In all instances the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The Authority's Register of Members' Interest is open to public inspection on the Authority's website.

Pension Fund

The Pension Fund is a separate entity from the authority with its own Statement of Accounts. In 2022/23 an administration fee of £0.286m was paid by the Fund to the Authority (£0.678m in 2021/22, see Pension Fund Accounts, Note 11).

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.

PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

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 2022/23, the employer's contribution was 23.68% (21//22 was 23.68%). 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 2023, 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 2020/21) to the NHS Pension Scheme, for staff who transferred to the Authority 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	2022/23 £000	2021/22 £000
Authority's contribution to DfE teacher's pension scheme	14,444	13,467
Authority's contribution to NHS pension scheme	51	70

Assuming a 4.5% staff pay award in 2023/24 for teachers and 5% for NHS staff, 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	2023/24 £000
Authority's contribution to DfE teacher's pension scheme	14,073
Authority's contribution to NHS pension scheme	74

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 2022/23, 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 £326.3m (£91.047m gain in 2021/22).

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme	2021/22	2022/23
Transactions	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Service Cost	47,606	50,416
Administration	922	508
South London Waste Partnership	18,555	0
Bulk Transfer Cost		
<i>Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>		
Net interest on defined liability	6,807	7,730
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	73,890	58,654
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset	(91,047)	(326,344)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(17,157)	(267,690)
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	(73,890)	(58,654)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	17,303	18,710

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	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	1,173,275	1,162,411
Current Service Cost	47,315	44,910
Interest Cost	23,261	30,000
Change in financial assumptions	(64,000)	(446,471)
Change in demographic assumptions	0	(54,991)
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	2,947	80,088
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	(177)	9,575
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(25,308)	(27,770)
Past service costs including curtailments (i)	365	665
Contributions by Scheme participants	6,339	7,089
Unfunded pension payments	(1,606)	(1,585)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	1,162,411	803,921

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:	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Opening fair value of Scheme assets	833,617	857,213
Interest on assets	16,454	22,270
Return on assets less interest	29,994	(97,860)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	0	2,830
Administration expenses	(922)	(508)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	17,303	18,710
Contributions by Scheme participants	6,339	7,089
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(45,469)	(29,355)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	(103)	4,734
Fair value of Scheme assets at end of period	857,213	785,123

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme Net Assets	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	(305,198)	(18,798)

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 London Borough of Merton (LBM) as at 31st March is as follows:

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme LBM asset share - bid value	2021/22		2022/23	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	418,145	49%	405,341	51%
Gilts	90,910	11%	48,594	6%
Property	26,837	3%	51,376	7%
Cash	13,176	2%	32,221	4%
Multi Asset Credit	70,645	8%	66,325	8%
Diversified Growth	162,347	19%	78,205	10%
Infrastructure	75,153	9%	103,061	13%
Total	857,213	100%	785,123	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	2017/18 £000	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/22 £000
Present value of scheme Liabilities						
The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	(932,840)	(981,934)	(900,477)	(1,155,307)	(1,146,069)	(789,753)
Unfunded Liabilities	(28,157)	(26,311)	(17,888)	(17,968)	(16,342)	(14,168)
Total Liabilities	(960,997)	(1,008,245)	(918,365)	(1,173,275)	(1,162,411)	(803,921)
Fair value of assets in the LGPS	610,910	665,567	634,598	833,617	857,213	785,123
Surplus / (Deficit) in the scheme	(350,087)	(342,678)	(283,767)	(339,658)	(305,198)	(18,798)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £18.8m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the balance sheet. However, the fund was 109% funded and has no deficit as per the 2022 actuarial valuation. Subsequently the Council no longer pays additional employer's contribution to the Fund.

The funding level of the Merton LGPS fund and the Council is annually monitored and is formally calculated every three years by our Actuary. Any future 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	2021/22	2022/23
Long Term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:		
Mortality Assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners retiring today at 65:		
Men	21.5	21.1
Women	24.1	23.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners retiring in 20 years at 65:		
Men	22.9	22.3
Women	25.6	25.0
	%	%
Rate of Inflation	2.00	
Rate of increase in salaries	3.80	3.95
Rate of increase in pensions	2.80	2.95
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.00	4.80
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	791,743	803,921	816,409
Projected service cost	18,692	19,312	19,954
Adjustment to long term salary increase	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	804,666	803,921	803,181
Projected service cost	19,325	19,312	19,300
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	815,897	803,921	792,255
Projected service cost	19,962	19,312	18,683
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+ 1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present value of total obligation	838,080	803,921	771,330
Projected service cost	20,049	19,312	18,596

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Estimation of Contributions to be paid in 2023/24

The table below shows the estimated contributions to be paid to the plan during 2023/24,.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES Estimation of Contributions to be paid next year	2021/22 Actual £000	2022/23 Actual £000	2023/24 Estimated £000
Employers contributions - normal	14,729	16,288	16,226
Employers Additional Funding (Deficit Funding)	0	0	0
Employers Additional Funding (Pension Strain)	214	441	442
Employees contributions	6,088	6,885	6,911
Total	21,031	23,614	23,580

Associated Risks

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

- Investment risk. The Fund holds investment in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long-term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges.
- Interest rate risk. The Fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount the liabilities. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.
- Inflation risk. All of the benefits under the Fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation.
- Longevity risk. In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the Fund. There are also other demographic risks.

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

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.

There have not been any non-adjusting events that took place after the 2022-23 reporting period:

NOTE 34: INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES & JOINT VENTURES

Subsidiaries

CHAS 2013 Ltd - Sold in Financial Year 2022/23

CHAS 2013 Ltd provides businesses with health and safety pre-qualification assessments to nationally recognised standards and in November 2022 the wholly owned subsidiary, CHAS 2013 Ltd, was sold to Veriforce Ltd, a US-based supply-chain and compliance management provider.

Governance Arrangements

CHAS 2013 Ltd is no longer an owned subsidiary of LB Merton. However, while CHAS 2013 Ltd is under new parent control and going through its transition post disposal, it is currently based in the Authority's offices at the Civic Centre in Morden.

Trading Arrangements with London Borough of Merton

During the year the disposal of CHAS 2013 Ltd resulted in a capital receipt. The Council's gain or loss on the disposal of shares is recognised in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement (CIES) as per the code of practice. Revenue income from CHAS 2013 Ltd was also recognised within the Authority's comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES). In 2022/23, £5.50m income was received from CHAS as dividend, this is disclosed separately in Note 2 (£1.98m in 2021/22). No other transactions or activities took place between LBM and CHAS 2013 Ltd during the year.

LBM relinquished control of its subsidiary by the full sale of its shareholding. No other activities took place between the council and CHAS 2013 Ltd. apart from those mentioned above. As required by the Code, all assets, liabilities and reserves of CHAS 2013 Ltd are de-recognised and Group Consolidated Balance Accounts are no longer applicable. Also, as per Code the fair value consideration received from the transaction was recognised as a capital receipt in the single entity accounts.

Group Accounting

On the grounds of materiality, no Group CIES has been prepared for 2022/23 as all financial transactions with the company are already reported and disclosed within the Single Entity as above.

