

# Summary Statement of Accounts

## 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

It is both a summary and an interpretation of the accounts, highlighting the key issues that have arisen during the financial year. The full set of accounts and this summary are available on the Council's website at: <https://www2.merton.gov.uk/council/finance.htm>.

### THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

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

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

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

**Pension Fund** - Shows member contributions to the fund and the benefits paid from it, together with details of investment activity during the year. It excludes Pension Fund liabilities.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2017/18

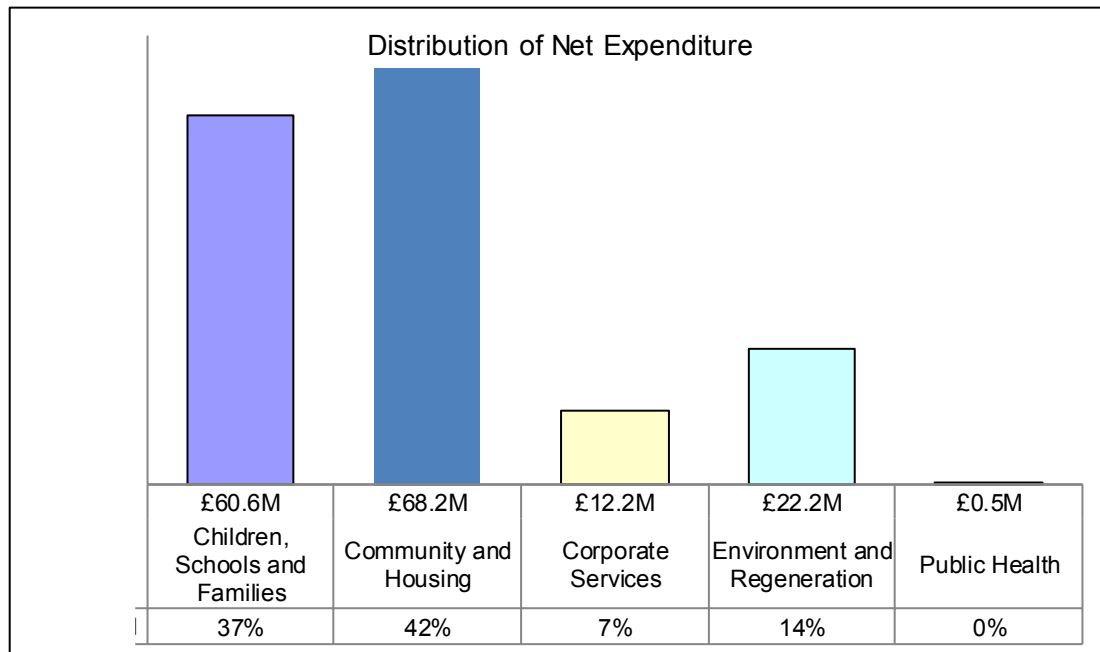
- The Council spent £33m (£31m in 2016/17) on capital schemes including expenditure on a lease valued at £0.5m on the new Colliers Wood library.
- Total net assets increased by £53m, comprising a £59m increase in unusable reserves and a £6m reduction in usable reserves. The £59m increase in unusable reserves was mainly due to a £35m increase in capital reserves and an £18m increase in the pensions reserve.
- Borrowing stayed the same at £113m from 31/03/17 to 31/03/18.
- The Council has a net underspend against £0.3m against its budget in 2017/18, which has been added to earmarked revenue reserves.

**REVENUE SPENDING**

Merton's net cost of services was £164.0m, attributable to services as shown below:

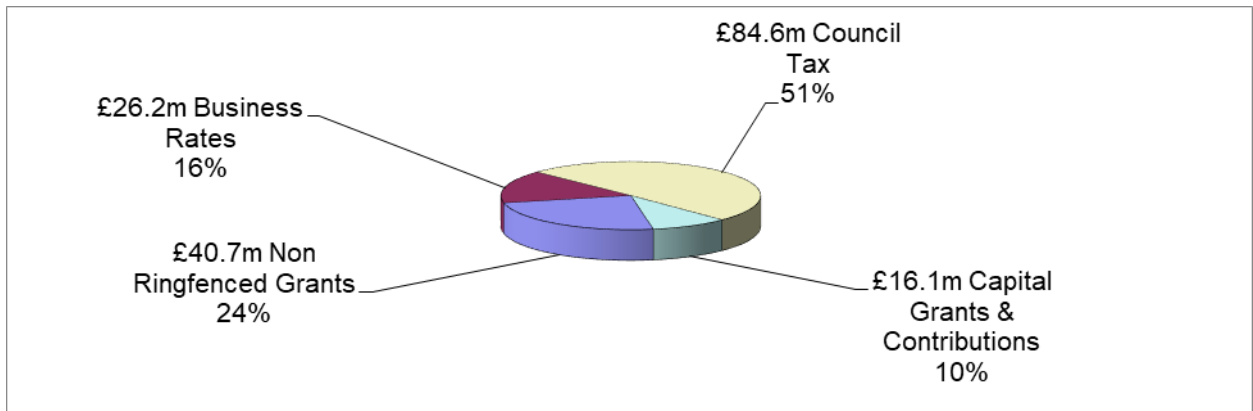
Service Areas	Gross Expenditure £m	Gross Income £m	Net Expenditure £m
Children, Schools and Families	225.0	(164.4)	60.6
Community and Housing	87.2	(18.9)	68.3
Corporate Services*	114.4	(102.1)	12.3
Environment and Regeneration	59.6	(37.4)	22.3
Public Health	11.5	(11.0)	0.5
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>497.7</b>	<b>(333.8)</b>	<b>164.0</b>

