NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Fire & Rescue Service
Creating Safer Communities

Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire and Rescue Authority

FINAL ACCOUNTS 2017/18

Report of the Treasurer to the Fire and Rescue Authority

Date: 20 July 2018

Purpose of Report:

To present the 2017/18 final accounts of the Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Authority to the full Fire Authority for approval.

CONTACT OFFICER

Name :	Becky Smeathers Head of Finance
Tel :	0115 967 0880
Email :	becky.smeathers@notts-fire.gov.uk
Media Enquiries Contact :	Therese Easom (0115) 967 0880 therese.easom@notts-fire.gov.uk

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, which is published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The full Fire and Rescue Authority must approve the audited Statement of Accounts before 31 July following the financial year end.

1.2 This report is issued as a covering paper to the final accounts which are appended in full as Appendix A.

1.3 At its meeting on 29 June 2018 the Finance and Resources Committee received a provisional outturn report setting out that the estimated out-turn underspend against the budget would be of the order of £142k subject to any accounting adjustments. The final out-turn for the year is a revenue budget underspend of £142k, there were no final adjustments after the completion of the audit.

2. REPORT

THE CORE STATEMENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS

2.1 There are four core statements in the Statement of Accounts, and these are on Pages 23 to 30 of the Accounts. The core statements show references to disclosure notes within the Accounts which give further information and explanations about the figures within the core statements.

2.2 The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the Authority's various reserves, analysed into "usable" and "unusable" reserves. The usable reserves total £12.5m at 31 March 2018, including the General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves and these are available to be spent by the Authority in the future. This statement also shows how the net deficit on the provision of services is adjusted in accordance with accounting regulations to give the net decrease in the General Reserves of £238k for the year.

2.3 The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows all of the items of income and expenditure which constitute the accounting cost in the year of providing services. Although this Statement shows a deficit of £15.3m, this does not represent the cost to taxpayers, as the deficit is adjusted in accordance with accounting regulations to give the net deficit of £238k, which is the required amount from General Fund Reserve to finance expenditure for the year.

2.4 The Balance Sheet shows the value of the Authority's assets and liabilities at 31 March 2017. The Authority's net assets are matched by the Authority's reserves. Paragraph 2.13 below gives further explanation of the Pensions Reserve on the Balance Sheet.

2.5 The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash (and cash equivalents) during the year and shows how the Service's activities generate and use cash.

2.6 On pages 103 and 104 of the Accounts are the Pension Fund Statements which show the transactions in the year on fire-fighter pensions and the assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018 (although not the future liabilities due after the period end – see paragraph 2.14 below).

THE NARRATIVE STATEMENT

2.7 The Narrative Statement gives a useful overview of both the Accounts themselves and the Authority's activities during the year and beyond from a financial viewpoint. The foreword sets the context for the Accounts and is therefore a useful starting point for someone reading the Authority's accounts for the first time. The performance data in the Narrative Statement can be seen on pages 3 to 17.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

2.8 The Authority set a revenue budget of £40.8m for 2017/18. This required £526k of General Fund Reserves to create a balanced budget. The underspend position of £142k against this budget (a variance of 0.3%) has resulted in only £384k being required from General Funds to support expenditure. A more detailed explanation of the main reasons for the variance is included within the Narrative Statement on pages 12 to 14.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

2.9 The Capital Programme for 2017/18 was £6.174m and spending against this was £4.060m resulting in an underspend of £2.114m, which was reported to Finance and Resources Committee during the year. The Narrative Statement in the Statement of Accounts includes an analysis and an explanation of this variance.

RESERVES

2.10 The total balance of Earmarked Reserves at the end of the financial year was £5.2m. During the year new Earmarked Reserves were created either to carry forward unspent grants or donations or to set aside funds for specific purposes. Over £1m of Earmarked Reserves were used in the year. Amounts of unspent grant paid into reserves were £973k, of which £852k related to the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Project.

2.11 The Transition Earmarked Reserve was set up to fund one off costs arising from organisational change. The reserve has a balance of £349k. £281k of this has already been committed to projects, leaving a balance of £68k available for new transitional work. With the forthcoming opportunities for collaboration work around estates and opportunities with Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service this will be insufficient to fund developmental work and other potential costs. Finance and Resources Committee have recommended the approval of a £500k transfer from General Fund to the Transition Reserve to support future transitional projects.

2.12 If the transfer to the Transition Reserve outlined in 2.12 is approved, the level of Earmarked Reserves will have increased by £262k in the year. A more detailed explanation of the Earmarked Reserves is included within the Statement of Accounts on pages 56 and 57, Appendix A.

PENSIONS

2.13 Standard accounting practice requires the Authority to show the full future pensions liabilities at the time that these liabilities are earned by employees. An independent actuary has assessed the liabilities for pension schemes in which the Authority participates, namely the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and the Local Government Pension Scheme. The schemes are currently in deficit, which shows as a total liability (Pensions Reserve) of £509m on the balance sheet.

2.14 The Firefighters' Pension Schemes are unfunded and the annual cost of benefits is paid for mainly by employee contributions and employer contributions. The Department for Communities and Local Government meets any annual shortfall i.e. if the contributions into the fund do not meet the cost of pensions paid in the year. The Authority is required to continue to show the liability in respect of the Firefighter Pension Schemes in its Balance Sheet and notes to the core financial statements.

GENERAL RESERVES

2.15 The General Reserve for the Authority, after taking account of the underspend for the year and the transfer to the Transition Earmarked Reserve stood at £6.953m at 31 March 2018.

2.16 The overall position shows that the stewardship of net spending has been achieved within the revenue budget and has continued to support the implementation of the Community Safety Plan (IRMP). Variances against both Capital and Revenue budgets have been reported to the Finance and Resources Committee throughout the year.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FIRE SAFETY LIMITED (FORMERLY CALLED NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE (TRADING) LTD)

2.17 Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited is an arm's length trading company, established by the Authority, whose main activity is to sell fire extinguisher maintenance services to external customers. The financial statements for this company are attached as Appendix B.

2.18 This is the Trading Company's sixth full year of trading and the declared profit after taxation is £33,271. Contributions in the region of £62k have also been made to the benefit of the Fire Authority for the Company's use of support services and assets. This offsets some of the costs of these services falling on the Fire Authority itself. No dividend was paid to the Fire Authority as sole shareholder during the year although £25k Capital Expenditure had been made to improve the Trading Company's workspace at Ashfield fire Station. Cumulative Retained Earnings of £252,109. Members are requested to note the outturn.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The financial implications are set out in full in the body of this report.

4. HUMAN RESOURCES AND LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no specific human resources or learning and development implications arising from this report.

5. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An equality impact assessment has not been carried out because this is a report of the Authority's financial performance for the 2017/18 financial year rather than a new or amended policy.

6. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The production of Final Accounts is fundamental in demonstrating a sound financial position for any organisation. The "snapshot" provided by annual accounts which can be independently audited provides both stakeholders and elected Members with a significant level of assurance in this area.

8.2 The level of working balances and reserves, as shown in the accounts, will enable the position set-out in the medium term financial strategy to be sustained.

8.3 Detailed aspects of financial risk management are set out within the body of the report.

9. COLLABORATION IMPLICATIONS

There are no collaboration implications arising from this report.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Members:

10.1 Approve the Statement of Accounts for 2017/18, as attached at Appendix A.

10.2 Approve the recommendation of the Finance and Resources Committee to transfer £500k from the General Fund Reserve to the Transition Earmarked Reserve to help fund one off costs arising from organisational change.

10.3 Note the financial results for the 2017/18 year for Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited, as attached at Appendix B.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR INSPECTION (OTHER THAN PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS)

None.

Charlotte Radford
TREASURER TO THE FIRE AUTHORITY

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Fire & Rescue Service
Creating Safer Communities

Statement of Accounts

2017/18 – Unaudited Accounts

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND CITY OF NOTTINGHAM FIRE AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2017/18

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Introduction

This Narrative Statement introduces the Statement of Accounts 2017/18 for the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority, which was formed as an independent body on 1st April 1998 following local government reorganisation. I write it as the independent Treasurer to the Fire Authority and as the Officer designated under Section 112 of the Local Government Act 1972. My role is to act on behalf of the Authority in providing oversight and ensuring legal compliance and governance in respect of accounting and financial matters which affect the Authority.

This Statement contains a number of sections. It is intended to give the reader of these accounts a clear overview of the Authority's financial performance in the year and also to put the Authority's non-financial performance into the context of the financial results. I believe that readers of the accounts will be interested in the financial performance in the year and in how this relates to the delivery of services to our communities. I also recognise that the accounts of the Authority can be quite daunting for readers, especially those who are unfamiliar with accounts in general and local government accounts in particular, so I hope that in taking the time to read my statement you will be able to better understand how these accounts are constructed and how best to read and interpret them. I will also explain more about what the core financial statements mean and explain how the notes to the accounts provide the reader with the detailed information to support those core statements which, by their nature, are summarised.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, which is published by CIPFA.

Organisational Performance

Background

The Authority has a number of key plans which together enable the organisation to deliver its overall objective of creating safer communities. The Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) 2014-2019 sets out the key priorities for the Authority and focuses particularly on the delivery of services to the community. The Medium Term Financial Strategy includes budgets for the next three years which support the delivery of services but within the context of financial sustainability. The Workforce Plan looks ahead to future changes in the workforce and plans for sufficient numbers of competent employees to deliver services. These plans are all available on our website www.notts-fire.gov.uk.

These plans are all influenced by changes in risk and demand which themselves arise from external changes in the society around us. Examples of these are demographic changes which may affect where and how services have to be delivered, environmental changes which may result in increased risk of floods and economic changes such as the current period of austerity . The Authority is a dynamic organisation, which has to be ready to respond to these changes and still maintain high quality services.

Performance Data

There has been a 4% reduction in the number of incidents in 2017/18, and a 3% drop in Retained Mobilisations. The decreases are mostly due to the suspension of the Emergency First Responder trial. The number of incidents does not necessarily relate to the cost of delivering a front-line response because the Fire and Rescue Service is based on risk, with Wholetime Duty System employees ready to respond regardless of the actual numbers of incidents. An incident may comprise a single fire appliance attending a road traffic collision or a number of fire appliances attending a large scale incident.

	Emergency Calls Received	Incident Numbers	Retained Mobilisations in Year
2017/18	22,563	10,577	2,424
2016/17	23,918	11,016	2,495
2015/16	21,645	9,750	2,279

There has been a reduction in the number of wholetime firefighters over the last three years due to changes made to service delivery in order to make the savings required to balance the Authority's budget. The figures shown include 81 non-operational fire fighters who are employed in roles such as fire prevention and protection work and training provision.

There has been a slight increase in the number of retained firefighters - the number of retained firefighters fluctuates between recruitment campaigns.

	Headcount of Wholetime Firefighters	Pay Cost of Wholetime Duty System £'000	Headcount of Retained Firefighters	Pay Cost of Retained Duty System £'000
2017/18	455	21,505	258	2,805
2016/17	465	21,668	251	2,646
2015/16	497	22,324	263	2,572

In addition to responding within the County and City, the Fire and Rescue Service has an obligation to support other Services in times of need such as flooding assistance. Similarly, when we need additional resources these can be called in from other Services.

The Service also has a responsibility to undertake Fire Protection work. Fire Protection work is aimed at protecting people who work in, use and visit non-domestic buildings and this year has seen an overall increase in the number of fire safety inspections (see table below) as a result of new employees completing their training. The number of fires in non-domestic properties has remained at similar levels as 2016/17. The service will continue as we focus on risk-based inspections and efforts to educate business owners about the importance of fire safety.

	Number of Fire Safety Inspections	**Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Properties**
2017/18	853	286
2016/17	588	288
2015/16	384	320

The service has a comprehensive community safety programme which is focused on keeping people safe. It is carried out by both operational crews, and by specialist community safety staff. Although it is difficult to prove cause and effect, it is generally accepted that community safety work has contributed to the on-going fall in the number of fires. The table below shows that the number of Home Safety Checks (HSCs) carried out by our staff decreased this year. The number of fire prevention activities, youth activities and school visits remained stable, concentrating on hot spot areas, fire alarm fitting and and national campaigns. Many HSCs are delivered following referrals from both other agencies and our own Persons At Risk Team and this result reflects the difficulties inherent in targetting those people in the community who are most at risk. The number of fire-related injuries reduced slightly this year and that number is still relatively low. The "Safe and Well" checks are continuing in our communities who are most at risk of both fire and ill health.

	Number of Home Safety Checks (HSCs) in Year	Proportion of HSCs in High Risk Dwellings	Number of Fire-related Injuries in Dwellings in Year	Number of Fire Prevention Activities & Campaigns in Year	Youth Activities (Risk Watch, School Visits)
2017/18	3,757	19%	32	4,281	851
2016/17	4,221	23%	37	4,454	591
2015/16	3,845	28%	37	6,121	315

The Authority has a complaints process and we do occasionally receive complaints from the public. The number of complaints has risen to 29 in 2017/18, but the number of communications indicating customer satisfaction has also risen. There was no particular pattern to the nature of complaints received, but every one is investigated by an Officer, who then responds to the complainant.

Where customer satisfaction surveys are distributed after contacts with the public, customer satisfaction rates have been at 99% over the last 2 years.

	Number of Complaints in Year	Number of Customer Satisfaction Letters
2017/18	29	41
2016/17	15	30
2015/16	25	22

The performance statistics used in my statement have been collected from our core management information systems such as the incident recording system, the mobilising system and our human resources and financial systems.

Risk Management

Risk management processes are well embedded in the Authority. A comprehensive set of risk registers is monitored regularly by senior managers and elected members. By its nature, risk will change over time and in response to both external and internal pressures. It is important, therefore, that the Authority's managers remain alert to these developments and the emerging risks. In times of austerity and organisational restructuring, there is a possibility that control measures which had previously been seen as satisfactory may become eroded as resources reduce. I am pleased to report that the Authority has clearly recognised this issue and has responded accordingly. Examples of high risk areas and areas where new risks have been identified are:

- Ensuring adequate workforce sustainability;
- Ensuring that adequate resilience and Business Continuity Plans are in place to ensure the Service can react to major incidents or loss of resources;
- The introduction of the Emergency Services Network. This reflects the requirement to successfully introduce the government's communications solution and to work collaboratively.
- Ensuring that employees safe systems of work are in place to protect employees.
- Ensuring compliance with the new General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) which come into force in May 2018.

Value for Money

Reducing levels of government grant funding over the past few years, and restrictions on the level of council tax which can be raised, have resulted in an increased emphasis on seeking value for money in all that we do. By this I mean that we have to find a balance between economy (spending less money), efficiency (working smarter) and effectiveness (delivering relevant services). I can give some examples of value for money initiatives in 2017/18:

- A number of our fire stations are now used by East Midlands Ambulance Service staff. Ambulances can be parked at our stations and the ambulance crews are able to use our facilities in between calls. This has resulted in income for the Authority of £59k 2017/18 (£42k in 2016/17) .

- Nottinghamshire Constabulary operate front desks in some fire stations. Income of £22k has been received by the Authority to cover shared service costs.

There has continued to be a strong focus on effective procurement to drive down the costs of what we do wherever possible. Examples of savings generated in the year are £60k relating to the purchasing and renewing contracts for photocopying and other ICT contracts and £23k relating to the purchase of blue light fittings.

The Core Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement brings together all of the items of income and expenditure which constitute the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. This is not the same as the net cost to be funded from council tax. The reader may wish to refer to the Movement in Reserves Statement to find out the net increase or decrease to the General Fund Balance, which is effectively the underspend or overspend against the amount of income received by the Authority. During 2017/18 £384k was used out of General Reserves against a buget of £526k. This represents a slight underspend of £142k.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from annual resouces such as grants, non domestic rates and council tax and shows the impact of entries which convert resources consumed or earned by the service calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, as required in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority at 31st March. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority and thus the Balance Sheet is "in balance". The reader will notice that the total on the Balance Sheet is a negative figure of £460.918m, which means that the Authority's liabilities exceed its assets. This would usually be a cause for concern, however in this case the large liability in question relates to future pension liabilities (£509.414m) which at present are funded by Central Government. The underlying financial position of the Fire Authority is a strong one because when this pension liability is excluded, assets exceed liabilities by £48.496m.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority analysed into usable reserves, which can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation, and other reserves. The Authority holds reserves for two reasons. There are always issues which may arise for which the Authority has no specific budget but in order that these “one off” type events do not unduly impact upon a single year's budget it is wise to maintain some money to deal with these events should they occur. These are what are known as General Fund Balances. Similarly, the Authority may wish to hold back sums of money because it knows that certain items of expenditure will occur but that these are of a “one off” nature and it is uncertain as to when they will occur. These are called earmarked reserves because they are for a specific purpose. As Treasurer I am required to assess the adequacy of these reserves to meet future events and issue a statement annually to that effect. The Surplus (or Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority’s services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Adjustments are then made to the Surplus (or Deficit) on the Provision of Services to recognise the fact that the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes are different. The Net Increase (or Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

It is important to note that some of the Authority's reserves which appear on the balance sheet cannot be used to fund expenditure. An example of an unusable reserve would be the Revaluation Reserve, which contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. The Authority held £6.9m in General Reserves as well as £5.1m in Earmarked Reserves as at 31st March 2018. The Earmarked Reserves include £1.8m of grants received but not yet utilised. These will support expenditure in 2019/20 onwards.