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 31/03/2023, including cash held and loans to MSJCB, there was a net creditor balance of £625k (net creditor balance of £611k at 31/03/2022).

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		2021/22	2022/23
Included within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		£000	£000
Printing and Graphic Design	Turnover	(32)	(118)
	Expenditure	29	71
	Deficit/(surplus)	(3)	(47)
Translation Services	Turnover	(24)	(97)
	Expenditure	28	65
	Deficit/(surplus)	4	(32)
Transport	Turnover	(75)	(195)
	Expenditure	218	464
	Deficit/(surplus)	144	268
All trading operations		2021/22	2022/23
		£000	£000
Turnover		(130)	(411)
Expenditure		276	600
Total	Deficit/(surplus)	145	189

NOTE 36: POOLED BUDGETS – Partnership – Section 75

Community Equipment Services

During 2022/23 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 POOLED FUND FOR COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICES IN MERTON MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT	Total 2021/22 £000	Total 2022/23 £000
INCOME		
PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTIONS		
Brought forward	0	0
London Borough of Merton	340	330
Merton CCG	334	349
Additional from LB Merton (BCF Contribution)	830	1,024
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,504	1,704
EXPENDITURE		
Community Equipment Services	1,498	1,697
Management & Support Costs	6	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,504	1,704
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 South West London Integrated Care Board (SWL ICB) (previously CCG) receives the full BCF allocation from NHS England, then transfers a proportion 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 SWL ICB's contribution, therefore, is not recognised in the Council's CIES.

NOTE 37: POOLED BUDGETS	Total	Total
Better Care Fund Pooled Budget - Income and Expenditure	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
INCOME		
Merton CCG contribution to pool	(6,662)	(7,078)
LBM contribution to pool	0	0
Total contributions	(6,662)	(7,078)
Expenditure		
Integrated Locality Teams	906	976
Seven Day Working	505	542
Community Equipment and Adaptions	789	1,090
Protecting and Modernising Social Care	3,692	3,692
Investing in Integration Infrastructure	149	149
Developing Personal and Health Care Budgets	52	60
New Initiative	569	569
Total revenue expenditure	6,662	7,078
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	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Scale Fees payable to the External Auditor with regard to audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	142	126
Re-based audit fees payable to the External auditor	82	100
Fees payable to the External Auditor for other services provided in year (Teachers Pensions and Housing Benefit audits)	110	80
Refund of fees from Public Sector Audit Appointments	(22)	0
Total	312	306

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 2022/23 the Council made a surplus of £10.441m (£10.674 in 2021/22), which was applied notionally as a contribution to concessionary fares in the Community and Housing budget, the cost of which was £5.127m in 2021/22. The contribution was more than the full cost of concessionary fares. The excess of £5.314m was applied notionally to fund Carriageway & Footway Day-to-Day and planned maintenance of which the total expenditure was £11.748m in 2021/22.

NOTE 39: On-Street Parking Account	2021/22				2022/23			
	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	(2,528)	(246)	(5,038)	(7,812)	(4,266)	(407)	(3,909)	(8,582)
Parking Permits	(4,549)	0	0	(4,549)	(4,481)	0	0	(4,481)
On-Street Parking Charges	(4,250)	0	0	(4,250)	(4,455)	0	0	(4,455)
Other Income								
Total Income	(11,327)	(246)	(5,038)	(16,610)	(13,202)	(407)	(3,909)	(17,518)
Expenditure								
On-Street Parking	900	87	1,793	2,781	1,709	163	1,566	3,437
Parking Management & Planning	154	0	0	154	180	0	0	180
Parking Enforcement	971	94	1,936	3,002	1,720	164	1,575	3,459
Contribution to Public Transport Including (Concessionary Fares)	9,301	64	1,309	10,674	9,594	80	768	10,441
Total Expenditure	11,327	246	5,038	16,610	13,202	407	3,909	17,518
NET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE 39: On-Street Parking Account Memorandum Items	2021/22 £000	Surplus Applied £000	2022/23 £000	Surplus Applied £000
Total Expenditure on:				
Concessionary fares	7,757	7,757	5,127	5,127
Carriageway & Footway Day-to-Day Maintenance	2,083	2,083	8,822	8,822
Carriageway & Footway Planned Maintenance	3,125	834	2,926	(3,508)
Total	12,965	10,674	16,875	10,441

TECHNICAL ANNEX - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NOTE 40: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2023. 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 2022/23, 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 are received.

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.

c) Trade Waste: Income is accounted for on the basis of cash received in the year by impairing the amount receivable to reduce it to the amount received. The cost of collection is accounted for as equal to the amount received. The overall effect of this policy is to ensure that in any financial year there is no net charge to revenue for the collection of trade waste. The reason for this accounting policy is that the authority is responsible for trade waste collection and must therefore report income and expenditure associated with this activity but it has transferred completely to its contractor, Veolia, the risks relating to the collection of income and of controlling expenditure.

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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

vi. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

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 (CIES) 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 CIES 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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), were material for current employees. They are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlement (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year.

The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, 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 to the accumulated absences account 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 CIES 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 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 CIES to the services for which the employees worked

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TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 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 CIES 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 CIES – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

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

Contributions paid to the Pension Fund:

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

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

Discretionary Benefits

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES (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 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 (FVPL)

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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES.

x. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Sums advanced as revenue grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied and are unlikely to be satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. Where conditions are not satisfied but are expected to be met, these are classified as Receipts in Advance. When conditions are satisfied, the revenue grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income (non-ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the CIES.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, 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).

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 CIES 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.

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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES. 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 CIES.

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 CIES.

xiii. Interest in Subsidiaries and Other Entities

Where authority has material interests in companies and other entities, the code requires local authorities with, in aggregate, material interest in subsidiaries and associated companies and joint ventures to prepare group financial statements. In the authority's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

The Authority annually review its relationships with companies and external organisations in accordance with the Code guidelines.

The Authority had one subsidiary, which was sold during the year, as the subsidiary was sold to a third party, all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are de-recognised and authority is not required to prepare Group Accounts; any receipts from disposals are credited to the in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal in accordance with the code. Receipts are then credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can only be used for new capital investment, or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow. As for joint venture, authority had Merton and Sutton Joint Cemetery Board (MSJCB). Further details of the disposal of the subsidiary and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 34.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

xiv. Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the [FIFO/weighted average] costing formula.

Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the surplus or deficit on the provision of services with the consideration allocated to the performance obligations satisfied based on the goods or services transferred to the service recipient during the financial year. 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 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 CIES 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 and this is accounted for as part of the Environment and Regeneration Department in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

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. This contribution is accounted for as part of the Corporate Services Department in the CIES; there are no balance sheet implications. A shared service board with senior representatives from each council oversees the delivery of the service and arrangements between the boroughs.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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. The charges to Merton are accounted for in the relevant service lines of the CIES. The balance sheet reflects the amount of any debtor or creditor balances between the partners.

Better Care Fund: The Authority hosts a pooled budget, under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006, with South West London Integrated Care Board (SWL ICB)(formerly the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)) in respect of the Better Care Fund. The ICB receives the allocation from the Department of Health. The ICB 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 CIES.