\* Includes Housing Benefits



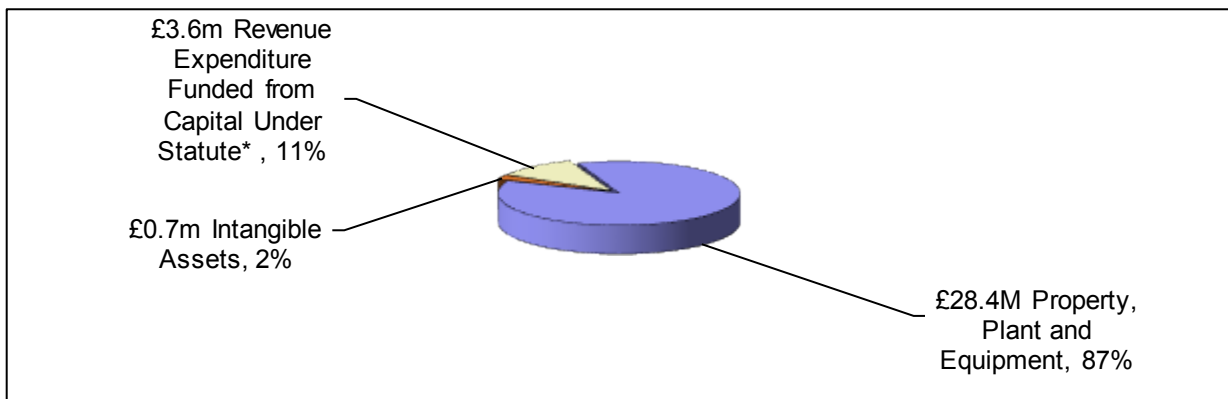
### How was expenditure funded?

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



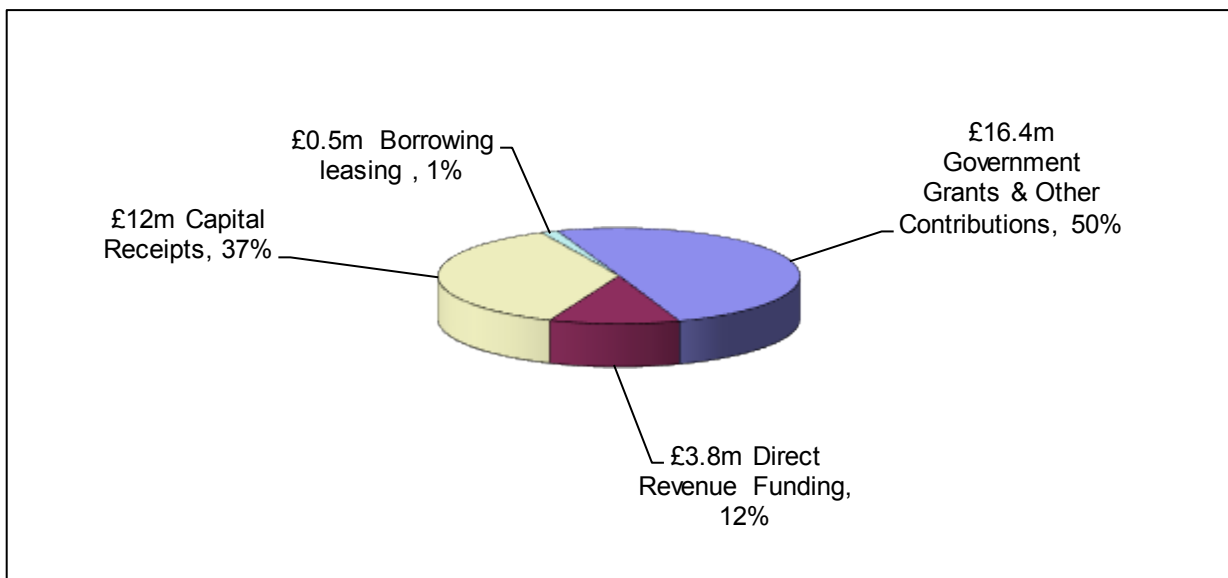
### CAPITAL SPENDING

Capital expenditure relates to spending on fixed assets such as buildings and equipment where the benefits to the authority last for more than one year. The Council spent £32.7m in 2017/18 as shown below.