Cash Flow Statement

This statement, as its name suggests, shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The starting point for this statement is the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as this might suggest what the movement in cash balances has been. There are however a number of charges that are made to the revenue account that are not cash transactions and that merely result in a transfer of funds between the balance sheet and the revenue account.
The statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Authority.
The resultant figure shows the real movement in cash during the year, which is a decrease in cash of £2.6m. This is largely due to delaying the borrowing to fund capital expenditure and temporarily using the Authority's cash reserves in line with Treasury Management Strategy.

Pension Fund Account

This statement shows the income and expenditure for the year relating to the Firefighters' Pension Schemes. The net amount payable for the year i.e. the extent to which pension benefits payable exceeded contributions, is £8.838m.

Pension Net Assets Statement

This statement shows the net current assets and liabilities arising from the operation of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes. This statement does not take account of liabilities to pay future pensions and other benefits after the period end. Such liabilities are shown in the Authority's Balance Sheet, as explained above.

Annual Governance Statement

This statement sets out the Authority's responsibilities with regard to corporate governance and gives details of key elements of corporate governance in place during the year. It also summarises the Authority's review of the effectiveness of its governance framework, measured against the CIPFA / SOLACE framework, and in which issues for action are highlighted.

Key Figures with the Core Statements

Revenue Budget: £384k was required from General Fund to finance expenditure during 2017/18 against a planned use of £526k. This represents a £142k underspend against the budget. This was in line with the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The main reasons for the variance given in the section below "Significant Variances".

Cost of Services: this was £50.509m 2017/18 (£44.817m for 2016/17) and is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reason for higher expenditure is due to and increase in the firefighters pension fund current service cost adjustments.

Total Net Assets: this was £460.918m for 2017/18 (£509.065m 2016/17)and is shown on the Balance Sheet. The main reason for the movement between the 2 years was a £48m decrease in the pension liability.

Total Usable Reserves: this was £12.456m for 2017/18 (£13.555m 2016/17) and is shown on the Balance Sheet.

Debtors: There is little movement in debtors which were £5.538m for 2017/18 (£5.826m 2016/17) as shown on the Balance Sheet.

Creditors: this was £3.735m for 2016/17 (£2.544m 2016/17) and is shown on the Balance Sheet. Whilst the increase is quite large, it is made up of lots of smaller variances such as grant funding held on behalf of other authorities (£285k), Council Tax year end adjustments (£100k), and grants received in advance £250k.

Summary of the Year

A summary of the Fire Authority's overall financial results is given in the following paragraphs:

Revenue Income and Expenditure

The 2017/18 revenue budget for of £40.805m was approved by the Fire Authority in February 2017. This was on the basis that a £526k deficit in the budget would be supported by a transfer from general reserves to support the budget. This was in line with the Medium Term Financial Strategy which sets out as a principle that financial planning will take account of the possible use of reserves to minimise the effect of reductions in funding as a means of transition. During the year, a further £1.211m of planned expenditure has been incurred, funded from Earmarked Reserves, £616k of which related to regional funding for the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Project being allocated to other Fire and Rescue Services. Total Expenditure for the year is £41.971m, requiring £0.384m of funding from General Reserves. This represents an underspend of £142k (0.3%) compared to the £526k planned use of General Fund Reserves.

A summary of expenditure is shown below.

	Budget 2017/18 £000	Actual 2017/18 £000	Variance 2017/18 £000
Employees	32,487	33,506	1,019
Premises Related Expenditure	2,147	2,402	255
Transport Related Expenditure	1,697	1,548	(149)
Supplies and Services	3,470	4,152	682
Support Services	165	159	(6)
Capital Financing	2,505	2,297	(208)
Other Income (eg Grants)	(1,666)	(2,093)	(427)
Net Expenditure	**40,805**	**41,971**	**1,166**
Financed By:			
Contribution from Earmarked Reserves	0	(1,211)	(1,211)
Contribution from General Reserves	(526)	(384)	142
Revenue Support Grant	(6,979)	(6,979)	0
Non Domestic Rates	(10,128)	(10,225)	(97)
Precept from Constituent Authorities	(23,172)	(23,172)	0
Net	**0**	**0**	**0**

Significant Variances

Variances against the budget have arisen in the following areas (only significant variances are detailed):

Explanation of variances

The amount of the revenue budget underspend in total is £142k, which is relatively small at 0.3% of the overall budget, although within this are a few significant over and underspends.

Pay Award - A pay increase of 2% has been included in both uniformed and non uniformed staff. Non uniformed staff had their pay award confirmed and backdated to April 2017. Whilst a 2% pay award was initially offered for uniformed staff, only 1% has been paid to date from July 2017 whilst pay negotiations are ongoing. Costs for the full 2% have been included in the Accounts to reflect the original offer. The budget for 2017/18 included funding for a 1% pay award across the board. The 2% award has resulted in a £243k overspend.

It should be noted that whilst Uniformed pay negotiations are ongoing it is possible that an agreement is reached at a rate higher than 2%. A contingent liability has been included in the accounts (see note 39) to address this risk.

Business Rates - There is an overspend relating to Business Rates of £172k after the Authority lost appeals on several business rate revaluations.

Pension Costs - A reconciliation exercise during the year highlighted that ill health pensions had been incorrectly classified when the 2006 pension fund was created. This resulted in an overpayment of Pension Top Up Grant from central government of £449k. This has been repaid during 2017/18.

Superannuation / National Insurance - The employers superannuation budget didn't reflect the correct numbers of employees in the more expensive 1992 and 2006 pension schemes leading to a £268k overspend. There was also a £101k shorfall in the budget for employers National Insurance contributions.

Capital Financing Costs - The cost of financing the capital programme has underspent by £208k due to delayed capital expenditure resulting in lower than anticipated borrowing and continued lower than forecast interest rates.

Secondment Income - Additional secondment income of £214k was received to offset costs of officer seconded onto national projects such as the new inspection regime and the Emergency Services Mobile Communication Project.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure describes the purchasing, upgrading and improvement of Fire Authority assets. These assets are known as “non current assets" and they provide a benefit to the Authority over a longer period of time than the current financial year. A summary of the Capital Programme and actual expenditure for the year is shown below.

Expenditure	Capital Programme 2017/18 £000	Actual 2017/18 £000	Variance from Budget 2017/18 £000
Vehicles	1,437	591	(846)
Operational Equipment	1,062	539	(523)
Property	2,834	2,328	(506)
Information, Computer and Technology (ICT)	841	602	(239)
Total	**6,174**	**4,060**	**(2,114)**
Funded by:			
Borrowing	(5,326)	(3,405)	1,921
Grant funding	(371)	(25)	346
Capital Receipts	(477)	(630)	(153)
Total	**(6,174)**	**(4,060)**	**2,114**

The largest scheme in the 2017/18 capital programme is the rebuilding of Newark Fire Station which was was largely completed during the year, and crews moved into the new station in April 2018. The station has been designed to be much more energy efficient and will reduce future annual running costs. Expenditure on the project to date is £2.1m. There remains some work still to be completed, including the demolition of the station's old appliance bays and outbuildings and the improvement of parking facilities and vehicular access.

Significant Variances

Hucknall Fire Station - The Retained Duty System station in Hucknall is being collocated with the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) station in Hucknall. The collaborative approach has taken longer to deliver than originally anticipated and the project has been delayed resulting in a £698k underspend during the year.

Newark Fire Station - Expenditure during the year has been higher than anticpated by £247k. This is due to timing differences and the new station is not expected to overspend over the lifetime of the project.

Light Vehicle Replacement - this project has delivered significant savings of £241k due to a robust procurement exercise.

Special Appliances - Collaboration opportunities are being explored for these vehicles. This has resulted in a £530k delay in expenditure, but it is anticpated to deliver savings in the region of £380k once delivered.

Equipment - the light weight fire coats are again being considered as a collaborative project which has delayed the £180k project. The conversion of the hose real equipment has not commenced due to a delay in the feasibility study.

ICT - The delays in the national Emergency Services Mobile Communication Project (ESMCP) have had a knock on effect on anticipated expenditure on project related equipment, resulting in an underspend of £192k

Treasury Management Activity

The Authority borrowed £2m during the year, and repaid £2.079m of debt to the Public Work Loans Board (PWLB). The Authority's level of borrowing at the year end was £25.238m. This compares to long term assets on the Balance Sheet valued at £62.795m. The capital financing requirement as at 31 March 2018 is £26,278m, which demonstrates that the current level of net borrowing is prudent.

During the year, capital expenditure was mainly financed by capital receipts, capital grant and borrowing

Earmarked Reserves

Several earmarked reserves have been created for specific projects which will take place in 2018/19 and beyond. The effect of this will be that these earmarked reserves will support the 2018/19 budget and allow certain non-recurrent expenditure to take place. Earmarked reserves have been funded from two sources – they either arise from grants or donations received which have not been spent by the end of the year or they are created from within the revenue budget .The earmarked reserves held by the Authority are shown in note 11.

Pension Funds

Standard accounting practice requires the Authority to show the full future pensions liabilities at the time that these liabilities are earned by employees. An independent actuary has assessed the liabilities for pension schemes in which the Authority participates, namely the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and the Local Government Pension Scheme. The schemes are currently in deficit, which shows as a total liability of £509.414m on the balance sheet. The largest element of this liability relates to the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and stands at £486.712m.

The Firefighters' Pension Schemes are unfunded and the annual cost of benefits is paid for by employee contributions and employer contributions. The Home Office meets any annual shortfall i.e. if the contributions into the fund do not meet the cost of pensions paid in the year. The Authority is required to continue to show the liability in respect of the Firefighter Pension Schemes in its Balance Sheet and notes to the core financial statements.

Other Significant, Material and Unusual Items

Both Worksop and Hucknall fire stations are set to undergo transformations, with the go ahead given by the Fire Authority to start work on a new site for Worksop Fire Station , and Hucknall station moving into Hucknall Ambulance Station in 2019. Both these projects will significantly benefit the communities they serve and create better working conditions for firefighters.
Some key work has continued during the year relating to the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme, which is the national project to provide the next generation communication system for the three emergency services. An employee of the Authority remains seconded to work at a national level on this project and other employees have been contributing to work at a regional level. A key focus has been on ensuring that our ICT infrastructure and systems will comply with the requirements of the Public Services Network and this work continues into 2018/19.

Planned budgetary reductions continued in the year, with a changes to the crewing arrangements at Ashfield and Retford fire stations being approved in February 2018 following an extensive public consultation exercise. Savings in the region of £0.8m are expected to be achieved by April 2019.

Collaboration opportunities are consistently being explored and in addition to the shared accommodation referred to above and in the Value for Money Section, opportunites are being investigated around the shared use of vehicles with neighbouring Fire Authorities and Nottinghamshire Constabulary. Shared use of training facilities with neighbouring Fire Authorities has also been a successful venture, with more opportunities being explored for the future in areas such as driver training and joint leadership training with Nottinghamshire Police.

Economic Climate

The domestic economy has remained relatively robust since the outcome of the 2016 referendum, but there are indications that undertainty over the future is now weiging on growth. Transitional arrangements may prevent a cliff-edge, but will also extend the preriod of undertainty for several years. The Office for Budget Responsiblity cut annual UK growth rates in the autumn statement and in their March statement they remain below 1.5% until 2020.

Consumer price inflation reached 2.8% in September 2017 as the post referendum devlauation of sterling continued to feed through to imports. With it's inflation control mandate in mind, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy raised official interest rates to 0.5% in November 2017 where they remain. Inflation rates have falllen to 2.3% in March 2018 although the Bank of England has indicated that further interest rate rises may still be needed in the short to medium term.

The increase in inflation and the recent years of pay restraint have had an impact on public sector pay awards during the year. A 2% pay increase was agreed for non uniformed staff for 2017/18 and a further 2% was agreed for 2018/19 and 2019/20.

The firefighter pay award for the year starting 1 July 2017 has yet to be agreed, with 1% being paid whilst negotiations continue. A provision has been made for a further 1% (taking the increase up to 2% in total) given that a 2% conditional offer has been made. The Service also recognises that there is a risk of the award being higher than this and a contingent liability has also been made for a further 1%.
The Authority has a Medium Term Financial Strategy in place - its reserves are sufficient to withstand any short terms changes in the funding regime and a Sustainability Strategy has been set out which is designed to respond to anticipated funding reductions.

Other Published Financial Information

Summarised financial information, which is extracted from this Statement of Accounts, will be published on the Authority’s website (www.notts-fire.gov.uk) following completion of the audit and before 31 July 2018. In addition, details of all transactions over £250 in value are published on the Authority’s website, in line with the Government’s transparency code for public bodies
Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited

The Authority established an arm’s-length trading company, which began operating on 1 September 2010. The company was called “Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (Trading) Limited” but changed its name to “Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited” on 1st April 2016. Its main activities are to sell fire extinguisher maintenance services and fire safety training to external customers. The financial position of the company is not material in terms of the overall financial position of the Authority so separate accounts are prepared for both the Authority and the trading company.
Further detail about the company's trading results and overall financial position is shown in notes 34 and 41. For 2017/18, Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited made a profit before tax of £42k (£33k in 2016/17).

Plans for 2018/19

As part of the annual finance settlement in February the government announced that the council tax increase threshold, above which a referendum would be triggered, would increase from 2% to 3% for 2018/19 and 2019/20. Elected Members of the Fire Authority approved a council tax increase of 2.95% for 2018/19 with a Band D council tax of £77.51 (£75.29 2017/18). The revenue budget for 2018/19 has been set at £42.2m (£40.8m 2017/18). The 2018/19 budget requires £1.4m to be drawn from reserves to ensure a balanced budget as a transitional temporary measure until the budget can be brought into balance. At its meeting on 16 February 2018 the Fire Authority approved a proposal to amend the crewing arrangements at Ashfield and Retford Fire Stations with anticipated savings of £800k towards the shortfall identified.

The Fire Authority accepted the government's offer of a four year financial settlement covering the years 2016/17 to 2019/20, and this has given some certainty around some aspects of financial planning. However, it is difficult to predict funding beyond 2019/20 as it will be partly dependant on the outcome of the Comprehensive Spending Review being undertaken by the Treasury during 2019/20.

The Fire Authority is committed not only to surviving during this period of financial austerity but also to continuing to improve and develop services against this financial backdrop. The three core aims of the Authority are to deliver high quality services, with an engaged and motivated workforce, within a framework of strong governance and financial stability.

The Policing and Crime Act 2017 became law in April 2017. This allowed the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Nottinghamshire to make a business case to take over responsibility for the fire function if desired. At the time of writing this statement, the PCC has not stated an intention to make such a case, but regardless of whether or not a business case is made we are now legally required to consider collaboration opportunities with the other “blue light” emergency services. This was something that wasn't new to the Authority but the Act has focussed attention on future collaboration opportunities, and it is anticipated that some savings will be identified as these opportunities are explored.

The 2018/19 revenue budget and capital programme provide the financial resources required for the replacement or refurbishment of assets as well as for the day to day running of the service. We have planned to use mainly borrowing and internal financing to finance the capital programme in 2018/19.

Charlotte Radford
Treasurer to the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

i) make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Treasurer;

ii) manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;

iii) approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer has:

i) selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;

ii) made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;

iii) complied with the local authority Code.

The Treasurer has also:

i) kept proper accounting records which were up to date;

ii) taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Treasurer to the Authority is Ms Charlotte Radford

This Statement of Accounts is that upon which the auditor should enter his opinion and certificate. It presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31 March 2018 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

This Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue on 30th June 2018 by the Treasurer to the Authority. This is the date up to which events have been considered for recognition in the Statement of Accounts.

Signed ______________________________

Charlotte Radford
(Treasurer)

31st May 2018

Dated ______________________________

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

I confirm that these accounts were approved by the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority at the meeting held on the 20th July 2018.