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 where placement and staff costs are shared across the LB Merton and the NHS in the provision of a Mental Health Service. The share attributable to LB Merton is shown in the Community & Housing line of the CIES; there are no balance sheet implications.

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 charges for Merton are accounted for in the relevant service lines of the CIES. The balance sheet reflects the amount of any debtor or creditor balances between the partners. 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES).

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

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES 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 CIES 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 CIES 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES).

The gain credited to the CIES on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt.

Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases.

Where the authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the other operating expenditure line in the CIES. Credits 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 premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

xvii. Overhead and Support Services

The costs of hosted overheads and support services are re-charged to service segments in accordance with the Authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. These are not treated as income, but as a reduction of gross expenditure.

xviii (a) 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.

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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
- surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated using 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).

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES 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 CIES.

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).

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 CIES.

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

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

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:

- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line of the value of each class of asset in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

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).

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this carrying amount and the fair value less costs of sale. 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 CIES. 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.

Disposals

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 CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the CIES 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.

xviii (b) Highways Infrastructure Assets

Highways infrastructure assets include carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures (e.g. bridges), street lighting, street furniture (e.g. illuminated traffic signals, bollards), traffic management systems and land which together form a single integrated network.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition or replacement of components of the network is capitalised on an accrual basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Measurement

Highways infrastructure assets are generally measured at depreciated historical cost. However, this is a modified form of historical cost – opening balances for highways infrastructure assets were originally recorded in balance sheets at amounts of capital undischarged for sums borrowed as at 1 April 1994 which was deemed at that time to be historical cost.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by the carrying amount of the asset being written down to the recoverable amount.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the parts of the highways network infrastructure assets that are subject to deterioration or depletion and by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis.

Annual depreciation is the depreciation amount allocated each year.

Useful lives of the various parts of the highways network are assessed by the Chief Highways Engineer using industry standards where applicable as follows:

Part of the highways network	Useful life
Carriageways (A&B)	20 years
Carriageways (Unclassified)	30 years
Footways and cycle tracks	25 years
Structures (bridges, tunnels and underpasses)	100 years
Street lighting	20 years
Street furniture	40 years
Traffic management systems	20 years

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Disposals and derecognition

When a component of the network is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the component in the Balance Sheet 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, 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).

The written-off amounts of disposals are 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 transferred to the capital adjustment account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xix Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

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

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

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

1. **Fair value of the services received during the year** – debited to the relevant service in the CIES.
2. **Finance cost** - an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.
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 CIES.
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)
5. **Lifecycle replacement costs** – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to property, plant and equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES when the authority has an obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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 31 March each year.

Insurance Reserve: Where there is a possibility of further claims for which at this stage the Authority is not legally obligated, on grounds of prudence the Authority sets aside further sums in a separate Insurance Reserve. The expected timing of a future transfer of economic benefit depends upon the settlement of claims and no assumption has been made in respect of these.

Contingent Liabilities

These are possible liabilities as a result of a past event that will only materialise as a result of an uncertain future event. The Authority's policy is to disclose a contingent liability when this criterion has been met. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

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

xxi. Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as usable reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. These reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance. When expenditure from a Usable Reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year and forms part of the Surplus or Deficit in the CIES. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 2022/23 Code.

There are no changes in accounting requirements for 2022/23 that are anticipated to have a material impact on the Council's financial performance or financial position.

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 for the foreseeable future. The Council is closely monitoring the impact of the significant increase in inflation over and above the levels anticipated when the budget for 2023/24 was set in March 2023, as well as the longer-term effects on the Council's medium-term financial planning. In addition, the Council achieved a significant capital receipt from the disposal of CHAS and anticipated interest income from investment of this money has reduced the pressure from ongoing inflationary pressures and enabled the Council to manage the cost of the major unforeseen incident at Galpin's Road.

Given these actions and council's strong balance sheet as at 31st of March 2023, the going concern basis of financial reporting and rationale behind it remains unchanged. 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. 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

The provisions in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting 2022/23 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 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (formally MHCLG) during COVID-19 and continue to be supportive of this approach. As a result of this, it would not therefore

NOTE 42: CRITICAL JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 continues to monitor the ongoing impact of the current cost of living crisis and high level of inflation on its financial position and performance. The implications of these are continuing to be vital factors across the MTFS planning period and their impact.

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.

The Medium-Term Financial strategy was approved by Council in March 2023 and set a balanced budget for 2023/24 and 2024/25 with a residual gap to be closed of £2.523m for 2025/26 increasing to £5.859m by 2026/27. Some budgets were included in the MTFS to address potential ongoing impacts of COVID-19 and increasing levels of inflation, but it is impossible to do this with certainty given the difficulty of accurately predicting how long high inflation and utilities costs will last and the time it will take to return to the government's 2% target levels since it is largely driven by the war in Ukraine. Another issue that remains a high risk is the DSG deficit, but the Council is determined to ensure that the requirements of the Safety Valve Agreement will be delivered and the DSG deficit cleared by 2026/37. In addition, the Council's budget includes c.£1.2m of savings in 2023/24 and it is important that these are achieved, or replacements found in order not to put pressure on the Council's overall finances.

Work is ongoing in all service areas to review revenue and capital budgets during 2023 to identify options for delivering efficiency savings and / or generating income, with the aim of setting a balanced budget in 2025/26.

The Council had a cash balance of £53.8m at the end of March 2023 compared to the 31 March 2022 year-end figure of £23.2m. The Council also has £180.0m in money market funds which are instantly callable. It also has £80m in short-term deposits maturing between one month and twelve months. Further, £10m is held in longer-term property-related investments, also available within a few weeks.

Whilst there is still some uncertainty around future income and Local Government Finance Settlement, the Council remains confident in its ability to maintain sufficient cash for its services throughout the medium term. The management is taking proactive approach to ensure council's financial resilience are strengthened and maintain a healthy cashflow and balance sheet to meet any unforeseen eventualities and obligation.

The Council places excess funds in fixed deposit to generate interest income after leaving sufficient funds in the callable / Money market funds for immediate access. The Council has prepared a cash flow forecast for a rolling 12 month period which demonstrates a positive cash balance each month supported by having a healthy balance in the money market funds at all times.

In a 'stressed' case scenario whereby income is constrained further and recovering only very slowly, the Council has sufficient levels of reserves and investments so that it would not run out of cash. Considering all of the above the Council considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Medium Term Planning

The Council's approach to financial management has meant that the General Fund Balance has been maintained at £14.0m and Earmarked Reserves of £108.2m (excluding amounts specifically restricted to schools) are held to meet known or predicted liabilities.

The Council's balance sheet as at 31st March 2023 shows a net worth of £1,044.8m and this is significantly increased by the reduction of pension liability from £305m in 2021/22 to £18m in 2022/23. There are statutory arrangements for funding the pension through contributions over the remaining working life of the employees, as assessed by the Pension Fund actuary; but, based on the most recent triennial valuation (2022) the Fund was in surplus by £75m (109% funded).