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

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



Capital expenditure and the budget for the next four years, is shown by department in the following table. The budget is based upon the budget approved in February 2018 plus slippage:

Department	Outturn 2017/18* £000s	Capital Budget			
		2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s
Children, Schools & Families	6,036	16,082	8,107	3,202	650
Community and Housing	1,111	937	480	630	280
Corporate Services	8,244	28,533	15,818	3,945	3,862
Environment & Regeneration	16,840	22,772	9,060	5,017	4,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,231</b>	<b>68,324</b>	<b>33,465</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>8,844</b>

- Excludes the value of a new lease for the Colliers Wood library valued at £0.5m.

## FINANCIAL HEALTH

The Balance Sheet gives a snapshot of the Council's financial position at the year-end (i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018). It shows what the Council owns (its assets) and what it owes (its liabilities) and the funds which support them.

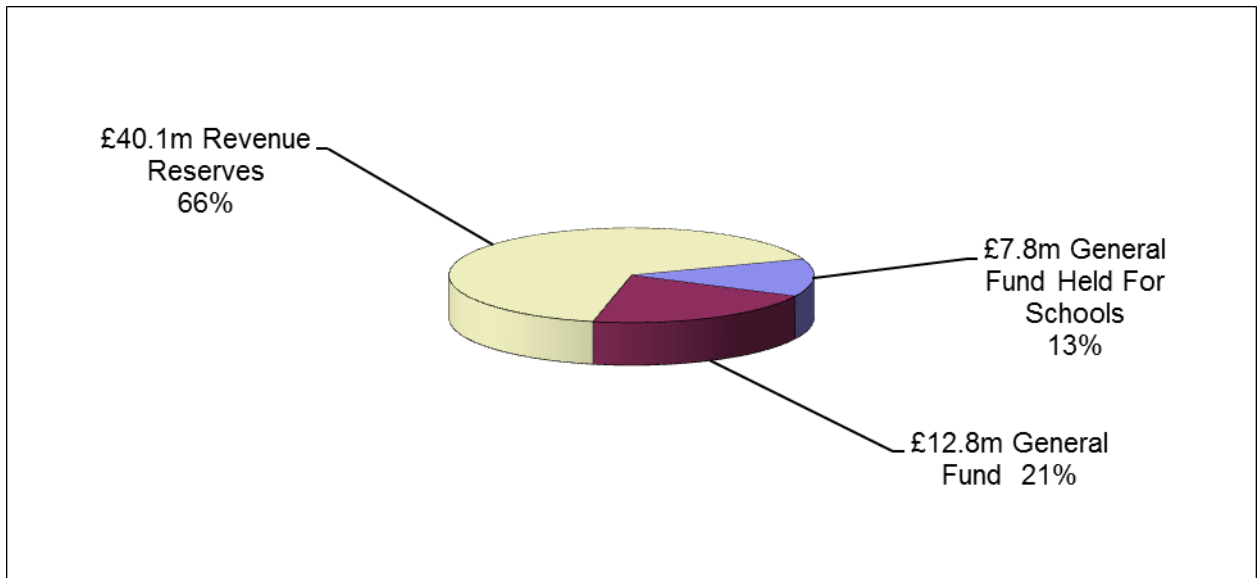
### Summary Balance Sheet

Assets	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017 (Restated) £m	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018 £m
Fixed and Other Long Term Assets	703	741
Current Assets including investments, cash and debtors	134	118
Current Liabilities including creditors and short term borrowing	(78)	(65)
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>794</b>
Long term borrowings	(113)	(113)
Other liabilities and provisions	(45)	(46)
Pension Fund Liability	(368)	(350)
<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(526)</b>	<b>(509)</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>		
Reserves and balances which can be spent	(92)	(87)
Reserves and balances which cannot be spent	(140)	(198)
<b>Total Net Worth</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>(285)</b>

## RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

In total, the Council now has usable reserves and fund balances amounting to £87m, £26m capital receipts and grants, and £61m fund balances and revenue reserves which are broken down below.

### Breakdown of Fund Balances and Revenue Reserves



## PENSION FUND

The Pension Fund is financed by contributions from employees, the Council, the admitted and scheduled bodies and returns from the Fund's investments. The contributions are set by the Fund's actuary at the actuarial valuation which is carried out every three years. The next such valuation will commence as at 31 March 2019 and will take effect from 1 April 2020. The Council is required to report where the assets and liabilities stand on an IAS19 commitment basis. On this basis, the assets in the scheme increased by £12m during the year to £611m and the estimated pension liability fell by £6m to £961m, leading to a £18m reduction in the pension deficit, which stands at a notional £351m. Although this is a significant notional liability, the basis on which the pension deficit is valued for funding purposes is determined by triennial actuarial valuations. Under the latest actuarial valuation (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016), the Council has a deficit on the pension of £33m and there is a 12-year plan to eliminate it.

### **CABINET REPORTING**

The revenue outturn in the Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice, which is based on IFRS accounting. A reconciliation of the Cabinet reporting, which is used for management purposes, to the CIPFA Code of Practice reporting is provided within the 2017/18 Statement of Accounts as disclosure note 1.

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