Signed on behalf of the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority.

Signed ____

(Chair of the Fire Authority)

Dated ____

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND CITY OF NOTTINGHAM FIRE AUTHORITY

INTRODUCTION TO THE CORE STATEMENTS

Movement in Reserves Statement - Page 25

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can not be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'other reserves'. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis - Page 27

This statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax and business rates) by the Authority in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Authority in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's services and departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Page 28

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

IAS 1 requires that where the Statement includes amounts in "Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure" which will not be reclassified subsequently to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service as well as amounts which will be, then these two types of transactions should be shown separately on the face of the Statement. The Authority does not have transactions which will be reclassified subsequently to the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of Services, so the items in "Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure" have not been separated in this way.

Balance Sheet - Page 29

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority as at the Balance Sheet date. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, ie those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations' .

Cash Flow Statement - Page 30

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

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

2016/17				2017/18		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis *	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis *	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
16,576	(8,395)	24,971	Firefighting and Rescue	17,776	(10,460)	28,236
1,024	(343)	1,367	Community Safety	1,211	(485)	1,696
1,173	(230)	1,403	Fire Protection	1,370	(372)	1,742
215	(95)	310	Resilience	222	(177)	399
			Corporate and Centralised Services:			
4,641	(10)	4,651	Estates and Procurement	4,174	(338)	4,512
809	(74)	883	Equipment	1,067	(163)	1,230
2,848	(668)	3,516	People and Organisational Development	3,038	(1,000)	4,038
639	(64)	703	Finance	608	(92)	700
1,307	(463)	1,770	ICT	2,084	(493)	2,577
1,259	(177)	1,436	Transport	1,136	(191)	1,327
3,228	(579)	3,807	Other	3,163	(889)	4,052
33,719	**(11,098)**	**44,817**	**Net Cost of Services**	**35,849**	**(14,660)**	**50,509**
(35,544)	58	(35,602)	Other Income and Expenditure	(35,227)	(58)	(35,169)
(1,825)	**(11,040)**	**9,215**	**(Surplus) or Deficit**	**622**	**(14,718)**	**15,340**
(7,406)			**Opening General Fund Balance**	**(7,837)**		
(1,825)			**Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund Balance in Year**	**622**		
1,394			**Less/Plus Net Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves**	**(238)**		
(7,837)			**Re-allocation of General Fund to earmarked reserves**	**500**		
			Closing General Fund Balance	**(6,953)**		

*** See note 8 for further breakdown**

CORE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Movement in Reserves during 2016/17 Restated	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2016	**7,407**	**3,500**	**0**	**334**	**11,241**	**(414,539)**	**(403,298)**
Movement in reserves during 2016/17							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(9,215)	0	0	0	**(9,215)**	(96,551)	**(105,766)**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 10)	11,039	0	477	13	**11,529**	(11,529)	**0**
Increase or Decrease in 2016/17 beforeTransfers to Earmarked Reserves	**1,824**	**0**	**477**	**13**	**2,314**	**(108,080)**	**(105,766)**
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 11)	(1,394)	1,394	0	0	**0**	0	**0**
Increase/(Decrease) in 2016/17	**430**	**1,394**	**477**	**13**	**2,314**	**(108,080)**	**(105,766)**
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	**7,837**	**4,894**	**477**	**347**	**13,555**	**(522,619)**	**(509,064)**

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Movement in Reserves during 2017/18	**General Fund Balance £000**	**Earmarked Reserves £000**	**Capital Receipts Reserve £000**	**Capital Grants Unapplied £000**	**Total Usable Reserves £000**	**Unusable Reserves £000**	**Total Authority Reserves £000**
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	**7,837**	**4,894**	**477**	**347**	**13,555**	**(522,619)**	**(509,064)**
Movement in reserves during 2017/18							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(15,340)		0	(25)	**(15,365)**	63,486	**48,121**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 10)	14,718		(477)	25	**14,266**	(14,241)	**25**
Increase or Decrease in 2017/18 beforeTransfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(622)**	**0**	**(477)**	**0**	**(1,099)**	**49,245**	**48,146**
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 11)	238	(238)	0	0	**0**	0	**0**
Increase/(Decrease) in 2017/18	**(384)**	**(238)**	**(477)**	**0**	**(1,099)**	**49,245**	**48,146**
Re-allocation of General Fund to Earmarked Reserve	**(500)**	**500**					
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	**6,953**	**5,156**	**0**	**347**	**12,456**	**(473,374)**	**(460,918)**

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2016/17 Restated					2017/18		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Notes	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	**£000**	**£000**			**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
25,310	(339)	24,971	**Firefighting and Rescue**		28,700	(465)	28,235
1,586	(219)	1,367	**Community Safety**		1,815	(119)	1,696
1,462	(59)	1,403	**Fire Protection**		1,769	(27)	1,742
417	(107)	310	**Resilience**		617	(219)	398
0	0		**Corporate and Centralised Services:**				0
4,783	(132)	4,651	Estates and Procurement		4,669	(157)	4,512
884	(1)	883	Equipment		1,232	(2)	1,230
3,537	(21)	3,516	People and Organisational Development		4,069	(30)	4,039
964	(261)	703	Finance		818	(118)	700
2,846	(1,077)	1,769	ICT		3,585	(1,007)	2,578
1,485	(49)	1,436	Transport		1,417	(90)	1,327
3,833	(25)	3,808	Other		4,066	(14)	4,052
47,107	**(2,290)**	**44,817**	**Cost of Services**		**52,757**	**(2,248)**	**50,509**
0	(27)	(27)	Other Operating Expenditure	12	196		196
16,437	(75)	16,362	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	13	14,784	(40)	14,744
0	(51,937)	(51,937)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	14		(50,109)	(50,109)
63,544	**(54,329)**	**9,215**	**Surplus (-) or Deficit on Provision of Services**		**67,737**	**(52,397)**	**15,340**
		(3,289)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets				(2,048)
		0	Impairment Losses on Non-Current Assets Charged to Revaluation Reserve				25
		99,840	Remeasurements on the net defined benefit pension liability				(61,463)
		96,551	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**				**(63,486)**
		105,766	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**				**(48,146)**

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2017 Restated* £000		Notes	31 March 2018 £000
	Property, Plant & Equipment		
49,190	- Land and Buildings	15	50,485
8,683	- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	15	8,430
634	- Assets Under Construction	15	2,451
43	Surplus Assets	15	37
1,068	Intangible Assets	16	1,342
418	Intangible Assets Under Construction	16	50
60,036	**TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS**		**62,795**
4,931	Short Term Investments	17	7,436
297	Inventories	18	319
5,826	Short Term Debtors	19	5,538
4,609	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	2,005
15,663	**TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS**		**15,298**
(2,135)	Short Term Borrowings	17	(4,639)
(2,544)	Short Term Creditors	22	(3,735)
(535)	Short Term Provisions	23	(575)
0	Other Short Term Liabilities - Finance Leases	36	0
(25)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	33	(25)
(5,239)	**TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES**		**(8,974)**
(43)	Long Term Provisions	23	(24)
(21,183)	Long Term Borrowing	17	(20,599)
	Other Long Term Liabilities		
(558,299)	- Pensions Liability	38	(509,414)
(579,525)	**TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES**		**(530,037)**
(509,065)	**TOTAL NET ASSETS**		**(460,918)**
	Usable Reserves		
7,837	- General Fund Balance	24	6,953
4,894	- Earmarked Reserves	24	5,156
477	- Capital Receipts Reserve	24	0
347	- Capital Grants Unapplied	24	347
	Unusable Reserves		
20,420	- Capital Adjustment Account	25	19,584
15,175	- Revaluation Reserve	25	16,856
(558,299)	- Pension Reserve	25	(509,814)
0	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	25	
296	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	25	213
(212)	- Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	25	(213)
(509,065)	**TOTAL RESERVES**		**(460,918)**

* Further details of the restatement can be found in Note 5 Prior Period Adjustments

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2016/17 Restated* £000		2017/18 £000
9,215	**Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**15,340**
(12,630)	Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements	(17,070)
2,532	Adjust for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	178
(883)	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Note 26)	(1,552)
1,300	Investing Activities (Note 27)	6,077
(2,925)	Financing Activities (Note 28)	(1,921)
(2,508)	Net (Increase) or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,604
(2,101)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	(4,609)
(4,609)	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period (Note 20)**	**(2,005)**

* Further details of the restatement can be found in Note 5 Prior Period Adjustments

INDEX OF NOTES TO THE CORE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE CORE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fire Authority's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2018. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2017/18 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non current assets and financial instruments. All figures in the Statement have been rounded to the nearest £1k, which may result in some discrepencies due to roundings.

Accruals of Expenditure and Income

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

a) Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Some supplies are carried as Inventories on the balance sheet, where they are held in Stores prior to being distributed and used.

b) Where goods are supplied to or by the Fire Authority in the financial year, but payment does not occur until the following financial year, a Short Term Creditor or Short Term Debtor for the relevant amount is shown on the Balance Sheet. Exceptions are made to this policy for certain recurring items that cover a specific period, e.g. quarterly energy bills. These items are brought into the accounts in the year they are paid and are not apportioned over the years to which they relate.

c) 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. However, due to a policy change which came into effect on 1 April 2017 an exception is now made to this policy for overtime payments and payments claimed in arrears by retained duty system staff. This expenditure is recognised in the year it is paid rather than the year in which the work was carried out.

d) Fees and charges due from customers are recognised as income at the date the Fire Authority provides the relevant services. Debts outstanding at the year end are assessed for evidence of uncollectability based on past events and a charge is made to revenue where the total value of debts for which there is evidence of impairment exceeds a £5,000 de minimis threshold. This policy applies to debts from unpaid fees and charges – council tax debtors are subject to a different policy (see below).

e) Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than on the basis of cash flows determined by the contract.

Allocation of Support Service Costs

Support services are provided primarily by the Authority itself although some are purchased directly from the constituent authorities. The provision of a Clerk to the Authority is purchased from Nottingham City Council and some limited financial services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council.

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds to finance the acquisition, creation or enhancement of non current assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than twenty four hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority. Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

Council Tax Income and Non Domestic Rates

Council tax and non domestic rates are collected from taxpayers by billing authorities both for themselves and substantively as agents, collecting council tax and non domestic rates on behalf of precepting authorities and central government and distributing it to them. This authority is a precepting authority, and council tax and non domestic rates income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account on the Balance Sheet and shown within the Movement in Reserves Statement.
Billing authorities prepare a Collection Fund balance sheet for council tax and non domestic rates activities, which is disaggregated and shared between the billing authority and its precepting authorities. This Authority's Balance Sheet contains the following items:

a) Council tax and non domestic rates arrears apportioned in relation to the following year's precept proportions are included as Short Term Debtors

b) Impairment allowance for doubtful debts apportioned as for council tax and non domestic rates arrears and deducted from council tax and non domestic rates arrears debtors

c) Council tax and non domestic rates overpayments and prepayments apportioned in relation to the following year's precept proportions are included as Short Term Creditors

d) Collection Fund surplus / deficit – the reversing entry to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account adjustment is included in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account

e) Collection Fund cash surplus / deficit held on the authority's behalf by the billing authority is included in Short Term Debtors or Short Term Creditors

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 such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and 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 entitlements (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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer’s employment before the normal retirement date or an officer’s decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post Employment Benefits

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits are not actually payable until the employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make these payments in the future. This commitment needs to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn their future entitlement.

The Authority participates in five pension schemes, all of which are defined benefit schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is for administrative, support and Control employees and is administered by Nottinghamshire County Council. This is a funded scheme, which means that contributions are paid into a fund with the intention of balancing pension liabilities with pension assets.
- The Firefighters’ Pension Scheme 1992 has been closed to new entrants since 6 April 2006. Its members are wholetime firefighters. It is an unfunded pension scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets to meet the cost of pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet pension payments as they fall due. The cost of the scheme is met from contributions paid by employees and the Authority, with any deficit in the funding required being met by a top-up grant from the Home Office. Any surplus funding is paid over to the Home Office.
- The Firefighters’ Pension Scheme 2006 is also an unfunded pension scheme. This scheme came into being with effect from April 2006 and its members are retained firefighters and wholetime firefighters. Like the 1992 Scheme, the cost of the scheme is met from contributions paid by employees and the Authority, with any deficit in the funding required being met by a top-up grant from the Home Office and any surplus being paid over to them. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England)(Amendment) Order 2014 introduced a new modified version of the 2006 Scheme which is available to individuals who were employed as retained firefighters during the period 1 July 2000 to 5 April 2006. The modified version of the scheme has different benefits to the main 2006 Scheme. The 2006 Scheme has been closed to new entrants since April 2015.
- The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 came into effect on 1 April 2015. Like the 2006 and 1992 Schemes, the cost of the scheme is met from contributions paid by employees and the Authority, with any deficit in the funding required being met by a top-up grant from the Home Office and any surplus being paid over to them. Unlike the other firefighters' schemes, it is a career average rather than a final salary scheme. Its members are retained firefighters and wholetime firefighters who were first appointed by an English fire and rescue authority on or after 1 April 2015, and firefighters who were transferred from the 1992 or 2006 Schemes.
- The Firefighters’ Compensation Scheme (England) Order 2006 makes provision for the payment of pensions, allowances and gratuities to and in respect of persons who die or are permanently disabled as a result of an injury sustained or disease contracted while employed by a fire and rescue authority. The Firefighter Compensation Scheme (FFCS) is treated as an unfunded defined benefit scheme. The cost of this scheme is met by the Authority.

The arrangements for the three Firefighters’ pension schemes and the Firefighters’ Compensation Scheme are determined by the Home Office. In order to identify the amount of top-up grant receivable from / surplus payable to the Home Office the Authority is required to produce separate Pension Fund Statements for the firefighters’ pension schemes. Additional accounting policies can be found in the notes to these statements.

The Authority is required by the CIPFA Code of Practice to account for pensions in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 Employee Benefits (IAS 19). One of the objectives of IAS 19 is to ensure that an employer’s financial statements reflect a liability when employees have provided services in exchange for benefits to be paid in the future.

All five pension schemes are accounted for as defined benefit schemes:
The liabilities of the LGPS and the firefighters' schemes 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 be employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc, and estimates of projected earnings for current employees.

- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using discount rates of 2.6% and 2.6% for the LGPS and firefighters' schemes respectively. The discount rates for all schemes are based on the yields of AA-rated corporate bonds of currency and term appropriate to the currency and term of the scheme's liabilities.
- The assets of the LGPS pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
    - quoted securities - current bid price
    - unquoted securities - professional estimate
    - 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. This is allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employee worked.
        - Past service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earler years. This is debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
    - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability, i.e. the net interest expense for the Authority - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time. This is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
    - Remeasurements comprising:
        - The return on plan assets - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability. This is 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. This is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
    - Contributions paid to the pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension funds in settlement of liabilities.

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.

Further detail on post employment benefits accounting policies is given in note 38 to the core financial statements.

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 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.

Events after the Reporting Period

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:
a) 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
b) 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.

Exceptional Items

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

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 carried at their amortised cost. The amortised cost will include any interest accrued and not paid as at the Balance Sheet date. Where the transaction costs of borrowing are immaterial and there is no premium or discount on borrowing and the interest rate is fixed for the loan term, then the actual interest rate has been used to calculate interest payable as this is the same as the effective interest rate. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

Financial Assets

Loans and receivables (investments) 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 subsequently carried at their amortised cost. The amortised cost will include any interest accrued and not received as at the Balance Sheet date. Where the interest rate is fixed for the term of the investment then the actual interest rate has been used to calculate interest receivable as this is the same as the effective interest rate. There are no transaction costs relating to investments. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.
Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented gross in the Statement of Accounts, unless the Authority has a legal right to set off the amounts in which case the gross amounts are disclosed in a note.

Government Grants and Contributions (Revenue)

Grants and contributions relating to revenue expenditure are accounted for on an accruals basis, when there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received, and they are recognised immediately in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income, except to the extent that the grant or contribution has a condition that the Authority has not satisfied.

A condition requires the grant funder or donor to have a right to the return of their monies (or asset or similar equivalent compensation) if the Authority fails to meet a stipulation under the terms of the transfer. If there are conditions attached to grants and contributions:

where there is no reasonable assurance that the conditions will be met, the grant or contribution received is recorded in Cash and held on the Balance Sheet as a Creditor.

where there is reasonable assurance that the conditions will be met but this has not yet occurred, the grant or contribution is held in the Grants Receipts in Advance account as a liability on the Balance Sheet and recorded in Cash (if received) or Debtors (if receivable). When the conditions have been satisfied, the income will be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Revenue grants are matched in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the service expenditure to which they relate. Grants to cover general expenditure (e.g. Revenue Support Grant) are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific grant income within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Government Grants and Contributions (Capital)

Grants and contributions relating to capital expenditure are accounted for on an accruals basis, when there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received, and they are recognised immediately in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income, except to the extent that the grant or contribution has a condition that the Authority has not satisfied.