The Council's MTFs will be revised as part of the business planning process. This will include updates on the Council's finances with an assessment of the financial impact of COVID-19, which hopefully is coming to an end, progress on delivering the DSG Safety Valve Agreement to eliminate the deficit by 2026/27, and the impact of the cost of living crisis on pay and prices over the MTFs period.

Governance

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 (Executive Director of Finance and Digital) 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.

Funding

It is possible that future levels of funding will be reduced however this is not expected to influence the Council's ability as a going concern as state above council has healthy cashflow and balance sheet.

NOTE 42: CRITICAL JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Legal Claims

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

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 given in note 34 and 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.

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>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. PPE of £801.3m (£835.6m in 2021/22) is included in the accounts. Therefore, a 1% movement in value would result in a change of £8.1m (£8.4m in 2021/22). The depreciation charge for PPE in 2022/23 was £18.6m (£17.8m in 2021/22). A movement of 1% would result in a change in the depreciation charge of approximately £0.186m (£0.178m in 2021/22)</p>

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

Provisions	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>The authority has made provisions of £3.975m (4.555m in 2021/22) 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 £0.040m (£0.055m in 2021/22) charge to the General Fund.</p>

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

Provision for NDR appeals

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.

Provision for NDR appeals	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>The authority has made provision of £2.384m 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 pension liability is £18.80m (£305.2m in 2021/22) 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.</p>	<p>The assumptions interact in complex ways and changes in assumptions cannot be easily measured. Refer to Note 32 for further detail.</p>

Impairment of Bad and Doubtful debts

Impairment of Bad and Doubtful debts	
<p>As at 31 March 2023, the Council had an outstanding balance of short-term debtors totalling £78.88m. Against this debtors' balance, there is an impairment allowance of £15.1m, prepared on an expected credit loss basis. 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 2023/24. For these estimates they used an expected pay award of 4.0%. The estimates for the Defined Contributions schemes were £14.07m for the Teachers Pensions scheme and £0.074 for the NHS scheme. The estimate for the Defined Benefit scheme was £16.23m.</p>	<p>If actual pay awards exceed the actuaries assumption by 0.50% then additional employers contributions of £0.162m 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 these Collection Fund accounts provides the link between the Collection Fund and the council's core Financial Statements. The Collection Fund is a pool of income gathered from Council Tax and Non-Domestic rates and is shared between the Council, the Greater London Authority and Central Government.

The costs of administering collection are accounted for in the General Fund.

Balance Sheet:

By legislation LBM and the Preceptors are paid from the Collection Fund exactly as agreed in the January before the financial year started. This allows all parties to set their budgets in the knowledge they will receive exactly that amount. This will naturally lead to a Surplus (negative) or Deficit (positive) on the Collection Fund at the end of every year. When setting the following year's budget, the first duty is to drawdown all of any Surplus or repay all of any deficit. This Surplus / Deficit along with the other Assets and Liabilities is shared between LBM and its preceptors in the ratio of that years budgeted income.

As all the monies received into the Collection Fund are held within the bank account of the Billing Authority (LBM)

The net share of all the assets and liabilities, including the Surplus (negative) or Deficit (positive) on the Collection Fund of each preceptor is shown as a debtor or creditor from LBM.

Abbreviations used in the Collection Fund	
LBM	The Council, also known as the Billing Authority
GLA	Greater London Authority
CenGov	Central Government (the specific department name changes)
VOA	Valuation Office Agency
BRS	Business Rate Supplements

**COLLECTION FUND
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

2021/22				2022/23		
Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	COLLECTION FUND Income and Expenditure	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
			A) INCOME			
(70,019)	(131,477)	(131,477)	Council Tax Receivable		(139,587)	(139,587)
(2,006)		(70,019)	Business Rates Receivable	(76,785)		(76,785)
		(2,006)	Business Rates Supplements (BRS) Receivable	(2,211)		(2,211)
(72,025)	(131,477)	(203,502)	Total Income	(78,996)	(139,587)	(218,583)
			B) Charges to Collection Fund increase/ (decrease) in:			
(2,890)	1,323	(1,567)	Bad Debt provision	252	1,781	2,033
(7,192)		(7,192)	Appeals provision	(1,211)		(1,211)
264		264	Less: cost of collection	326		326
(9,818)	1,323	(8,495)	Total Charges	(633)	1,781	1,148
(81,843)	(130,155)	(211,997)	Sub Total A+B	(79,629)	(137,806)	(217,435)
			C) Precepts, Demands and Shares			
26,816	99,861	126,677	LBM: NDR & Council Tax	22,846	104,983	127,829
33,073	26,991	60,064	GLA: NDR & Council Tax	28,177	29,968	58,145
29,498		29,498	CenGov: NDR	25,131		25,131
2,006		2,006	GLA: BRS	2,211		2,211
91,392	126,852	218,244	TOTAL Precepts	78,365	134,951	213,316
9,549	(3,303)	6,247	(Surplus)/ Deficit in Year (A+B+C)	(1,264)	(2,855)	(4,119)
			D) Previous Year Estimated (Surplus)/Deficit			
(13,389)	(963)	(14,351)	LBM: NDR & Council Tax	(3,916)	2,906	(1,010)
(16,587)	(249)	(16,836)	GLA: NDR & Council Tax	(4,829)	795	(4,034)
(14,792)		(14,792)	CenGov: NDR	(4,307)		(4,307)
(44,767)	(1,212)	(45,979)	Total re Prior Yr (Surplus)/Deficit	(13,052)	3,701	(9,351)
(35,218)	(4,514)	(39,732)	(Surplus)/Deficit For the year A+B+C+D	(14,316)	846	(13,470)
49,603	1,975	51,578	(Surplus)/Deficit b/fwd	14,385	(2,539)	11,846
14,385	(2,539)	11,846	(Surplus)/Deficit c/fwd	69	(1,693)	(1,624)

**COLLECTION FUND
BALANCE SHEET**

Collection Fund Balance Sheet	Collection Fund	Merton Share	GLA Share	Government Share
31st March 2023	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax				
Arrears	13,572	10,453	3,119	0
Cash	5,674	4,363	1,311	0
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(10,602)	(8,166)	(2,436)	0
Receipts in Advance	(6,951)	(5,354)	(1,597)	0
Net Assets	1,693	1,296	397	0
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	(1,693)	(1,296)	(397)	0
LBM Balance with GLA		(1,311)	1,311	0
Business Rates				
Transitional Protection & Costs Adjustment	(433)	(433)	0	0
Arrears	5,278	1,583	1,953	1,742
Cash	13,031	3,907	4,821	4,303
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(3,978)	(1,193)	(1,472)	(1,313)
Impairment for Loss on Appeals	(7,948)	(2,384)	(2,941)	(2,623)
Receipts in Advance	(6,454)	(1,936)	(2,388)	(2,130)
Net Assets	(71)	(23)	(27)	(21)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	71	23	27	21
LBM Balance with GLA		(4,821)	4,821	
LBM Balance with Government		(4,303)		4,303

**COLLECTION FUND
BALANCE SHEET**

Collection Fund Balance Sheet	Collection Fund	Merton Share	GLA Share	Government Share
31st March 2022	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax				
Arrears	10,836	8,463	2,373	0
Cash	(7,495)	(5,771)	(1,725)	0
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(9,725)	(7,566)	(2,160)	0
Receipts in Advance	(6,067)	(4,720)	(1,347)	0
Net Assets	(12,452)	(9,593)	(2,859)	0
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	(2,538)	(1,948)	(590)	0
LBM Balance with GLA		1,725	(1,725)	0

Business Rates				
Transitional Protection & Costs Adjustment	(688)	(688)		
Arrears	5,542	1,663	2,051	1,829
Cash	(1,714)	(34)	(890)	(790)
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(3,993)	(1,198)	(1,477)	(1,318)
Impairment for Loss on Appeals	(9,158)	(2,747)	(3,388)	(3,022)
Receipts in Advance	(4,375)	(1,312)	(1,619)	(1,444)
Net Assets	(14,385)	(4,317)	(5,323)	(4,745)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	14,385	4,317	5,323	4,745
LBM Balance with GLA		890	(890)	
LBM Balance with Government		790		(790)

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.

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	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23		2021/22	2022/23
A adjust	1	1	0	0	5/9	0	0
A	1,139	1,158	690.76	714	6/9	460.5	476
B	8,500	8,524	5,736	5,804	7/9	4,461	4,514
C	23,404	23,539	18,259	18,356	8/9	16,230	16,317
D	27,921	28,032	23,615	23,804	9/9	23,615	23,804
E	13,209	13,277	11,878	11,980	11/9	14,518	14,643
F	5,612	5,705	5,181	5,284	13/9	7,483	7,633
G	4,052	4,108	3,799	3,868	15/9	6,332	6,447
H	1,774	1,789	1,705	1,731	18/9	3,411	3,463
Total						76,510	77,295
Defence properties						5	5
Council Tax Base						76,515	77,300

Estimated Income Yield: This is the Amount of Council Tax that is estimated in January to be collected in the following Financial Year. Starting in April this becomes a set figure that will be transferred to the Council and paid to the GLA.

It is calculated from the Council Tax base multiplied by the Band D tax charge; less estimations for changes to liabilities, exemptions, discounts, and the council tax support scheme

Income Generated: is the actual Amount.

CF Note 1 Council Tax Band D	2021/22	2022/23
Council Tax charge for a Band D property (including the GLA)	£1,709.14	£1,781.44
CF Note 1 Council Tax Income Estimated and Actual	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000
Estimated Income Yield transferred to LBM and paid to GLA	126.9	£134.95
Actual Income generated	131.5	£139.59

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.

The Council retains a share of NDR Income with other shares being precepted to the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Central government.

CF NNDR Note2 Income Apportionment	2021/22	2022/23
The Council, also known as the Billing Authority (LBM)	30%	30%
Greater London Authority (GLA)	37%	37%
Central Government (CenGov)	33%	33%

CF NNDR Note2 Income Variables	2021/22	2022/23
Non-domestic rateable value at year end	£209m	£245m
Number of Hereditaments	5,426	5,352
Uniform Business Rate (in pence)	51.2	51.2

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

CF NNDR Note2 Net Income	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Gross Rates payable (including net amounts for previous years)	(105,031)	(98,926)
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs	34,080	21,708
Transitional Protection Payments	932	433
Sub Total	(70,019)	(76,785)
Business Rates Supplements (BRS) Receivable	(2,006)	(2,211)
Total Business Rates Income	(72,025)	(78,997)
Allowance for Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(2,890)	252
Change to Provision for losses on appeals	(7,192)	(1,210)
Cost of collection	264	326
Total Charges	(9,818)	(632)
Net Income	(81,843)	(79,629)

Business Rate Supplements (BRS)

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.

The amounts included in the Collection Fund in respect of BRS:

CF NNDR Note2 Business Rate Supplements (BRS)	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Gross Rates payable	(2,718)	(2,461)
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs	712	249
Net contribution to GLA	(2,006)	(2,211)

COLLECTION FUND

3. Provisions

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).

CF Note3 Provisions	March 2022	Allowance for Impairment	Amounts charged against Allowance	March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax: Impairment of Bad Debts	(9,725)	(1,781)	904	(10,602)
NNDR: Impairment of Bad Debts	(3,991)	(252)	268	(3,975)
NNDR: Losses on Appeals	(9,158)	(2,186)	3,397	(7,947)
TOTAL	(22,874)	(4,219)	4,569	(22,524)

COLLECTION FUND

4. Surpluses and Deficits

Council Tax

The accumulated Surplus / deficit on the Collection Fund relating to Council Tax, is attributable to the London Borough of Merton (LBM) and to the Greater London Authority (GLA) is based on their respective demands upon the Collection Fund. The shares of the fund are shown in the following table.

Council Tax (Surplus) /Deficit, apportionment	2021/22	2022/23	Change in the Year
	£000	£000	£000
LBM Council Tax (Surplus) / Deficit	(1,948)	(1,296)	652
GLA Council Tax (Surplus) / Deficit	(590)	(397)	193
Total (Surplus) / Deficit	(2,538)	(1,693)	845

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.

Year 2022-23 Council Tax (Surplus) /Deficit Movement	GLA	LBM	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated (Surplus) / Deficit as at 1 st April	(590)	(1,948)	(2,538)
Movement: Payment or Transfer relating to Prior Year	795	2,906	3,701
Revised balance relating to Prior Years	205	958	1,163
Movement: (Surplus) / Deficit in year	(602)	(2,254)	(2,856)
Movement Total	193	652	845
Accumulated (Surplus) / Deficit as at 31st March	(397)	(1,296)	(1,693)

COLLECTION FUND

4. Surpluses and Deficits

NDR

The accumulated Surplus / deficit on the Collection Fund relating to NDR attributable to the London Borough of Merton (LBM) , the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Central government ; it is based on their respective demands upon the Collection Fund. The shares of the fund are shown in the following table.

NDR Balance Surplus/(Deficit), apportionment	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Change in the Year £000
LBM NDR (Surplus) / Deficit	4,307	23	(4,284)
GLA NDR (Surplus) / Deficit	5,323	27	(5,296)
CenGov NDR (Surplus) / Deficit	4,745	21	(4,724)
Total (Surplus) / Deficit	14,375	71	(14,304)

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 (surplus) / deficit Movement	GLA £000	CenGov £000	LBM £000	Total £000
Accumulated (Surplus) / Deficit as at 1 st April	5,323	4,745	4,307	14,375
Movement: Payment or Transfer relating to Prior Year	(4,829)	(4,307)	(3,916)	(13,052)
Revised (Surplus) / Deficit relating to Prior Years	494	438	391	1,323
Movement: (Surplus) / Deficit in year	(467)	(417)	(368)	(1,252)
Movement Total	(5,296)	(4,724)	(4,284)	(14,304)
Accumulated (Surplus) / Deficit as at 31st March	27	21	23	71

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.

The Council Tax and NDR income as included in the Core Statements: CIES and shown in Note 5 and Note 6, includes the Authority's share of the movement on the Collection Fund Surplus or Deficit. This is shown in the following table.