A condition requires the grant funder or donor to have a right to the return of their monies (or asset or similar equivalent compensation) if the Authority fails to meet a stipulation under the terms of the transfer. If there are conditions attached to grants and contributions:

where a capital grant or contribution has been received and conditions remain outstanding at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution is recorded in Cash and held in the Capital Grants Receipts in Advance account as a liability on the Balance Sheet. When the conditions have been satisfied, the income will be credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

where no conditions remain outstanding and expenditure has been incurred, the grant or contribution is transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Adjustment Account to reflect the application of capital resources to finance expenditure. This transfer is reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

where no conditions remain outstanding and expenditure has not yet been been incurred, the grant or contribution is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account to reflect its status as a capital resource available to finance expenditure. This transfer is reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When, at a future date, the expenditure to be financed is incurred the grant or contribution is transferred from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account to the Capital Adjustment Account to reflect the application of capital resources to finance expenditure. This transfer is reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Interests in Companies

The Authority owns a subsidiary company, Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited, which commenced operations on 1 September 2010. The Authority is the sole owner of this company. Single entity accounts have been prepared for both the Authority and for Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (Trading) Limited. The former are shown within this Statement of Accounts and the latter will be available from the Authority. The company changed its name on 1st April 2016 to "Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited".

Further details about the Authority's interest in this company is disclosed in the note on Interests in Companies.

Inventories (Stocks)

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the First In, First Out (FIFO) costing formula.

Leases

Finance Leases (the Authority as Lessee)

The Fire Authority accounts for leases as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards relating to the leased asset transfer to the Authority. Property, plant and equipment 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.
Lease rentals payable are apportioned between:

A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset (recognised as a liability in the balance sheet at the start of the lease, matched with a tangible fixed asset – the liability is written down as the rent becomes payable) and

A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the rent becomes payable).

Non current assets recognised under finance leases are accounted for using the policies generally applied to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life. Finance charges are accounted for on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Operating Leases (the Authority as Lessee)

Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals payable are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease (unless the arrangement specifies a rental pattern which is not straight line, in which case this will be disclosed).
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, and where the costs are material.

Operating Leases (the Authority as Lessor)

Income from operating leases is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, with the exception of the lease relating to the property at Clifton. In this instance, as the annual payments vary, the income is recognised based on the specific cash flows as notated in the lease agreement.

Non Current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment

Non current assets which have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it yields benefits for more than one financial year. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

The value of assets shown is subject to a £30,000 de minimis level. Assets with a value less than £30,000 will, however, be capitalised if they form part of a larger asset e.g. a piece of IT equipment which forms part of the IT infrastructure.

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price plus all expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition for its intended use. Donated assets are measured initially at fair value with the difference between fair value and any consideration paid being credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held on the Balance Sheet in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Assets are then carried in the balance sheet using the following measurement bases:

Land and Buildings

These assets are classified as either operational or non operational and valued at current value in existing use, which is deemed to be the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use in an arm's-length transaction and disregarding potential alternative uses (Existing Use Value - EUV). Specialised, operational assets (e.g. Fire Stations) and specialised, non operational assests are valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) which is a proxy for EUV and recognises that for specialised assets there is no market based evidence of fair value. Surplus assets are valued at Fair Value under IFRS. Non operational assets under construction are valued at historical cost. All assets are revalued every 5 years on a rolling basis by the Nottingham Valuation Office, or more frequently if there have been material changes in value. All buildings are revalued subsequent to major refurbishment works being completed.

Furniture and Fittings

Furniture and fittings which form part of major refurbishments are classed as non current assets and are shown in the balance sheet at depreciated historic cost.

Vehicles and Plant

Vehicles and plant are classified as non current assets and are shown at a value which represents cost less depreciation charged on a straight line basis over the length of their useful lives.

All other Assets

All other assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at a valuation which represents their cost less depreciation charged on a straight line basis over the length of their useful lives.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains (although see section below: Revaluation and Impairment Losses). Where decreases in value and impairments are identified, they are accounted for by:

a) 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).
b) where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Charges to Revenue for Non Current Assets

Services and support services are charged annually with the following amounts to record the real cost to the Authority of holding non current assets during the year:

a) depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.

b) revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service, where there are insufficient accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve balance for that asset against which the losses can be written off.

c) amortisation of intangible non current assets attributable to the service.

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to cover these charges. It is, however, required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. This is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and the Authority's policy is to charge an amount of MRP equal to 4% of the Capital Financing Requirement relating to assets purchased on or before 31 March 2007 plus an amount of MRP calculated on the basis of asset lives relating to assets purchased on or after 1 April 2007. The charges listed in a) to c) above are replaced by a Minimum Revenue Provision charge, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is provided for on non current assets with a determinable finite life by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over the periods expected to benefit from their use.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Buildings: straight line allocation over the remaining useful life as estimated by the Valuation Office
- IT and Communications Equipment: straight line allocation over estimated remaining useful life
- Land, assets under construction and assets held for sale: not depreciated
- Fire Appliances: straight line allocation over the estimated useful life
- Furniture and Fittings: 20% of the balance at the beginning of the financial year
- Intangible Non Current Assets (software): amortisation equal to straight line allocation over the useful life.

Part year depreciation is charged from the start of the month of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. The de minimis threshold for componentisation is a current net book value of £150k - individual assets with a value of less than £150k will be disregarded for componentisation. To be separately identified as a component, an element of an asset must meet the following criteria:

- have a cost of at least 20% of the cost of the overall asset and
- have a materially different useful life (at least 20% different) and/or
- have a different depreciation method that materially affects the amount charged

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 historic cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluation and Impairment Losses

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve up to the credit balance existing in respect of that asset and thereafter in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services.

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is increased as a result of a revaluation, any impairment losses for that asset, which have been charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in previous years, shall be reversed in the current year as a credit to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. The balance of the revaluation increase is credited to the Revaluation Reserve, but this amount represents the difference between the revalued amount and what the carrying amount net of depreciation would have been if no impairment loss had occurred in previous years. This means that the previous impairment loss reversal may not reverse the full amount of the loss.

Disposals and Non Current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the value of the asset 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. Amounts received from disposals are credited to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve, which will then be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the borrowing requirement. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Any accumulated balance of gains in the Revaluation Reserve, relating to an asset which has been disposed of, are written out to the Capital Adjustment Account.

When an existing building is demolished and replaced with a new build, the existing building would be treated as a disposal, the new building being added to Assets Under Construction at cost and then moved to Operational Buildings and revalued at Fair Value from the date it becomes operational.

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

Donated Assets

Donated assets are defined as assets transferred at nil value or acquired at less than fair value. Donated assets from other public bodies which meet the definition of “government” in IAS 20 are accounted for as a government grant.

Donated assets are recognised immediately on receipt as Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at fair value, which in this case is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s-length transaction. The gain to the Authority on receipt of the asset is recognised as income in the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The exception to this is to the extent that the Authority has not met any conditions attached to the donated asset, the gain relating to the asset is recognised in the Donated Assets Account on the Balance Sheet. The income will subsequently be recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the conditions of donation have been satisfied.

After initial recognition, donated assets are measured in accordance with the accounting policies for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Re-classification of Assets Under Construction to Operational Assets

Assets under construction which are subsequently identified as being operational will be reclassified in the quarter following the date when the asset became operational.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are identifiable, non financial, non current assets controlled by the Authority which do not have physical substance. This Authority has one type of intangible non current asset, which is software. Expenditure on the acquisition of intangible non current assets is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it yields benefits for more than one financial year.

The value of assets capitalised is subject to a £30,000 de minimis level. Assets with a value of less than £30,000 will, however, be capitalised if they form part of a larger asset e.g. an ICT project to implement a new system with both hardware and software. Where an asset incorporates both hardware and software, it will be classified as an intangible asset when the majority of the cost is attributable to software – otherwise it will be classified as Equipment within Property, Plant and Equipment.

Software is initially measured at cost and subsequently shown in the Balance Sheet at amortised historic cost. Amortisation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account over the economic life of the asset. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are charged to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or 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.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place which gives the Fire Authority an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the authority becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year and a provision may then be reversed and credited back to the relevant service if the requirement has changed.

Reserves

The Fire Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year in that year to score against the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Two usable reserves are shown on the face of the Balance Sheet. These are:

General Reserve

This reserve is the surplus or deficit of income over expenditure in the 2017/18 financial year, and the cumulative effect of such surpluses or deficits carried forward from previous years. Additionally, £500k has been transfered directly from General Reserves to Earmarked Reserves in the 2017/18 financial year. See note 24.

Earmarked Reserve

This reserve contains funds built up to meet expected liabilities. The movement of this reserve is shown in note 11.

Capital Reserves

There are four capital related reserves shown in the Balance Sheet. Of these four reserves the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve and the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are cash backed; the remaining two are non cash backed.

The Revaluation Reserve

This represents the total of all fixed asset revaluation gains since 1 April 2007, less any revaluation losses since 1 April 2007 which have been offset against prior revaluation gains for the same asset.

The Capital Adjustment Account

This account is credited with amounts set aside to finance capital expenditure and absorbs any timing differences between the setting aside of resources and accounting for depreciation and impairment losses. This reserve was created on 1 April 2007, replacing the Capital Financing Account. Its opening balance was an amalgamation of the closing balances as at 31 March 2007 of the Fixed Asset Restatement Account and the Capital Financing Account.

The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

This reserve is credited with the disposal proceeds when fixed assets are sold. It is ring fenced for supporting new capital expenditure or for reducing the underlying need to borrow against the capital financing requirement.

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

This reserve is credited with capital grants received, which have yet to be used to finance capital expenditure.

Movements on these reserves are shown in notes 24 and 25.

Pensions Reserve
This reserve represents the full future pensions liabilities at the time that these liabilities are earned by employees. An independent actuary assesses the liabilities for pension schemes in which the Authority participates, namely the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account
This reserve absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund balance from accruing for accumulated absences earned but not taken in the year.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account
This reserve manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers, compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts due to the General Fund from the billing authorities.

Value Added Tax

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT ADOPTED

The Code of Practice requires the disclosure of the impact of an accounting change arising from a new accounting standard which has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

There are a number of new standards introducied in the 2018/19 Code of Practice:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
- Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Csh Flows: Disclosure Initiative

There is also a change to IFRS 16 - Leases which is expected to be adopted in the 2019/20 Code.

None of these changes would impact significantly on the Authority's accounts for 2017/18

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.
The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

The Government has provided an indicative four year funding settlement, which gives some degree of certainty around future grant levels, however there still the possibility that funding for local government organisations will be further reduced. Despite this there is no indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision. The Authority faces a budget deficit in the region of £0.6m in three years to 2020/21. Plans are in progress to reduce base budgets over the next three years and eliminate the deficit.

The Authority has valued its Fire Stations at depreciated replacement cost, as there is no market based evidence of fair value due to the specialised nature of the assets.

4. 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 Authority about the future or that which are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2018 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	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 makes it uncertain that the Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £77k for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions 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.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. A sensitivity analysis showing the impacts of changes in the discount rates used is included in note 38

This list does not include assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value based on a recently observed market price.

5. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

A review of investment opening balances revealed that investments with a carrying value of £1,550k had been incorrectly categorised as short term investments when they were in fact cash equivalents. The comparative figures for the Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, and any associated notes have been amended accordingly. These amended balances can be identified by the word "Restated" in the column heading.

Where minor errors in comparative figures have been identified these have been corrected, with the word "Restated" shown in the column heading. Explanations have been given for any significant restatement of comparatives figures.

6. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are a number of material items of income and expense in Net Cost of Services which are not disclosed separately. These are as follows:

Description of Item	Income or Expense	2017/18	2016/17
		£000	£000
Depreciation and Amortisation of Non Current Assets	Expense	3,379	3,624
Capital Grant	Income	(25)	(14)
Capital Receipt	Income	(153)	(2,517)
Revaluation of Non Current Assets	Income	0	0

7. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The un-audited Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Treasurer to the Authority on 31st May 2018. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2018, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

In May 2017, a former employee notified the Authority of their intention to make a claim against the Authority of constructive dismissal and disability discrimination. This claim has not been formally confirmed to the Authority as at the date the Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue and is therefore a non-adjusting event after the balance sheet date. This matter is also referred to in Note 39 Contingent Assets and Liabilities.

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8. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2017/18

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the comprehensicve Income and Expenditure Statement amount	Adjustment for Capital purposes £000	Net change for the Pension Adjustment £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Firefighting and Rescue	(841)	(9,619)	1	(10,459)
Community Safety	(11)	(472)	(2)	(485)
Fire Protection		(369)	(3)	(372)
Resilience		(173)	(5)	(178)
Corporate and Centralised Services				
Estates & Procurement	(236)	(102)	0	(338)
Equipment	(20)	(142)	(1)	(163)
People and Organisation Development	(121)	(882)	3	(1,000)
Finance	(2)	(91)	2	(91)
Information Communication and Technology	(252)	(243)	1	(494)
Transport	(195)	0	4	(191)
Other Corporate and Centralised Services	(1)	(886)	(1)	(888)
	(1,679)	**(12,979)**	**(1)**	**(14,659)**
Other income and expenditure	25	0	(83)	(58)
	(1,654)	**(12,979)**	**(84)**	**(14,717)**

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2016/17

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the comprehensicve Income and Expenditure Statement amount 2016/17	Adjustment for Capital purposes £000	Net change for the Pension Adjustment £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Firefighting and Rescue	(1,157)	(7,298)	60	(8,395)
Community Safety	(14)	(320)	(8)	(342)
Fire Protection		(224)	(6)	(230)
Resilience		(95)	0	(95)
Corporate and Centralised Services				
Estates & Procurement	50	(60)	(1)	(11)
Equipment	(17)	(56)	0	(73)
People and Organisation Development	(79)	(583)	(6)	(668)
Finance	(2)	(57)	(6)	(65)
Information Communication and Technology	(328)	(131)	(4)	(463)
Transport	(145)	(34)	2	(177)
Other Corporate and Centralised Services	(3)	(579)	3	(579)
	(1,695)	**(9,437)**	**34**	**(11,098)**
Other income and expenditure	14		44	58
	(1,681)	**(9,437)**	**78**	**(11,040)**

9. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSIS BY NATURE

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 Restated £000
Expenditure		
Employee Benefits Expenses	46,059	41,660
Other Employee Expenses	426	323
Premises Related Expenses	2,402	2,290
Transport Related Expenditure	1,548	1,621
Supplies and Services	3,711	3,291
Third Party Payments	39	65
Support Services	159	210
Depreciation, amortisation, impaiment and disposal of non-current assets	3,170	3,096
Interest Payments	807	815
Total Expenditure	58,321	53,371
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(704)	(766)
Interest and investment income	(40)	(64)
Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(33,686)	(32,653)
Government grants	(8,551)	(10,672)
Total Income	(42,981)	(44,155)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	15,340	9,216

10. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.
The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance
The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the Authority is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Authority is required to recover) at the end of the financial year.

Capital Receipts Reserve
The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied
The Capital Grants Unapplied Account holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Authority has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

2017/18	Usable Reserves		
	General Fund Balance £000	**Capital Receipts Reserve £000**	**Capital Grants Unapplied £000**
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expediture Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pension costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(12,979)		
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	(83)		
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	(1)		
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(3,298)		(25)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**(16,361)**	**0**	**(25)**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	153	(153)	
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	1490		
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	0		
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**1,643**	**(153)**	**0**
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital		630	
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			25
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts			
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**0**	**630**	**25**
Total Adjustments	**(14,718)**	**477**	**0**

2016/17	Usable Reserves		
	General Fund Balance £000	**Capital Receipts Reserve £000**	**Capital Grants Unapplied £000**
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expediture Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pension costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(9,437)		
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	44		
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	34		
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(5,600)		(14)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**(14,959)**	**0**	**(14)**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	2,518	(2,518)	
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	1402		
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	0		
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**3,920**	**(2,518)**	**0**
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		2,041	
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			1
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts			
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**0**	**2,041**	**1**
Total Adjustments	**(11,039)**	**(477)**	**(13)**

11 TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED 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 either to meet General Fund expenditure in the year, or because the earmarked reserve was no longer required.