Income and Expenditure Council Tax	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Demand on the Fund	(99,861)	(104,983)
Transfer of Surplus	963	(2,906)
Total included in I&E under Collection Fund Regulations	(98,898)	(107,889)
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)	(3,543)	652
Expired Tax Credits taken to Income	(473)	
Council Taxation Fund Income In Core Statements	(102,915)	(107,237)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code	3,543	(652)
Net charge to General Fund	(99,371)	(107,889)

Income and Expenditure Business Rates	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
Demand on the Fund	(26,816)	(22,846)
Transfer of Deficit	13,389	3,916
Total included in I&E under Collection Fund Regulations	(13,427)	(18,930)
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)	(10,480)	(4,371)
Expired Tax Credits taken to Income	(152)	
Business Rates Fund Income	(24,059)	(23,301)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code	10,480	4,371
Net charge to General Fund	(13,579)	(18,930)

Pension Fund Accounts

Fund Account

2021/22 £000	Fund Account	Notes	2022/23 £000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the scheme		
(25,381)	Contributions	7	(27,663)
(3,264)	Transfers in	8	(4,113)
(28,645)	Total Income		(31,776)
27,811	Benefits	9	29,915
20,685	Payments to and on account of leavers	10	4,991
48,496	Total Expenditure		34,906
19,851	Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members		3,130
2,995	Management expenses	11	4,303
22,846	Net (additions)/withdrawals including Fund management expenses		7,433
	Returns on investments		
(16,752)	Investment income	12	(18,568)
(32,803)	(Profit) and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	14.3	72,596
(49,555)	Net returns on investments		54,029
(26,709)	Net (increase)/decrease in the net assets available for benefits during the year		61,462
(900,284)	Opening net assets of the scheme		(926,993)
(926,993)	Closing net assets of the scheme		(865,531)

Net Assets Statement

2021/22 £000		Notes	2021/23 £000
924,212	Investment assets	14	841,380
924,212	Total Investments		841,380
9,142	Current assets	20	25,152
(6,361)	Current liabilities	21	(1,001)
926,993	Net assets of the Fund available to Fund benefits at period end		865,531

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

Merton Pension Fund (the Fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by the London Borough of Merton.

a) General

The scheme 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 Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

It is a defined benefit pension scheme administered by London Borough of Merton to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Merton Council, and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the borough. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Merton Pension Fund Committee, which is the full decision making Sub-Committee of Merton Council.

b) Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the scheme. New local government employees will be automatically enrolled in the scheme and have the option to opt-out.

Organisations participating in the Merton Pension Fund include the following:

- scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund.
- admitted bodies, which participate in the Fund under the terms of an admission agreement between the Fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar not-for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

Membership details are set out below:

Admitted Bodies	Scheduled Bodies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich Leisure • Clarion Housing • CATCH 22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harris Academy Merton • Harris Academy Morden • Harris Academy Primary • Harris Wimbledon • St Mark's Academy • Benedict Academy • Park Community School • Beecholme Academy • Aragon Academy • Stanford Primary Academy • Chapel Street • Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators

The following table summarises the membership numbers of the scheme.

2021/22		2022/23
	Active Members	
4,027	London Borough of Merton	3,996
479	Scheduled bodies	366
40	Admitted bodies	35
4,546		4,397
	Pensioners	
3,898	London Borough of Merton	4,032
178	Scheduled bodies	186
138	Admitted bodies	137
4,214		4,355
	Deferred Pensioners	
5,683	London Borough of Merton	5,949
470	Scheduled bodies	486
112	Admitted bodies	113
6,265		6,548

c) Funding

The scheme is financed by contributions from employees and employers, together with income and proceeds from investment of the Pension Fund.

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 31 March 2023.

The employee contributions are matched by the employer contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial Funding valuations. The last valuation was carried out in March 2022 (came into effect from April 2023).

Currently, employer contribution rates range from 12.0% to 26.4%. Some employers pay an additional monetary contribution towards their past service costs.

d) 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 2022/23 financial year and its financial position at year-end as at 31 March 2023. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23', 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 Fund was 109% funded at the 31 March 2022 valuation and this is an increase from the 103% at the 2019 Triennial valuation. The Fund cash flow is marginally negative but with the careful cashflow management and taking into account the investment income the shortfall is managed.

The majority of the investment income is being reinvested into the respective investment for added growth. However, The Fund is in a position to draw on its investments in the most appropriate order, should short term liquidity be required.

2.1 Going Concern

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

Despite getting through the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, the Fund is continuing to feel the impact of the Russia /Ukraine war.

The latest actuarial funding update showed the Funding level has reduced since the last update but still shows a surplus. The majority of employers in the Fund are scheduled bodies and have secure public sector funding and as a result are more able to continue to make their pension contributions.

To address the current operating cash flow shortfall and in recognition of the mature nature of the Fund, (with the increasing number of retired and deferred Fund members relative to active Fund members), the investment strategy of the Fund is now to reinvest in cash generating investment assets.

Given the above, the Fund considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 Administering 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 accrual's 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 if applies.

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 London Borough of 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 managed by the Fund Managers. Custodian fees are paid via the custodian cash account.

A proportion of the Administering 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 accrual's basis. Pension administration has been carried out by the London Borough of Wandsworth as part of the Pension shared services arrangement 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

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.

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

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, custodian and within the Funds' bank account.

3.13 Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the net asset statement on the date the Fund becomes legally responsible for that liability. The Fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the fund account as part of the change in value of investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of the outstanding principal at 31 March each year. Any interest due not yet paid is accounted for on an accruals basis and included in administration costs.

3.14 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).

3.15 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 with Prudential. 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.

3.16 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 Administering 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.

*Please see Notes 18 and 19 for more detail.

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 2023 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.	The impact of a small change in the discount rate of +0.1% would decrease the closing defined benefit obligation by £12.2m and a -0.1% reduction would increase the obligation by £12.5m. An adjustment to the mortality age rating assumption of -1 yr would decrease the obligation by £32.6m. McCloud - the actuary has included the impact of the McCloud as part of the 2022 Triennial valuation.
Unquoted Investments	The Pension Fund contains investments in unitised pooled property and private debt funds that are classified within the financial statements as level 3 investments (as detailed in note 15). These funds are valued according to non-exchange-based market valuations.	As a result of this, the final realised value of those pooled units may differ slightly from the valuations presented in the accounts. There is a risk that these investments may be under- or overstated in the accounts by up to 10% i.e. an increase or decrease of £21m.

6. Events After the Reporting Date

There were no events to disclose.