	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Transfers out 2016/17 £000	Transfers in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Transfers out 2017/18 £000	Movements 2017/18 £000	Transfers in 2017/18 £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
LPSA Reward Grant	**(174)**	0	0	**(174)**	48	0	0	**(126)**
Fire Investigation	**(120)**	0	0	**(120)**	50	0	(2)	**(72)**
Safe as Houses - Smoke Alarms	**(22)**	0	0	**(22)**	0	0	0	**(22)**
Community Fire Safety - Innovation Fund	**(200)**	0	0	**(200)**	6			**(194)**
Resilience Crewing and Training	**(451)**	0	0	**(451)**	69	0	0	**(382)**
New Threats / MTFA	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	(22)	**(22)**
Thoresby Estate Charitable Trust	**(3)**	0	0	**(3)**	0	0	0	**(3)**
Public Health England - Safe and Well	**0**	0	(10)	**(10)**	10	0	0	**0**
Transparency Grant	**(8)**	8	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
SubTotal	**(978)**	**8**	**(10)**	**(980)**	**183**	**0**	**(24)**	**(821)**

	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Transfers out 2016/17 £000	Transfers in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Transfers out 2017/18 £000	Movements 2017/18 £000	Transfers in 2017/18 £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
Earmarked Reserves Created by Revenue:								
Pensions - Ill Health	**(208)**	0	0	**(208)**				**(208)**
Fire Safety - On Fire Fund	**(87)**	0	0	**(87)**	12	0	0	**(75)**
Fire Control Transition	**(143)**	143	0	**0**	105	(105)	0	**0**
Buisness Systems Development	**(16)**	0	(48)	**(64)**	4	0	0	**(60)**
Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme	**(10)**	0	(6)	**(16)**	0	0	0	**(16)**
ICT Sharepoint / Internet / Intranet	**(97)**	0	0	**(97)**	35	0	0	**(62)**
Operational Equipment	**(10)**	0	0	**(10)**	0			**(10)**
Capital Reserve	**(1,154)**	40	0	**(1,114)**	0	0	0	**(1,114)**
Organisational Transition - One-off Costs	**(149)**	0	(200)	**(349)**	0	0	(500)	**(849)**
Backlog Buildings Maintenance	**(95)**	0	0	**(95)**	0	0	0	**(95)**
Duke of Edinburg	**(23)**	0	0	**(23)**	0	0	0	**(23)**
Tri Service Control Project Phase 2	**(220)**	0	(143)	**(363)**	0	105	0	**(258)**
HEP B Vaccinations	**0**	0	(22)	**(22)**	1	0	0	**(21)**
Taxation Compliance	**(10)**	0	0	**(10)**	0	0	0	**(10)**
Communications Development - ESN	**(200)**	0	(52)	**(252)**	253	(117)	(77)	**(193)**
ESN Balance	**0**	0	0	**0**	617	117	(852)	**(118)**
ESN Control Romm ICT	**0**	0	0	**0**		0	(20)	**(20)**
Emergency Services Network - RAP Work	**0**	0	(892)	**(892)**	0	440		**(452)**
Systel Security PSN Work	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	(266)		**(266)**
Systel Airwave ESN Transition	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	(173)		**(173)**
Retained Policy Change	**0**	0	(212)	**(212)**	0	0	0	**(212)**
Pensions - General	**(100)**	0	0	**(100)**	0	0	0	**(100)**
Subtotal	**(2,522)**	**183**	**(1,575)**	**(3,914)**	**1,027**	**1**	**(1,449)**	**(4,335)**
Total	**(3,500)**	**191**	**(1,585)**	**(4,894)**	**1,210**	**1**	**(1,473)**	**(5,156)**

12 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
27	Gains/(Losses) on the disposal of non-current assets	196
27	**Total**	**196**

13 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
815	Interest payable and similar charges	807
0	Interest paid in relation to Finance Leases	0
15,622	Net interest on defined pension liability	13,977
(64)	Interest receivable and similar income	(40)
(11)	Dividend from Subsidiary Company	0
16,362	**Total**	**14,744**

14 TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
22,709	Council tax income and surplus on collection	23,365
3,554	Non domestic rates	3,525
-141	Non domestic rates - Growth Funding	0
10,147	Pension top up grant	9,015
8,867	Non ringfenced government grants	6,979
14	Capital grants and contributions	25
6,531	Non domestic rates tax top-up grant	6,796
248	Business Rates Tax Loss Reimbursement Grant	397
8	Transparency grant	8
51,937	**Total**	**50,110**

Note : In 2016/17 NNDR Growth funding was found to have been distributed incorrectly. Precepting authorities had been paying this amount separately but it was agreed that the amount had already been included within the normal surplus/deficit reconciliation process. The overpaid amounts have now been refunded to the Precepting Authorities

15 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in 2017/18	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation					
At April 2017	53,646	21,709	1,155	635	**77,145**
Additions	223	1,467	0	2,113	**3,803**
Donations					**0**
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,347)		0	0	**(1,347)**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	405		0	0	**405**
					0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(252)	0	(295)	**(547)**
Derecognition - Other	-164		0	0	**(164)**
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale					**0**
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Under Construction	0	21	0	0	**21**
At 31 March 2018	**52,763**	**22,945**	**1,155**	**2,453**	**79,316**
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment					
At April 2017	(4,457)	(13,027)	(1,112)	0	**(18,596)**
Prior Year Adjustments	0	0	0	0	**0**
Depreciation & Impairment Charges	(1,215)	(1,687)	(6)	0	**(2,908)**
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	3,369			0	**3,369**
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services				0	**0**
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0			0	**0**
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services				0	**0**
Derecognition- Disposals	0	198		0	**198**
Derecognition- Other	25	0	0	0	**25**
Other movements in Depreciation & Impairment	0	0	0	0	**0**
At 31 March 2018	**(2,278)**	**(14,516)**	**(1,118)**	**0**	**(17,912)**
Net Book Value					
at 31st March 2018	**50,485**	**8,429**	**37**	**2,453**	**61,404**
at 31st March 2017	**49,189**	**8,682**	**43**	**635**	**58,549**

Comparative Movements in 2016/17:	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation					
At April 2016	51,566	21,010	1,155	3,793	**77,524**
Additions	291	714	0	966	**1,971**
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(131)	0	0	0	**(131)**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	487	0	0	0	**487**
					0
Derecognition - Disposals	(2,646)	(15)	0	(45)	**(2,706)**
Derecognition - Other					**0**
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Under Construction	4,079	0		(4,079)	**0**
At 31 March 2017	**53,646**	**21,709**	**1,155**	**635**	**77,145**
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment					
At April 2016	(6,754)	(11,317)	(1,106)	0	**(19,177)**
Depreciation & Impairment Charges	(1,339)	(1,710)	(6)	0	**(3,055)**
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	3,421				**3,421**
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0				**0**
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0				**0**
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services					**0**
Derecognition- Disposals	215	0			**215**
At 31 March 2017	**(4,457)**	**(13,027)**	**(1,112)**	**0**	**(18,596)**
Net Book Value at 31st March 2017	**49,189**	**9,693**	**49**	**3,793**	**58,347**

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2018 the Authority had entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2017/18 and future years budgeted to cost £603k. Similar commitments at 31 March 2017 were £2,711k. The major commitments for 2017/18 are:

- Newark Fire Station £488k
- ICT Contarcts £115k

Revaluations

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations are carried out by the Valuation Office, the last valuation took place on the 31 March 2018, covering 6 properties and was carried out by Richard Hemsworth MRICS. Valuations of and and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

The basis of valuation for various types of property is given in Accounting Policies Note 1.

The following table shows the progress of the Authority's rolling programme for the revaluation of non-current assets.

	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Carried at Historical cost	0	8,430	0	**8,430**
Valued at Fair Value as at:				
31 March 2018	10390	0	0	**10,390**
31 March 2017	11,345	0	0	**11,345**
31 March 2016	21,345	0	0	**21,345**
31 March 2015	1,541	0	0	**1,541**
31 March 2014	5,856	0	0	**5,856**
31 March 2013	8	0	0	**8**
31 March 2012	0	0	37	**37**
Total Cost or Valuation	**50,485**	**8,430**	**37**	**58,952**

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Authority 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 basis of valuation and amortisation of intangible assets is outlined in Accounting Policies Note 1.

	Software 2017/18 £000	Software Under Construction 2017/18 £000	Software 2016/17 £000	Software Under Construction 2016/17 £000
Balance at start of year:				
• Gross carrying amounts	2,289	418	2,408	362
• Accumulated amortisation	(1,221)	0	(804)	0
Net carrying amount at start of year	1,068	418	1,604	362
Assets Reclassified	397	(418)	5	0
Purchases	208	50	15	56
Disposals			(139)	
Amortisation for the period	(332)	0	(556)	0
Other Changes - Disposal Amortisation	0		139	0
Net carrying amount at end of year	**1,341**	**50**	**1,068**	**418**
Comprising:				
• Gross Carrying Amounts	2,894	50	2,289	418
• Accumulated amortisation	(1,553)	0	(1,221)	0
	1,341	50	1,068	418

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017 Restated*
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments				
Loans and Receivables	0	0	7,436	4,931
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	2,005	4,609
Total Investments	**0**	**0**	**9,441**	**9,540**
Debtors				
Receivables	0	0	4,748	5,062
Total Debtors	**0**	**0**	**4,748**	**5,062**
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(20,599)	(21,183)	(4,639)	(2,135)
Total Borrowings	**(20,599)**	**(21,183)**	**(4,639)**	**(2,135)**
Creditors				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	(3,411)	(2,238)
Total Creditors	**0**	**0**	**(3,411)**	**(2,238)**

* Further details of the restatement can be found in Note 5 Prior Period Adjustments

Note: the figures for debtors and creditors in the above table include grant receipts in advance but exclude Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates (NDR) debtors and creditors because Council Tax is a statutory debt not arising from a contract and therefore falls outside the scope of financial instruments. The table below provides a reconciliation between the figures in the above table and those on the Balance Sheet.
The values for financial instruments in the above table, and on the Balance Sheet, are all gross

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	£000	£000
Debtors		
Debtors - as shown on Balance Sheet	5,538	5,827
Less: Council Tax and NDR debtors	(790)	(765)
Debtors Classified as Financial Instruments	**4,748**	**5,062**
Creditors		
Creditors - as shown on Balance Sheet	(3,735)	(2,544)
Less: Council Tax NDR prepayments / overpayments	349	332
Grant Receipts in Advance - as shown on Balance Sheet	(25)	(26)
Creditors Classified as Financial Instruments	**(3,411)**	**(2,238)**

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2017/18			2016/17		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	**Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000**	**Total £000**	**Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000**	**Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000**	**Total £000**
Interest Expense	807	0	**807**	809	0	**809**
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**807**	**0**	**807**	**809**	**0**	**809**
Interest Income	0	(40)	**(40)**	0	(64)	**(64)**
Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**0**	**(40)**	**(40)**	**0**	**(64)**	**(64)**
Net gain/(loss) for the year	**807**	**(40)**	**767**	**809**	**(64)**	**745**

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments has been determined by calculating the net present value (NPV) of future cashflows. The discount rates used in the NPV calculations are equivalent to the current rates in relation to the same or similar instruments of the same remaining duration from comparable lenders on the date of the valuation. A more detailed explanation of the rates used is given below. Short-term detors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £21.3m is based on new PWLB borrowing rates. This fair value measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for new PWLB loans undertaken at the balance sheet date. The difference between the carrying value and the fair value measures the additional interest that the authority 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 PWLB rates.

The Authority also has the ability to prematurely repay its PWLB loans, however the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that would not be paid. The fair value of PWLB loans calculated using premature repayment rates is £25.1m. This fair value is £4.5m higher than that calculated using the PWLB new loans rates because the discount rate is lower and hence the premium payable would be higher.

There have been limited trades in the Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) market during the financial year ended 31 March 2018, so comparable market rates are not available. A proxy LOBO new loans rate has been derived by applying a margin above the corresponding gilt rates. The fair value of the non-PWLB loans calculated using PWLB premature repayment rates as a market illustration is £8.4m. This fair value is £2.2m higher than that calculated using new loan rates because the discount rate is lower and hence the premium payable would be higher.

At 31 March 2018 the Authority had a short term loan of £2m. Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months the carrying amount is taken to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Carrying Amount £000	**Fair Value £000**	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
- PWLB Loans	(19,227)	(21,337)	(19,307)	(21,711)
- Other Loans	(6,011)	(8,222)	(4,011)	(6,350)

The fair value of borrowings is higher than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2018) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Carrying Amount £000	**Fair Value £000**	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**
Loans and receivables	9,441	9,441	9,540	9,540

The 2017/18 CIPFA Accounting Code of Practice ("the Code") reflects the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13 *Fair Value Measurement.* In accordance with IFRS 13, the Code requires authorities to maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. To achieve this objective, authorities are required to follow a fair vaule hierarchy, which categorises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- **Level 1 inputs** - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an 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 or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3 inputs** - *unobservable* inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet

	31 March 2018			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £'000	**Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £'000**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £'000**	**Total £'000**
Recurring fair value measurements using:				
Liabilities				
Loans held at amortised cost	0	(29,559)	0	(29,559)
Assets				
Loans and receivables	0	9,441	0	9,441
Total	**0**	**(20,118)**	**0**	**(20,118)**

	31 March 2017 Comparative Year			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £'000	**Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £'000**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £'000**	**Total £'000**
Recurring fair value				
Liabilities				
Loans held at amortised cost	0	(28,061)	0	(28,061)
Assets				
Loans and receivables	0	9,540	0	9,540
Total	**0**	**(18,521)**	**0**	**(18,521)**

The fair value for financial liabilities and financial assets that are not measured at fair value included in level 2 in the previous table have been arrived at using a discounted cash flow analysis with the most significant inputs being the discount rate.

The fair value for financial liabilities and financial assets that are not measured at fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

Financial assets	Financial liabilities
• no early repayment or impairment is recognised • estimated ranges of interest rates as 31 March 2018 of 0.05% to 0.87% for short term investments and cash equivalents, based on new lending rates for equivalent assets at that date • the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount	• no early repayment is recognised • estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2018 of 1.47% to 2.46% for loans payable based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date

18 INVENTORIES

	Consumable Stores	
	31 March 2018	**31 March 2017**
	£000	**£000**
Balance Outstanding at start of year	**298**	**342**
Purchases	403	343
Recognised as an expense in year	(382)	(387)
Written off balances	0	0
Balance outstanding at year end	**319**	**298**

19 DEBTORS

	31 March 2018	**31 March 2017**
	£000	**£000**
Central Government bodies	2,612	2,114
Other Local Authorities	(59)	(41)
NHS Bodies	4	21
Other entities and individuals	2,981	3,735
Total Short Term Debtors	**5,538**	**5,829**

20 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	31 March 2018	**31 March 2017 Restated***
	£000	**£000**
Cash held by the Authority		
Bank Current Accounts	351	19
Short-term deposits with banks and building societies	1,654	3,090
Short-term investments		1,500
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2,005**	**4,609**

* Further details of the restatement can be found in Note 5 Prior Period Adjustments

21 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

There were no Non Current Assets held for sale either as at 31st March 2017 or at 31st March 2018.

22 CREDITORS

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	£000	£000
Central Government bodies	(1,063)	(519)
Other local authorities	(785)	(801)
NHS Bodies	(2)	1
Other entities and individuals	(1,884)	(1,225)
Short Term Creditors	**(3,734)**	**(2,544)**

23 PROVISIONS

	Long Term	PROVISIONS Short Term			Total
	Insurances	Retained Duty System	Fire Fighters Pay Award	Non Domestic Rates Appeals	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2017	**(43)**	**(22)**		**(513)**	**(578)**
Additional provisions made in 2017/18	(24)		(183)		**(207)**
Amounts used in 2017/18	13				**13**
Unused amounts reversed in 2017/18	30			143	**173**
Balance at 31 March 2018	**(24)**	**(22)**	**(183)**	**(370)**	**(599)**

Insurances
This provision allows for potential liabilities arising from existing claims against the authority. Uninsured losses of £13k were covered by the provision during the year. The provision required at 31 March 2018 was determined to be £24k.

Retained Duty System
This liability arises from an employment tribunal test case relating to "Part Time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations". A prudent estimate was made in 2009/10 and 2010/11 relating to the payment of compensation to Retained Duty System firefighters. During the year amounts of compensation have continued to be paid, although there remain some amounts of compensation to be paid as well as the possibility that further applications for compensation may be made. The remaining provision should cover any outstanding liabilities**.**

Fire Fighters Pay Award
A provision of £183k is in relation to ongoing Firefighter pay award negotiations, representing 1% of pay.