7. Contributions Receivable

2021/22 £000	By Category	2022/23 £000
18,130	Employers	19,570
7,251	Members	8,093
25,381	Total	27,663

2021/22 £000	By Type	2022/23 £000
22,061	Administering	23,924
2,915	Scheduled	2,977
405	Admitted	732
25,381	Total	27,633

2021/22 £000	By Type	2022/23 £000
17,883	Employers normal	19,100
7,251	Employees normal	8,093
31	Deficit Funding	30
216	Employers additional	441
25,381	Total	27,663

8. Transfers In From Other Pension Funds

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
3,264	Individual Transfers	4,113
3,264	Total	4,113

9. Benefits Payable

2021/22 £000	By Category	2022/23 £000
23,818	Pensions	25,235
3,240	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	4,075
753	Lump sum death benefits	605
27,811	Total	29,915

2021/22 £000	By Authority	2022/23 £000
25,692	Administering	27,558
263	Scheduled	1,400
1,856	Admitted	957
27,811	Total	29,915

10. Payments to and on Account of Leavers

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
4,935	Individual transfers	4,782
15,655	Group transfers	0
97	Refunds of contribution	210
(2)	State scheme premiums	(1)
20,685	Total	4,991

11. Management Expenses

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
678	Administrative costs	567
2,159	Investment management expenses	3,476
158	Oversight and governance costs	260
2,995	Total	4,303

11a. Investment Management Expenses

2022/23	Total £000	Management Fees £000	Performance Costs £000	Transaction Fees £000
Bonds	73	73	0	0
Pooled Investments	(21)	(21)	0	0
Pooled Property Investments	681	681	0	0
Private Debt	551	551	0	0
Infrastructure	2,180	2,180	0	0
	3,462	3,464	0	0
Custody Fees	14	0	0	0
Pooled Fees deducted at source	2,077	2,065	12	0
Total	5,553	5,529	12	0

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

2021/22	Total £000	Management Fees £000	Performance Costs £000	Transaction Fees £000
Bonds	60	60	0	0
Pooled Investments	0	0	0	0
Pooled Property Investments	599	599	0	0
Private Debt	325	325	0	0
Infrastructure	1,150	1,150	0	0
	2,134	2,134	0	0
Custody Fees	25	0	0	0
Pooled Fees deducted at source	2,301	2,290	11	0
Total	4,460	4,424	11	0

12. Investment Income

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
0	Bonds	(251)
3,164	Pooled equity investments	3,504
4,270	Pooled investments (Other)	5,276
975	Pooled property investments	826
2,317	Infrastructure	4,635
6,015	Private Debt	4,285
11	Other	293
16,752	Total	18,568

13. External Audit Cost

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
16	Payable in respect of external audit	16
36	Payable in respect of other services	36
52	Total	52

14. Investment

14.1 Asset management arrangements

The management of 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 2023.

Market Value 31 March 2022		Fund Manager	Market Value 31 March 2023	
£000	%		£000	%
		Investments managed by LCIV regional asset pool		
109,322	11.8	Blackrock	104,844	12.5
35,466	3.8	JPM Emerging Markets	35,030	4.2
165,341	17.9	Baillie Gifford	99,487	11.8
89,863	9.7	Ruffer	61,680	7.3
91,257	9.9	RBC	84,274	10.0
76,663	8.3	CQS	73,276	8.7
		Investments managed outside the LCIV regional asset pool		
123,798	13.4	UBS Asset Management	113,766	13.6
0	0	Henley	31,782	3.8
15,820	1.7	Macquarie	19,397	2.3
48,330	5.2	Quinbrook	27,746	3.3
17,570	1.9	JPM Infrastructure	64,966	7.7
17,689	1.9	Churchill	18,708	2.2
22,670	2.5	Permira	32,914	3.9
101,300	11.0	Allsprings	65,999	7.8
8,973	1.0	Blackrock property	7,361	0.9
150	0.0	LCIV Subscription	150	0.0
924,212	100.0	Total	841,380	100

14.2 Analysis of investment assets and income

An analysis of investment assets at 31 March 2023 is shown in the following table.

Market Value 31 March 2022 £000		Market Value 31 March 2023 £000
	Investment Assets	
98,413	Bonds	53,689
418,527	Pooled equity investments	395,273
252,337	Pooled investments (other)	159,676
29,040	Pooled property investments	55,831
40,359	Private Debt	51,622
81,543	Infrastructure	111,358
-4,705	Derivatives	2,341
8,371	Cash held with fund managers	10,689
177	Investment income due	751
924,062	Total Investment Assets	841,230
0	Investment Liabilities	0
150	LCIV Subscription	150
924,212	Net investment assets	841,380

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 2022/2023. 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 2022 £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 2023 £000
Bonds	98,413	73,669	(76,011)	(42,382)	53,689
Pooled Equity Investments	418,527	77,252	(81,752)	(18,754)	395,273
Pooled Investments Other	252,337	0	(77,900)	(14,761)	159,676
Private Debt	40,359	10,798	(1,140)	1,605	51,622
Infrastructure	81,543	51,884	(26,522)	4,453	111,358
Pooled Property	29,040	31,818	(36)	(4,991)	55,831
	920,219	245,421	(263,361)	(74,830)	827,449
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	(4,705)	-	4,705	2,341	2,341
	915,514	245,421	(258,656)	(72,489)	829,790
Other Investment Balances					
Cash with Fund Managers	8,371	(73,669)	76,011	(24)	10,689
Currency-Realised/Unrealised	-	-	-	(58)	-
Investment Income Due	177	-	-	-	-
LCIV Subscription	150	-	-	-	150
Balancing item	-	-	-	9	0
	8,698				11,440
Net Investment Assets	924,212			(72,562)	841,380

Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

The table below shows the movement in the market value of investments held during the financial year 2021/2022.

	Market Value 1 April 2021 £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 2022 £000
Bonds	71,973	68,310	(43,276)	1,406	98,413
Pooled Equity Investments	550,305	3,163	(159,394)	24,453	418,527
Pooled Investments Other	147,647	103,270	-	1,420	252,337
Private Debt	31,396	9,309	-	(346)	40,359
Infrastructure	37,506	36,233	-	7,804	81,543
Pooled Property	24,080	-	-	4,960	29,040
	862,907	220,285	(202,670)	39,697	920,219
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	246	-	(246)	(4,705)	(4,705)
	863,153	220,285	(202,916)	34,992	915,514
Other Investment Balances					
Cash with Fund Managers	33,035	(68,310)	43,036	610	8,371
Cash income/mgt expenses	0	-	-	(2,677)	-
Infrastructure Adjustment *	0	-	-	(122)	-
Investment Income Due	480	-	-	-	177
LCIV Subscription	150	-	-	-	150
	33,665	-	-	(2,189)	8,698
Net Investment Assets	896,818	-	-	32,803	924,212

14.4 Stock lending

There were no stock lending arrangements in place during the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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	The development, pre-construction and construction-stage assets are held at cost	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 2022				31 March 2023		
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
773,695	20,067	121,902	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	618,490	48,470	162,980
8,548	0	0	Loans and Receivables	11,440	0	0
0	0	0	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0
782,243	20,067	121,902	Total	629,930	48,470	162,980

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 2022				31 March 2023		
Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised costs		Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised costs
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			Financial Assets			
98,413	0	0	Bonds	53,689	0	0
670,864	0	0	Pooled Investments	554,949	0	0
29,040	0	0	Pooled Property Investments	55,831	0	0
121,902	0	0	Private Debt & Infrastructure	162,980	0	0
0	150	0	LCIV Subscription	0	150	0
(4,705)	0	0	Derivatives	2,341	0	0
0	8,371	0	Cash With Fund Managers	0	10,689	0
177	0	0	Other Investment Balances	751		0
0	1,597	0	Sundry Debtors	0	1,058	0
0	5,043	0	Cash	0	23,968	0
915,691	15,161	0		830,541	35,865	0
			Financial Liabilities			
0	0	(6,361)	Sundry Creditors	0	0	(967)
915,691	15,161	(6,361)	Total	830,541	35,865	(967)
	924,491		Grand Total		865,439	