Non Domestic Rates Appeals
From 2013/14, a proportion of Non Domestic Rates collected by Nottinghamshire collecting authorities is retained locally, rather than paid directly to central government. Part of these retained rates are collected on behalf of NFRS, and so a portion of any related provisions must now be recognised by NFRS. This provision allows for possible losses arising from any successful appeals of business premises rateable values in 2018/19.

24 USABLE RESERVES

Usable reserves contain resources which the Authority can apply to the provision of services, either by incurring expenditure or by undertaking capital investment

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	£000	**£000**
General Fund	6,953	7,837
Earmarked Reserves	5,156	4,896
Capital Receipts Reserve	0	477
Capital Grants Unapplied	347	347
Total Usable Reserves	**12,456**	**13,557**

General Fund

The General Fund reserve contains accumulated surplus funds which have arisen either as a result of general underspending against the revenue budget or as a result of decisions to transfer revenue resources to the General Fund reserve. This reserve contains resources which could be used to fund any future unforeseen and unbudgeted significant expenditure.

	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	**£000**
Balance at 1 April	**7,837**	**7,406**
Transfer into General Fund Reserve	(384)	431
Transfer from General Fund Reserve to Earmarked Reserves	(500)	0
Balance at 31 March	**6,953**	**7,837**

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserves contain resources set aside for specific purposes such as future projects. The reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance (shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement). When expenditure to be financed from an earmarked reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	**£000**
Balance at 1 April	**4,894**	**3,500**
Application of Earmarked Reserves to finance expenditure	(1,210)	0
Transfer from General Fund Reserve	1,472	1,585
Write back reserves no longer required	0	(191)
Balance at 31 March	**5,156**	**4,894**

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds resources arising from capital receipts which have not yet been applied to finance new capital expenditure or to repay debt.

	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	**477**	**0**
Capital Receipts in Year	153	2,518
Capital Receipts applied in year to finance capital	(630)	(2,041)
Balance at 31 March	**0**	**477**

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Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account holds capital grants received in the year, which have not yet been applied to finance new capital expenditure.

	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	**347**	**335**
Capital Grants received in Year	25	13
Capital Grants applied in year to finance capital	(25)	(1)
Balance at 31 March	**347**	**347**

25 UNUSABLE RESERVES

31 March 2017 £000		31 March 2018 £000
15,175	Revaluation Reserve	16,856
20,419	Capital Adjustment Account	19,584
(558,299)	Pensions Reserve	(509,815)
296	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	213
(212)	Accumulated Absences Account	(213)
(522,621)	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**(473,375)**

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority 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:

- Re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
13,657	**Balance at 1 April**	**15,175**
3,289	Upward revaluations of assets	2,058
0	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(35)
3,289		2,023
16,946	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**17,198**
(414)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(342)
(1,357)	Accumulated gains on assets disposed of	0
(1,771)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(342)
15,175	**Balance at 31 March**	**16,856**

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 historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority, and also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 9 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2016/17 £000		**2017/18 £000**
20,819	**Balance at 1 April**	**20,419**
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (CIES)	
(3,054)	• Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,047)
487	• Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment and reversal of previous impairments	405
(556)	• Amortisation of intangible assets	(332)
0	• Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0
(2,491)	• Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(349)
(5,614)		**(3,323)**
1,770	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	342
(3,844)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	**(2,981)**
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
2,041	• Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	630
0	• Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	0
1,402	• Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	1,490
0	• Voluntary provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	0
1	• Application of grants to capital financing from Capital Grants Unapplied Account	25
0	• Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	0
3,444		2,145
0	Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the CIES	0
20,419	**Balance at 31 March**	**19,583**

Pension Reserve

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

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(449,022)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(558,299)**
(99,840)	Remeasurements on the net defined benefit pension	61,463
(24,075)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	(26,966)
14,638	Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	13,987
(558,299)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(509,815)**

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
252	**Balance at 1 April**	**296**
44	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(83)
296	**Balance at 31 March**	**213**

Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulated Absences Adjustment 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 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(245)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(212)**
245	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	212
(212)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(213)
33	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1)
(212)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(213)**

26 CASHFLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
9,215	**Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**15,340**
	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	
(3,055)	Depreciation	(2,909)
488	Impairment and revaluations	266
(556)	Amortisation	(332)
(86)	(Increase)/Decrease in impairment for bad debts	(33)
(1,083)	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors	209
3,665	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	(1,350)
(44)	Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	21
(9,437)	Pension Liability	(12,578)
(45)	Contributions (to)/from Provisions	(21)
(2,491)	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold (property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets)	(349)
14	Accrued Interest	6
(12,630)		**(17,070)**
	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	
14	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	25
2,518	Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	153
2,532		**178**
(883)	**Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities**	**(1,552)**

CASHFLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(50)	Interest received	(34)
815	Interest paid	808
(11)	Dividends received	0

27 CASHFLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

2016/17 Restated* £000		2017/18 £000
2,332	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,748
6,000	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	3,500
(2,518)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible asset	(146)
(4,500)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(1,000)
(14)	Other receipts from investing activities	(25)
1,300	**Net cash flows from investing activities**	**6,077**

* Further details of the restatement can be found in Note 5 Prior Period Adjustments

28 CASHFLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(9,000)	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(7,950)
6,075	Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	6,029
(2,925)	**Net cash flows from financing activities**	**(1,921)**

29 POOLED BUDGETS

The Authority has a pooled budget arrangement with the Local Resilience Forum, which is a multi-agency project for planning and coordinating response to major incidents. This forum involves various public bodies from the Nottinghamshire area including Health Bodies and Local Government Authorities.

The Authority has a pooled budget arrangement for the Multi-Agency Coordination Centre, which is a premise at which a coordinated response to major incidents can be managed. Various Nottinghamshire public bodies, including Health Bodies, Local Government, and Police Authorities are parties to this arrangement.

See note 33 details of balances held relating to this arrangements.

30 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The following amounts were paid to Members of the Authority during the year

	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000
Allowances	124	112
Expenses	2	6
Total	**126**	**118**

31 OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid to the Authority's senior employees is as follows:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances	Expense Allowances	Compensation for loss of employment	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Fire Officer	2017/18	150,702	72	0	150,774	32,702	183,476
	2016/17	149,179	52	0	149,231	32,372	181,602
Deputy Chief Fire Officer	2017/18	124,329	63	0	124,392	17,779	142,171
	2016/17	122,925	52	0	122,977	17,578	140,556
Assistant Chief Fire Officer	2017/18	113,027	440	0	113,467	24,527	137,994
	2016/17	111,829	52	0	111,881	24,267	136,148
Head of Finance (There was a change in post holder during 2017/18. The post was vacant for 3 months)	2017/18	40,530	52	0	40,582	5,992	46,574
	2016/17	59,492	172	0	59,664	7,481	67,145
Treasurer (Post outsourced 16/12/2017)	2017/18	8,395	37	0	8,422	1,566	9,988
	2016/17	12,153	52	0	12,205	1,527	13,732
Total	**2017/18**	**436,983**	**664**	**0**	**437,637**	**82,566**	**520,203**
Total	**2016/17**	**455,578**	**380**	**0**	**455,958**	**83,225**	**539,183**

Note : "Expense Allowances" shows taxable benefits. Employer's National Insurance contributions are excluded from the above table

The table below shows the number of employees whose remuneration was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000. It includes the senior officers shown in the previous table. Remuneration is defined as pay, taxable expenses allowances and the monetary value of any benefits such as a provided car. Employer's pension contributions are excluded.

Remuneration Band	**2017/18** Number of employees	**2016/17** Number of employees
£50,000-£54,999	11	19
£55,000-£59,999	23	7
£60,000-£64,999	8	4
£65,000-£69,999	5	
£70,000-£74,999	2	
£75,000-£79,999		2
£80,000-£84,999		
£85,000-£89,999		1
£90,000-£94,999	1	
£95,000-£99,999		
£100,000-£104,999		
£105,000-£109,999		
£110,000-£114,999	1	1
£115,000-£119,999		
£120,000-£124,999	1	1
£125,000-£129,999		
£130,000-£134,999		
£135,000-£139,999		
£140,000-£144,999		
£145,000-£149,999		1
£150,000-£154,999	1	
£155,000-£159,999		
£160,000-£164,999		
£165,000-£169,999		

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

(a) Exit package cost band (including special payments)	(b) Number of compulsory redundancies		(c) Number of other departures agreed		(d) Total number of exit packages by cost band		(e) Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
£0-£20,000	0	2	1	2	1	4	12,698	34,520
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**12,698**	**34,520**

32 EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Authority has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, statutory inspections provided by the Authority's external auditors and other services provided by the Authority's external auditors.

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	31	31
Fees payable in respect of statutory inspections	0	0
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the appointed auditor	0	0
Audit Commission Rebate	0	0
Total	**31**	**31**

33 GRANT INCOME

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Other grants have been credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These grants are detailed in note 14.

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Credited to Services		
Firelink grant (part of the Fire Revenue grant DCLG)	(375)	(323)
New Dimension grant (part of the Fire Revenue grant DCLG)	(91)	(122)
New Risks grant	(28)	(20)
Emergency Services Mobile Communications grant	(599)	(1,070)
Sponsorship of events and awards	0	0
Miscellaneous Community Safety donations	0	(13)
Apprenticeship Levy	(3)	0
National Resilience Service and Maintenance grant	(47)	0
Total	**(1,143)**	**(1,548)**

The Authority has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income because they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver if the conditions are not met. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

Current Liabilities

	31 March 2018 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)		
Local Resilience Forum	(11)	(11)
Multi Agency Coordination Centre	(14)	(14)
Emergency Services Carol Concert	(1)	(1)
Total	**(26)**	**(26)**

34 RELATED PARTIES

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, which are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Authority.

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills). Grants received from government departments are set out in the analysis in Note 33 and Note 14.

Members

Members of the Authority have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. Details of members' allowances and expenses are shown in Note 30.

Officers

Some senior employees have significant influence over the Authority's activities. Details of senior officers' remuneration are shown in Note 31.

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council

The Authority is made up of 12 members from Nottinghamshire County Council and 6 members from Nottingham City Council, and so a related party relationship exists between the Authority and these Councils by way of common control. Significant transactions are detailed below, and include expenditure on cleaning and maintenance services and income from partnership working. The Police and Crime Commissioner attends the Combined Fire Authority meetings in a non votinc capacity.

	Nottinghamshire County Council		Nottingham City Council	
	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure during year	414	513	653	638
Income during year	1	3	38	2
Creditor at 31 March	4	3	36	23
Debtor at 31 March	0	0	28	0

Other Public Bodies

Some members of the Authority are also members of other local Borough or District Councils in Nottinghamshire. Other public bodies such as Fire Authorities are subject to varying degrees of common control or significant influence by central government. The Authority carries out transactions with such bodies from time to time, including income and expenditure from the provision of goods or services, partnership working and pooled budgets, including transactions at other than commercial value. Note that council tax receipts from collecting authorities and transactions with tax authorities are considered to be agency arrangements, and do not qualify as related party relationships.

	Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service	
	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000
Expenditure during year	169	0
Income during year	6	0
Creditor at 31 March	0	0
Debtor at 31 March	3	0

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

The Authority is the sole shareholder of Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited, with 2 members forming the Board of Directors. The Authority recovers costs incurred in the provision of certain goods and services to the Company including finance, payroll, human resources, insurance and transport. The Company is the Authority's provider of fire extinguisher maintenance services.

The Authority provided a loan of £55k to the Company on the commencement of trading on 1 September 2010. The loan is a revolving credit facility allowing the Company to draw down up to a maximum of £100k and decrease to nil at any time and interest is charged at 15 basis points above the Bank of England bank rate, a rate negotiated at arm's length. During 2015/16 the outstanding balance of the loan was repaid in full. The Authority's transactions and balances with the Company are detailed below. Note 41 provides more details regarding the company's transactions for the year 2017/18.

	Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Ltd	
	2017/18	2016/17
	£000	£000
Expenditure during year	9	10
Income during year	47	59
Creditor at 31 March	0	0
Debtor at 31 March	15	0
Outstanding loan to	0	0

Other than the items detailed above, there were no members or officers with significant influence over the authority who had an interest in an organisation with which the Authority carried out significant transactions or held significant balances.

35 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, 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 Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The change in the CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2017/18 £000	2016/17 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	**23,885**	**25,758**
Capital receipt not applied in 2016/17	477	0
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment - (Operational)	283	967
Property, Plant and Equipment - (Non Operational)	3,519	1,005
Intangible Assets (including under construction)	258	76
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(629)	(2,518)
Government grant and other contributions	(25)	(1)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	0	0
Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision	(1,490)	(1,402)
Closing Capital Financing requirements	**26,278**	**23,885**
Explanation of Movements in Year		
Decrease in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	0	0
(Decrease) / Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	**2,393**	**(1,873)**

36 LEASES

Authority as Lessee

The Authority currently has no assets which would be defined as assets subject to operating lease arrangements. This was also the case in 2016/17.

Authority as Lessor

Operating Leases

The Authority has entered into an operating lease arrangement with Nottinghamshire Police in respect of one of its properties, which is currently not required for operational purposes. Annual rentals are varied therefore the straight line method of accounting for rental income to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, is not used. (See item in the Statement of Accounting Policies - Note 1). Rent received in 2017/18 was £12k and in 2016/17 was £10k.

Future contracted receipts are:

	£000's
Within 1 year	15
Within 2 to 5 years	54 *
Over 5 years	0

*The rent receivable in these years is £15,000 or 75% of the commercial rent applicable in each year, whichever is the greater. The figure stated above is based on the minimum amount receivable.

37 TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Authority terminated the contract of four employees in 2017/18, and one individual received payment in lieu of notice prior to retiring due to ill health. In total the Authority incurred redundancy and other termination costs of £37k in 2017/18 (£16k in 2016/17).

Pension strain costs arising from early retirements without actuarial reduction of pension are also classed as termination benefits, however the Authority did not incur any pension strain costs in 2017/18 (compared with £57k in 2016/17).

38 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes
As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make these payments in the future.

As at 31 March 2018 the Authority participates in four post-employment schemes, all of which are defined benefit schemes:

1) The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

This scheme is for administrative, support and Control employees. It is a funded scheme, which means that contributions are paid into a fund with the intention of balancing pension liabilities with pension assets. It is administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, and it provides benefits based on career average revalued earnings.

The administering authority for the fund is Nottinghamshire County Council. The Pension Fund Committee oversees the management of the Fund whilst the day to day Fund administration is undertaken by a team within the administering authority. Where appropriate some functions are delegated to the Fund's professional advisors. The administering authority is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the Funding Strategy Statement and the Investment Strategy Statement. These should be amended when appropriate based on the Fund’s performance and funding.

By participating in the Local Government Scheme, the Authority is exposed to a number of risks:

a) Investment risk: The Fund holds investments in assets such as equities which have volatile market values and, while these asset 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.

b) 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 assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) “Orphan” liability risk: As many unrelated employers participate in the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund, there is an orphan liability risk that employers may leave the Fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers

These risks are mitigated to a certain extent by the requirement to charge the General Fund with the amounts payable to the pension fund or pensioners at the year end, in accordance with statute.

2) The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 (1992 FPS)

The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 is an unfunded pension scheme. This scheme has been closed to new entrants since 6 April 2006. Its members are wholetime firefighters. It is a defined benefit, final salary scheme and its arrangements are governed by statute (the Firemen's Pension Scheme Order 1992).

3) The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 (2006 NFPS)

The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 is also an unfunded pension scheme. This scheme came into effect from April 2006 and its members are retained firefighters and wholetime firefighters. Like the 1992 FPS, it is a defined benefit, final salary scheme and its arrangements are governed by statute (the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) Order 2006). The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) (Amendment) Order 2014 introduced a new modified version of the 2006 Scheme which is available to individuals who were employed as retained firefighters during the period 1 July 2000 to 5 April 2006. Although this modified version does not constitute a scheme on its own, it has different benefits to the main 2006 Scheme. The 2006 Scheme has been closed to new entrants since 1 April 2015.

4) The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 (2015 FPS)

The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 came into effect on 1 April 2015. Like the 1992 FPS and the 2006 NFPS, it is an unfunded defined benefit scheme and its arrangements are governed by statute (the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) Regulations 2014). However, unlike the other two firefighters' schemes, it is a career average rather than a final salary scheme. This scheme will eventually replace the 1992 FPS and 2006 NFPS after a transitional phase which will last for 10 years. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Regulations 2015 protects the rights that members have accrued in the 1992 and 2006 schemes, and sets out the transitional arrangements for transferring members of these schemes into the 2015 scheme. Its members are retained firefighters and wholetime firefighters who were first appointed by an English fire and rescue authority on or after 1 April 2015, and firefighters who were transferred from the 1992 FPS or 2006 NFPS.

The three Firefighters' Schemes are very similar in nature. They are unfunded pension schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets to meet the cost of pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet pension payments as they fall due. The Authority has primary responsibility for meeting the costs and managing the risks relating to the firefighters' pension arrangements. However, there is currently an arrangement in place whereby the cost of the schemes are met from contributions paid by employees and the Authority, with any deficit in the funding required being met by a top-up grant from the Home Office. Any surplus funding is paid over to the Home Office.

The 1992 FPS and 2006 NFPS provide benefits based on final salary and length of service at retirement, and the 2015 FPS provides benefits based on revalued average salary. The governance arrangements are managed by the Authority, and this essentially involves managing the cash flows and being responsible for the administration of the schemes. The day to day administration is carried out by Leicestershire County Council on behalf of the Authority.

Given that the pension schemes are unfunded, the contributions payable are simply those which are sufficient to meet the benefit outgo as and when it arises. As mentioned above, this benefit outgo is largely underwritten by the Home Office. By participating in these pension schemes, the Authority is exposed to some risks:

a) There are no investment risks in relation to these schemes as they are unfunded. The greatest single risk is that the government could change the arrangements for meeting part of the benefit outgo, which could increase the Authority's contributions.
b) There is a risk that changes in the assumptions (e.g. life expectancy, price inflation, discount rate) could increase the defined benefit obligation. Other assumptions used to value the defined benefit obligation are also uncertain, although their effect is less material.

A Pension Top-up Grant is received annually from the government to meet the cost of the net funding deficit for the three firefighters' schemes. It is paid directly to the Firefighters' Pension Fund (see the Pension Fund statements on pages 104 to 108) and it is therefore not the Authority's income, however in IAS 19 terms it is a current contribution towards the Authority's liabilities for retirement benefits. The grant is therefore credited to other operating income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The grant is not treated as an asset of the firefighters' pension schemes, but as a source of income to the schemes it does reduce the year end pension liability.

Past service costs of £10k and £232k relating to the 1992 FPS and the 2006 NFPS respectively are recognised under Corporate and Centralised Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The 1992 FPS past service costs relate to the refund of contributions to members who had continued to contribute to the pension scheme beyond the point at which they had accrued maximum pensionable service. More detail can be found in the notes to the Pension Fund Statements on page 104. The 2006 NFPS past service costs relate to the purchasing of back service credits by members of the Modified Scheme.

The Authority also participates in the Firefighters' Compensation Scheme. The Firefighters' Compensation Scheme (England) Order 2006 makes provision for the payment of pensions, allowances and gratuities to and in respect of persons who die or are permanently disabled as a result of an injury sustained or disease contracted while employed by a fire and rescue authority. The level of benefits payable is dependent on salary, service and the degree of disablement of the individual at the time the injury is incurred. Therefore the level of long term benefits can be both material and volatile. For this reason the Compensation Scheme is treated as an unfunded defined benefit scheme and accounted for, under International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19), in the same manner as for the Firefighters' Pension Schemes.

The Compensation Scheme is administered by the Authority in accordance with statutory arrangements. The cost of the scheme is met solely by the Authority. The risks arising from the Authority's participation in this scheme are as follows:

a) There is a risk that changes in the assumptions (e.g. life expectancy, price inflation, discount rate) could increase the defined benefit obligation. Other assumptions used to value the defined benefit obligation are also uncertain, although their effect is less material.

b) There is a risk that the government could change the arrangements of the scheme in such a way that the costs incurred by the Authority are significantly increased.

c) Historically the number of firefighters who are permanently disabled or who die as a result of injuries sustained or diseases contracted whilst in the employment of the Authority is very low, so the number of injury pension recipients is relatively small. However, the Authority is committed to pay benefits as and when they fall due, so if the number of occurrences were to increase it could have a significant impact on the amounts payable.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are actually paid as pensions. However, the charge against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund to the Pension Reserve via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Ordinarily, the balance on the Pension Reserve will match the balance on the Pension Liability as the real cost of the post-employment benefits is fully reversed out of the General Fund. However, following the most recent triennial funding valuation of the LGPS the Authority opted to prepay its monetary contributions for the three years to 31 March 2020 by making a single lump sum payment of £602k in April 2017, thus achieving a saving of £33k. In order to spread the monetary cost over the 3 year period only two thirds of the lump sum payment (£401k) has been reversed out of the General Fund. As a result of this, the balance on the Pension Reserve is £401k less than the balance on the Pension Liability. This mis-match will be eliminated by the end of the three year period once the monetary cost has been fully recognised in the General Fund.

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:

	Local Government £'000		Firefighters' £'000	
	2017/18	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Cost of Services				
Service cost comprising:				
- current service costs	2,111	1,267	10,625	6,424
- past service costs	0	0	242	753
Administration expenses	11	9	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
Net interest expense	627	598	13,350	15,024
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Defecit on the Provision of Services	2,749	1,874	24,217	22,201
Other Post-employment Benefit charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	36	(4,610)	0	0
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	666	(31,732)	0
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(1,789)	10,824	(19,515)	93,871
Experience (gains) and losses	0	(1,057)	(8,463)	0
Other actuarial gains and losses	0	146	0	0
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	996	7,843	(35,493)	116,072
Movement in Reserves Statement				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(2,749)	(1,874)	(24,217)	(22,201)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:				
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	1,012	896	11,826	13,076
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners			1149	666

	Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £'000		Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £'000		Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £'000		Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £'000	
	2017/18	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
Cost of Services								
Service cost comprising:								
current service cost	3,242	2,602	636	349	5,606	2,654	1,141	819
past service cost	10	252	232	501	0	0	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure								
Net interest expense	11,346	13,208	920	882	403	193	681	741
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	14,598	16,062	1,788	1,732	6,009	2,847	1,822	1,560
Other Post-employment Benefits charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:								
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(26,143)	0	(1,977)	0	(972)	0	(2,640)	0
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(14,386)	73,910	(2,313)	9,667	(1,327)	5,062	(1,489)	5,232
Experience (gains) and losses	(11,593)	0	(1,298)	0	(1,040)	0	5,468	0
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(37,524)	89,972	(3,800)	11,399	2,670	7,909	3,161	6,792
Movement in Reserves Statement								
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(14,598)	(16,062)	(1,788)	(1,732)	(6,009)	(2,847)	(1,822)	(1,560)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:								
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme (inclusive of government top-up grant)	13,148	14,356	(68)	(62)	(1,254)	(1,218)		
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners							1,149	666

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Reconciliations of the amounts included in the Balance Sheet arising from the authority’s obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans:

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Firefighters' Schemes:

	Unfunded Liabilities: Firefighters’ Pension Scheme 1992		**Unfunded Liabilities: Firefighters’ Pension Scheme 2006**		**Unfunded Liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015**		**Unfunded Liabilities: Firefighters’ Compensation Scheme**	
	£’000 2017/18	**£’000 2016/17**	**£’000 2017/18**	**£’000 2016/17**	**£’000 2017/18**	**£’000 2016/17**	**£’000 2017/18**	**£’000 2016/17**
Opening balance at 1 April	**(458,785)**	**(383,169)**	**(36,461)**	**(25,000)**	**(12,709)**	**(3,582)**	**(27,225)**	**(21,099)**
Current service cost	(3,242)	(2,602)	(636)	(349)	(5,606)	(2,654)	(1,141)	(819)
Past service cost	(10)	(252)	(232)	(501)	0	0	0	0
Interest cost	(11,346)	(13,208)	(920)	(882)	(403)	(193)	(681)	(741)
Contributions from scheme participants	(724)	(605)	(163)	(206)	(1,405)	(1,293)	0	0
Remeasurement gains and (losses):								
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	26,143	0	1,977	0	972	0	2,640	0
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	14,386	(73,910)	2,313	(9,667)	1,327	(5,062)	1,489	(5,232)
Experience gains/losses on defined benefit obligation	11,593	0	1,298	0	1,040	0	(5,468)	0
Benefits paid net of transfers (in)/out	13,872	14,961	95	144	151	75	1,149	666
Closing balance at 31 March	**(408,113)**	**(458,785)**	**(32,729)**	**(36,461)**	**(16,633)**	**(12,709)**	**(29,237)**	**(27,225)**

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)
Local Government Pension Scheme:

	Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	
	£'000 2017/18	**£'000 2016/17**
Opening balance at 1 April	**(52,653)**	**(40,126)**
Current service cost	(2,111)	(1,267)
Interest cost	(1,462)	(1,512)
Contributions from scheme participants	(355)	(339)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	(666)
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,789	(10,824)
Experience gains/losses on defined benefit obligation	0	1,057
Losses on curtailment	0	0
Benefits paid net of transfers (in)/out	1,199	1,002
Unfunded pension payments (LGPS only)	21	22
Closing balance at 31 March	**(53,572)**	**(52,653)**

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Local Government Pension Scheme Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2017/18 £'000	**2016/17 £'000**
Opening fair value of scheme assets	**29,534**	**23,954**
Interest income	835	914
Remeasurement gain/(loss):		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(36)	4,610
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	0	(146)
Contributions from employer	1,413	896
Contributions from employees into the scheme	355	339
Benefits paid (including unfunded benefits)	(1,220)	(1,024)
Administration expenses	(11)	(9)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	**30,870**	**29,534**

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets at 31 March 2018			Fair value of scheme assets at 31 March 2017		
	£'000	% Quoted	% Unquoted	£'000	% Quoted	% Unquoted
Equities:						
• UK investments	7,650	25%	<1%	8,836	30%	<1%
• Overseas investments	12,154	39%		11,347	38%	
• Private equity investments – unspecified origin	494		2%	473		2%
Equities subtotal	20,298	64%	2%	20,656	68%	2%
Gilts:						
• UK fixed interest gilts	707	2%		903	3%	
• Overseas fixed interest gilts	0			0		
• UK inflation-linked gilts	0			0		
Gilts subtotal	707	2%		903	3%	
Other Bonds:						
• UK corporate bonds	3,452	11%		1,694	6%	
• Overseas corporate bonds	154	1%		88	<1%	
• Inflation-linked bonds	0	0%		0	0%	
Bonds subtotal	3,606	12%		1,782	6%	
Property	3,878		13%	3,284		11%
Cash	610		2%	1,486		5%
Inflation-linked pooled fund	764		3%	737		3%
Infrastructure	1,007		3%	686		2%
Total	**30,870**	**78%**	**22%**	**29,534**	**77%**	**23%**

Further information about the Fund's assets can be obtained from the Pension Fund Annual Report, which can be accessed online at www.nottspf.org.uk.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities of the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Firefighters' schemes have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham Public Sector Consulting and Mercer Limited respectively, both of whom are independent firms of actuaries.

The most recent full actuarial valuations for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Firefighters' schemes were carried out at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 respectively. The Actuary dealing with the Firefighters' schemes has based the calculation of the schemes' liabilities on full member calculations. The Actuary dealing with the Local Government Pension Scheme has adopted a roll-forward approach to updating the net liability as at 31 March 2018. This approach takes into account the cashflows paid into and out of each scheme before taking into consideration any changes in assumptions.

The rate of interest used to discount the post-employment benefit obligations is based on the market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. In assessing the liabilities for retirement benefits at 31 March 2018 the actuaries have used rates of 2.55% and 2.6% respectively for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Firefighters' schemes, compared with rates of 2.8% and 2.5% at 31 March 2017.

The principal assumptions used by the actuaries in their calculations were:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		**Firefighters' Schemes 1992, 2006 and 2015**		**Firefighters' Compensation Scheme**	
	2017/18	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2016/17**
Mortality assumptions:						
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (LGPS) and at 60 for current pensioners (FF Schemes):						
Men	22.6	22.5	26.3	28.4	23.7	25.8
Women	25.6	25.5	28.3	30.9	25.7	26.7
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (LGPS) and at 60 for future pensioners (FF Schemes):						
Men	24.8	24.7	28.2	30.8	25.6	28.1
Women	27.9	27.8	30.2	33.3	27.6	28.6
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.8%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Rate of revaluation of CARE pensions (2015 Scheme only)			3.4%	3.6%		
Rate for discounting scheme**	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%

**The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds.

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all other assumptions remain constant. This approach is not necessarily realistic, since some assumptions are related: for example, if inflation were to increase it might be reasonable to expect that nominal yields on corporate bonds will increase also. However, it enables the reader to isolate one effect from another. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Sensitivity analysis for the Firefighters' Schemes

	Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992		**Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006**	
	Impact on the defined benefit liability £'000	Impact on the projected service cost £'000	Impact on the defined benefit liability £'000	Impact on the projected service cost £'000
Increase discount rate by 0.1% p.a.	-6,711	-55	-932	-10
Increase inflation by 0.1% p.a.	6,829	56	974	11
Increase pay growth by 0.1% p.a.	711	10	477	4
Increase life expectancy by 1 year	11,387	71	895	16

	Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015		Firefighters' Compensation Scheme	
	Impact on the defined benefit liability £'000	Impact on the projected service cost £'000	Impact on the defined benefit liability £'000	Impact on the projected service cost £'000
Increase discount rate by 0.1% p.a.	-516	-170	-624	-56
Increase inflation by 0.1% p.a.	533	175	639	57
Increase pay growth by 0.1% p.a.	0	0	397	39
Increase life expectancy by 1 year	366	126	872	51

Sensitivity analysis for the LGPS

	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**
Adjustment to discount rate:	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Impact on the defined benefit liability	52,441	53,572	54,727
Impact on the projected service cost	1,966	2,016	2,068
Adjustment to long term salary increase:	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Impact on the defined benefit liability	53,718	53,572	53,426
Impact on the projected service cost	2,016	2,016	2,016
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation:	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Impact on the defined benefit liability	54,583	53,572	52,583
Impact on the projected service cost	2,068	2,016	1,965
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption:	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Impact on the defined benefit liability	55,514	53,572	51,699
Impact on the projected service cost	2,080	2,016	1,954

Asset and Liability Matching Strategy

The Local Government Pension Scheme does not use any asset and liability matching strategies to manage risk. The Pension Fund Annual Report details the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, and the Fund's Risk Management Strategy and Risk Register details the measures taken to mitigate those risks. These documents are available at www.nottspf.org.uk.

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The defined benefit liability shows the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £509m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, however statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy:

- The net liability on the Local Government Pension Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. The aims of the Fund are to keep employer contribution rates as constant as possible. Contributions are set every three years as a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund required by the Regulations. The next actuarial valuation of the Fund will be carried out as at 31 March 2019 and will set contributions for the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023. There are no minimum funding requirements in the LGPS but the long term funding objective is for the Fund to achieve and then maintain sufficient assets to cover 100% of projected

- Finance is only required to be raised to cover firefighter pensions when the pensions are actually paid, and any shortfalls are currently met by the Home Office.

- Finance is only required to be raised to cover the costs of the firefighters' compensation scheme when the pensions are actually paid, and these costs are included in the Authority's annual budget. The amount spent in 2017/18 was £1,149k, however £449k related to previous years and was due to the correction of an error.

The total contributions expected to be made by the Authority to the Local Government Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2019 is £790k. The total expected contributions for the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and Compensation Scheme are £13.0m inclusive of government top-up grant.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for Local Government Pension Scheme Members is 22 years. The weighted average durations of the defined benefit obligations of the 1992 FPS, 2006 NFPS, 2015 FPS and the Firefighters' Compensation Scheme are 17 years, 29

39 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 31 March 2018, the Authority had no contingent assets

At 31 March 2018, the Authority had one contingent liability relating to a firefighter pay award in excess of 2%. On 1 July 2017 the employers side made an offer which included an immediate 2% increase on pay. In September 2017 the Executive Council decided not to accept the proposals. As an interim measure while negotiations continued pay rates were increased by 1%. Whilst a provision of £183k has been made to allow for the likelihood of a final 2% pay increase there is a possibility that negotiations could result in a settlement higher than this.

40 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the Authority may be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at less advantageous interest rates or terms
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise as a result of changes in, for example, interest rates.

The annual treasury management strategy for 2017/18 was approved by the Authority on 24 February 2017. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2017/18 was set at £30.5m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- The Operational Boundary was set at £27.8m. This is the expected maximum level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum proportions of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 100% and 30% respectively.
- Maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt were set, which restricted the amount of short term debt as a way of reducing exposure to re-financing risk.
- An upper limit of £2.0m was set for principal sums invested for longer than 364 days.