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 2022 £000	Financial Assets	31 March 2023 £000
32,803	Fair Value through profit and loss	(72,562)
32,803	Total	(72,562)

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 Pensions Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Administering 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, Hymans Robertson, 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 Administering Authority to ensure they are within limits specified in the Fund investment strategy.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2023 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Bonds	53,689	13.4	60,883	46,495
Equities & Emerging Markets	395,273	13.2	447,449	343,097
Diversified Growth	86,400	5.3	90,979	81,821
Multi Asset Credit	73,276	13.4	83,095	63,457
Pooled Property	55,831	6.4	59,404	52,258
Private Debt & Infrastructure	162,980	4.0	169,499	156,461
Cash	10,689	0.7	10,764	10,614
Derivatives	2,341	0	2,341	2,341
Income Due	751	0	751	751
LCIV Subscription	150	0	150	150
Total Assets	841,380		925,315	757,444

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2022 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Bonds	98,413	7.8	106,089	90,737
Equities & Emerging Markets	418,527	14.2	477,958	359,096
Diversified Growth	175,674	6.2	186,566	164,782
Multi Asset Credit	76,663	7.8	82,643	70,683
Pooled Property	29,040	4.2	30,260	27,820
Private Debt & Infrastructure	121,902	4.7	127,631	116,173
Cash	8,371	0.9	8,446	8,296
Derivatives	-4,705	0.0	-4,705	-4,705
Income Due	177	0.0	177	177
LCIV Subscription	150	0.0	150	150
Total Assets	924,212		1,015,215	833,209

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 2023 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	7.8
Equities	14.2
Diversified Growth	6.2
Multi Asset Credit	7.8
Property	4.2
Private Debt and Infrastructure	4.7
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 2023.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2023	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds	17,625	6.3	18,735	16,515
Private Debt & Infrastructure	130,066	6.3	138,260	121,872
Total Overseas Assets	147,691		156,996	138,386

The table below shows the currency exposure by asset type as at 31 March 2022

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2022	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds	22,374	7.3	24,007	20,741
Private Debt & Infrastructure	99,232	7.3	106,476	91,988
Total Overseas Assets	121,606		130,483	112,729

The following table calculates the aggregate currency exposure within the Fund as at 31 March 2023. 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.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2023	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds (US Dollar)	17,625	9.1	19,229	16,021
Private Debt & Infrastructure (US Dollar)	130,066	9.1	141,902	118,230
Total Overseas Assets	147,691		161,131	134,251

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2022	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds (US Dollar)	22,374	8.3	24,231	20,517
Private Debt & Infrastructure (US Dollar)	99,232	8.3	107,468	90,996
Total Overseas Assets	121,606		131,699	111,513

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 2023. 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 2022 £000		Value at 31 March 2023 £000
7,592	AAA	9,975
98,413	AA	53,686
106,005	Total	63,661

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 2023 was £24m (31 March 2022: £5m).

17.9 Refinancing risk

This is the risk that the Administering Authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its Pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavorable interest rates. The Administering 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 2022 (effective from April 2023) and the next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2025.

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 2022 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 109% funded. This corresponded to a surplus of £75m at that time of the valuation.

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

	2016 Valuation	2019 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Funding Level %	94.0	103.0	109
Funding (Deficit)/Surplus £m	(32.7)	20	75

The assessed value of assets held by the Fund at 31 March 2022 was £914.m (2019 valuation: £718m), whilst the liabilities accrued in respect of pensionable service were £814m (2019 valuation: £698m).

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 March 2022	31 March 2019
Discount rate		4.2%	4.8%
Pay increase	Long Term	3.9%	3.6%
	Short Term	N/A	N/A
Consumer price inflation (CPI)		2.9%	2.6%
Pension increases		2.9%	2.6%
Pension increases on Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)		Funds will pay limited increases for members reaching SPA by 6 April 2016, and full increases for others	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 increase.
Demographic Assumptions			
Male/Female	Current Pensioners Retiring age 65	21.00 23.47	23.4 24.8
Male/Female	Current Pensioners Retiring in 20 yrs	22.26 24.91	25.0 26.6

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 2023, 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 2023 %
Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	2.95
Salary Rate Increase	3.95
Discount Rate	4.80

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2023 was:

31 March 2022 £m		31 March 2023 £m
1,262	Present value of promised retirement benefits	850

20. Current Assets

31 March 2022 £000	Current Assets	31 March 2023 £000
2,502	Contributions Due	126
1,597	Sundry Debtors	1,052
5,043	Cash	23,968
9,142	Total	25,152

Analysis of Debtors

31 March 2022 £000	Current Debtors	31 March 2023 £000
2,259	Administering Body	44
243	Admitted and Scheduled Bodies	82
1,597	Sundry Debtors	1,058
4,099	Total	1,185

21. Current Liabilities

31 March 2022 £000	Creditors	31 March 2023 £000
(5,974)	Sundry	(515)
(387)	Payroll	(452)
0	Balancing item	(34)
(6,361)	Total	(1001)

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 Administering 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 2022/23 to AVC schemes outside the Administering Authority's responsibility was £xxm* (£0.262m at 31 March 2022). The total value of accumulated AVC's at 31 March 2023 is £xxm* (£2.46m at 31 March 2022)

*- yet to receive 2022/23 data from Prudential

23. Related Parties

The Merton Pension Fund is administered by the London Borough of Merton. During the reporting period, the Council incurred costs of £0.24m (2021/22 £0.23m) 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.

One members of the Pension Fund committee is in receipt of pension benefits from the Merton Pension Fund. The two officers and the one staff representative of the Committee are active members of the Fund.

In addition, out of the four local Pension Board members three 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 2022 £	31 March 2023 £
Short-term benefits	88,941	78,719
Total remuneration	88,941	78,719

24. Contingent Liabilities & Contractual Commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2023 were £38.4m (31 March 2022 £19.2m).

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

COUNCIL 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 Executive Director of Finance and Digital.
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 Executive Director of Finance and Digital's Responsibilities

The Executive Director of Finance and Digital 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 Executive Director of Finance and Digital 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 Executive Director of Finance and Digital 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 2023.

Signed

Roger Kershaw - Interim Executive Director of Finance and Digital

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

Mike Brunt

Chairman Standards and General Purposes Committee

Further information about the accounts is available from:

Interim Executive Director of Finance and Digital
8th Floor
Merton Civic Centre
London Road
MORDEN
Surrey
SM4 5DX

Or alternatively, please ask for Nemashe Sivayogan 020 8545 3461

Independent Auditor's Report

The final Auditors Report will be received from EY following the completion of the final external audit.

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:

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

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.

REFCUS

Revenue expenditure allowed to be funded by capital under statute.

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.