The Authority has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes (updated) and sets prudential and treasury indicators each year to control the key risks arising from financial instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with financial institutions and from providing chargeable services to customers. The Authority has a list of approved banks and financial institutions to which it will lend surplus cash. The list is based on minimum independent credit ratings from Fitch, Moodys and Standards and Poor, which are overlaid by credit outlooks, credit default swap spreads and sovereign ratings to give an overall rating for each counterparty which indicates a maximum term for investments. The annual investment strategy also considers maximum amounts to be deposited with any one institution. The Authority is advised of ratings changes by Link Asset Services and the list is updated accordingly on an ongoing basis.

The Authority’s maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments with banks and other local authorities cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or to repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments and there was no evidence at 31 March 2018 that any of the Authority’s deposits might not be repaid.

Invoices to customers for chargeable services are usually of relatively low value. The Authority actively pursues outstanding debts and the Debt Recovery Policy provides for non emergency services to be ceased to non paying customers.

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on actual experience in terms of deposits and the percentage of debt which has been written off as unrecoverable over the last 5 years in terms of debtors. There were eight deposits as at 31 March 2018 showing on the Balance Sheet, comprised of six call accounts, one business premium account, and one treasury deposit.

	Amount at 31 March 2018	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 2018	Historical experience of default	Amount at 31 March 2017	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 2017
	£000	£000	%	£000	£000
Deposits with Banks and Financial Institutions	0%	9050	0%	9,490	0
Customers	0%	135	0%	144	0
	0%	**9185**	**0%**	**9,634**	**0**

Of the £135k shown in the above table as due from customers, £133k was not yet due for payment as at 31 March 2018 and £2k was past its due date for payment. The past due amount is analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	£000	£000
Less than one month overdue	0	0
1 to 2 months overdue	0	0
2 to 5 months overdue	1	0
More than 5 months overdue	1	6
	2	**6**

Liquidity Risk

The Authority manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures outlined above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury management strategy), as well as through cash flow management processes. This ensures that sufficient cash balances are maintained to meet daily revenue requirements without recourse to borrowing other than short term borrowing to deal with temporary cash flow deficits.

The Authority has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow needs and is able to access borrowings from the Public Works Loan Board for longer term funds so there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise funds in order to meet its commitments relating to financial liabilities.

All trade and other payables are due to be repaid within one year.

Re-financing Risk

The risk to which the Authority is exposed is that it will need to replenish its borrowings when interest rates are unfavourable. The Authority's strategy is to place limits on the percentage of borrowings due to mature within 10 years, as follows: maturing within 12 months – less than 20%; maturing 12 months to 5 years – less than 30%; maturing 5 years to 10 years – less than 75%. Between 0% and 100% of borrowings may fall due for repayment after 10 years, and between 30% and 100% of borrowings may fall due for repayment after 20 years. This strategy allows the Authority time to restructure debt when interest rates are favourable.

The Authority borrowed £4m under a “Lender Option Borrower Option” instrument on 7 March 2008 and the assumption has been made that the loan will be repaid on the maturity date.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2018 £000	**31 March 2017 £000**
Less than 1 year	4,639	2,135
Between 1 and 2 years	88	2,583
Between 2 and 5 years	1,612	1,694
Between 5 and 10 years	4,000	3,006
Between 10 and 15 years	0	0
Over 15 years	14,900	13,900
	25,239	**23,318**

Market Risk

The Authority has no investments in equity shares and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in share prices.

The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from exchange rate movements.

The Authority is exposed to risk in terms of interest rate movements on borrowings and investments. A rise in fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- For borrowings at fixed interest rates, the fair value of the borrowing would fall (but this would not impact upon revenue balances)
- For investments at fixed interest rates, the fair value of the assets will fall (but this would not impact upon revenue balances)

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The strategy is to set a maximum proportion of interest on borrowing which is subject to variable rates. This maximum is determined annually, kept under review and reported to the Fire Authority through the Treasury Management Strategy. In 2017/18, this maximum was set at 30%. In addition, the annual Treasury Management Strategy includes an expectation of interest rate movements, which can be taken into account when planning borrowing and investment activities and when determining whether fixed or variable rate instruments are appropriate. The portfolio of long term borrowings is kept under review and may be restructured when interest rate changes make it advantageous to do so.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings	4,368

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be an equivalent increase in fair value.

41 INTERESTS IN COMPANIES

Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited.

Principal activities

Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited is a limited company and wholly owned by Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service. The company was formed on 1st September 2010. The company is engaged in fire extinguisher sales and maintenance together with some safety training activity.

It has been determined that the Authority does control this subsidiary on the basis that the Authority has the power to govern its financial and operating policies so as to benefit from its activities because the board of directors of the subsidiary comprises two elected members. The accounts of this subsidiary are not consolidated with the accounts of the Authority because the turnover of the company and the value of the Authority's investment in it are not material when considered in the context of the Authority's accounts, and corporate governance objectives can be effectively achieved without consolidation. Instead, separate financial statements are prepared for the Authority and for the subsidiary. The financial statements for the company are shown for the current year in draft format as they have yet to be ratified by the Directors and are subject to change. The Authority has the ability to invest in the subsidiary (in the form of a loan) . There is currently no loan outstanding but any balance would be accounted for at cost and shown as a short term investment on the Authority's Balance Sheet and a liability on the subsidiary's Balance Sheet.

The company is considered to be a related party to the Authority, and details of transactions between the two entities have been disclosed in Note 34. The Authority's maximum exposure to loss from its interest in the subsidiary is limited to the share capital

Key Financial Information for Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (Trading) Limited:

	Draft 2017/18 £000	Final 2016/17 £000
Profit and Loss		
Turnover	439	423
Operating Profit	42	33
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	42	33
Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxation	33	26
Balance Sheet		
Net Current Assets	253	219

The accounts of the company can be obtained from:

Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited
Bestwood Lodge
Bestwood Lodge Drive
Arnold
Nottingham
Nottinghamshire

PENSION STATEMENTS

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
	Contributions Receivable	
	Fire Authority:	
(2,911)	Contributions in relation to pensionable pay	(2,813)
(248)	Other (Ill Health Retirements)	(108)
(2,347)	Firefighters’ contributions	(2,300)
(5,506)	**Total Contributions Receivable**	**(5,221)**
	Transfers in from other authorities	
(34)	Transfers in from other schemes	0
	Benefits Payable	
12,123	Pensions	12,353
3,343	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	1,465
0	Lump sum death benefits	92
55	Other	143
15,521	**Total Benefits Payable**	**14,053**
	Refunds of Contributions	
252	Contribution holiday refund payments	6
10,233	**Net Amount payable for the year before top-up grant from Central Government**	**8,838**
(7,875)	Top-up grant received from Central Government	(7,570)
(2,358)	**Balance of top-up grant for the year (receivable from)/payable to Central Government**	**(1,268)**

PENSION NET ASSETS STATEMENT

The net current assets and liabilities arising from the operation of the pension fund are shown in this statement. This statement does not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. Such liabilities are shown in the core accounting statements and are explained in more detail in note 38.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
	Current Assets	
1,018	Prepaid Pensions	1,021
2,358	Pension top-up grant receivable from Central Government	1,269
3,376	**Total**	**2,290**
	Current Liabilities	
(239)	Unpaid pension benefits	0
(106)	Tax payable on behalf of members	(22)
(3,031)	Amount owing (to)/from General Fund	(2,268)
(3,376)	**Total**	**(2,290)**
0	**Net Current Assets**	**0**

NOTES TO THE PENSION STATEMENTS

1. The Firefighters' Pension Fund

The Firefighters' Pension Fund was established for Fire Authorities in England under the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2006. Until April 2015 there were two separate pension schemes for firefighters: the 1992 Scheme and the 2006 Scheme. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) (Amendment) Order 2014 introduced a new modified version of the 2006 Scheme which is available to individuals who were employed as retained firefighters during the period 1 July 2000 to 5 April 2006. Although this modified version does not constitute a scheme on its own, it has different benefits to the main 2006 Scheme and is therefore often referred to separately as the "Modified Scheme". The Modified Scheme came into being on 1 April 2014. More details about this scheme and its impact on the Pension Fund can be found below.

The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) Regulations 2015 introduced a new pension scheme which came into being on 1 April 2015. This is referred to as the 2015 Scheme. This scheme will eventually replace the 1992 and 2006 Schemes after a transitional phase which will last for 10 years.

All Firefighters' Pension Schemes are unfunded and consequently the fund holds no investment assets. Benefits are payable to pensioners in accordance with with the regulations. Benefits payable are funded by contributions from employees and from the Authority, and any deficit in the funding required is met by a top-up grant from the Home Office. If the amounts receivable exceed the amounts payable then the surplus is paid over to the Home Office. Employees' and employer's contribution rates are set nationally by central government and are subject to a triennial review by the Government Actuary's Department.

The fund is administered be the Authority is accordance with the regulations. The primary objective of the Pension Fund Statements is to demonstrate the balance of transactions taking place over the year in order to identify the amount of top-up grant payable from, or surplus payable to, the Home Office.

2. The Modified Scheme

Following the court's decision in the employment tribunal case involving retained firefighters who made a claim for equal treatment with wholetime firefighters under the Part Time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000, the Government introduced a modified version of the 2006 Firefighters' Pension Scheme. This scheme is available for those who had retained service for all or part of the period from 1 July 2000 to 5 April 2006 inclusive.

Individuals who have elected to join the Modified Scheme can choose to pay their historic contributions either by a lump sum or in instalments over a 10 year period. These contributions are being accounted for in the year that the cash is received as the individuals concerned do not accrue any additional pensionable service until the contributions are paid.

3. Accounting Policies for the Pension Fund

General Principles
The Pension Fund Account and Net Assets Statement summarise the Pension Fund transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2018. It has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

Accruals
Activity is generally accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. This is known as the accruals basis. However, employee and employer contributions are not accounted for on an accruals basis as the effect of doing so is not material. Accruals are shown as debtors and creditors in the Net Assets Statement. In all cases, reasonably accurate calculations of accruals have been possible with the information available at the time of preparing the financial statements. The one exception to this policy is the treatment of historic employee contributions paid into the Modified Scheme (see note 2 above for details).

Administration Costs
The cost of managing pension activities, which includes part of the costs of Human Resources, Payroll and Finance staff as well as part of the cost of Pension Services provided by Leicestershire County Council and the cost of actuarial services, are not accounted for within the Pension Fund but are included in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

4. The Liability to Pay Pensions

The Authority has a liability to pay future retirement benefits to current members of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes. The value of this liability has been assessed by an independent firm of actuaries and is shown in the Authority's Balance Sheet and explained further in note 38 to the core financial statements. The Pension Fund Account and Net Assets Statement do not take account of this liability.

5. Accruals Within the Pension Fund and Net Assets Statement

Prepaid Pensions
Retirement benefits payable under the 1992 Scheme are paid to members monthly in advance. The payments made in March 2018 relate to April 2018 and have been treated as prepayments.

Pension Top-Up Grant Payable/Receivable
The amount required to be paid by the Home Office in order to balance the Pension Fund to nil has been calculated and accrued for.

Tax Payable on Behalf of Members
Some pension payments are classed as unauthorised by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). Members must pay tax on any unauthorised payments they receive. When the payments are made to the members, the Authority deducts the tax that is due and pays it over to HMRC on the member's behalf. Tax that has been deducted but not yet paid over to HMRC has been accrued for.

6. Financing of the Pension Fund

The Authority does not operate a separate bank account for Pension Fund transactions. Instead, all Pension Fund cash transactions go through the Authority's main bank account. These amounts are shown as "Amounts owing from the General Fund". Top-up grant received in advance from central government is based on an estimate - an overpayment of grant is recovered after the year end and

and this is included in the Pension Net Assets Statement. The difference between the grant payable and the cash deficit of £2,268k as at 31 March 2018 is the total of the accruals included in the Pension Fund.

7. Significant issues affecting the Pension Fund Statements

Under the previous terms of the 1992 Firefighters' Pension Scheme, the maximum pensionable service that a member could accrue was 30 years, whilst the earliest point at which they could retire was at age 50. This meant that some members who had joined the scheme before the age of 20 had to to continue to pay employee contriutions beyond the point of accruing maximum service but before they were able to retire. Legislation came into effect in 2016 which introduced an employee contributions holiday for 1992 scheme members who accrue the maximum 31 years' pensionable service prior to the age of 50. The legislation was applied retrospectively to 1 December 2006, and as a result 43 members were entitled to a refund of contributions. The majority of the refunds (£252k) were accounted for in 2016/17, but due to minor differences between the amounts accrued for and the amounts actually refunded an additional £6k has been accounted for in 2017/18.

8. Contingent liability

The Authority is required to disclose if there are possible obligations which may require payment or a transfer of economic value.

<u>Pension Transitional Protection Legal Challenge</u>
As part of central government pension reform across the public sector, the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2015) was created which extended the normal pension age to 60 and changed from a "final salary" to a "career average" scheme as part of a suite of initiatives to make fire pensions more financially sustainable. To support those closer to retirement and, therefore less able to alter their financial planning, firefighters within 10-14 years of their normal pension age were wholly or partially protected from transferring to the 2015 scheme.

In response, a legal challenge was raised nationally which argued that such transitional protection discriminates on the grounds of age, gender and race. In February 2017 the Employment Tribunal (ET) ruled that the introduction of the 2015 Scheme was not discriminatory. The Fire Brigades Union subsequently filed an appeal in relation to this decision with the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT). The EAT held that the ET had erred in its approach, and the case has been sent back to the ET to decide whether the transitional provisions were a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. There will obviously be a financial impact on the Home Office and Fire Authorities if the ET ultimately decides that the transitional protection arrangements are unlawful, however the financial cost cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Such cost would be a contingent liability on the pension fund, as opposed to employers directly. It is likely that the impact of this cost would be assessed nationally by a valuation of fund liabilities, with deficits being addressed by increases in employer and employee contribution rates.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND CITY OF NOTTINGHAM FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

1.0 SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

1.1 Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Authority (the Authority) is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvements in the way in which its functions are exercised having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, the Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, use of its resources and including arrangements for the management of risk and the maintenance of an effective internal control environment.

1.3 The Authority has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA / Solace framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government.

1.4 This statement sets out how the Authority has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement.
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2.0 THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, cultures and values for the direction and control of the Authority and the activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate and cost-effective services.

2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is part of an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Authority's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

2.3 A key element of the Internal Control Environment is the development and maintenance of Strategic, Corporate and Departmental risk registers which are understood and managed by senior managers.

2.4 The governance framework has been in place at the Authority for a number of years and regular reviews have been carried out periodically. In 2016/17 a full review of the Local Code of Corporate Governance was carried out and a new Local Code was adopted in line with the CIPFA / Solace framework which was revised in 2016.

3.0 THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

3.1 In addition to the Annual Governance Statement the Authority has a Code of Corporate Governance that the Authority will commit to in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. In this document, officers have identified against each of the Code's principles what source documentation or existing practice demonstrates how the Authority complies with the principles that make up the Code.

3.2 In developing a code of corporate governance the Authority had the aim of seeking compliance with the CIPFA / Solace guidelines and recognised that these constitute good practice for local authority organisations.

3.3 The Local Code of Corporate Governance was adopted by the Authority in February 2017. This Annual Governance Statement, and the annual review of governance is against this framework.

3.4 Summarised below are some of the key elements of the systems and processes that underlie the Authority's governance arrangements:

3.5 Identifying and Communicating the Authority's vision and outcomes for citizens and service users:

3.5.1 After consulting with the citizens of Nottinghamshire and service users, assessing current risks and service priorities, the Authority prepares an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) that sets out the vision and service objectives for the organisation. The latest IRMP covers the period 2014–2019 and the Authority consults with citizens and other stakeholders to formulate its business plans for each financial year within this plan. A revised plan is currently under development and will be published during 2019.

3.5.2 The Authority's vision is "Creating Safer Communities" and it strives to deliver this by developing a set of cohesive business plans and working in partnership with others to provide an excellent, affordable service to all the diverse communities of Nottinghamshire. To deliver this the Authority has established six Service Priorities:

Service Delivery

We will deliver a professional, effective and value-for-money emergency response service to all those who live, work and travel in the county of Nottinghamshire.

What this means

We will continue to use a risk-based approach to improve our service to individuals, communities and local businesses with an emphasis on creating safer communities, and reducing death and injuries. We will do this through our key themes: preparedness, response, prevention and protection.

Employees and Workforce

We will maintain, support and develop our workforce to ensure an environment in which we can deliver a professional and effective service to the people of Nottinghamshire.

What this means

We will ensure that our employees have the capacity and skills to meet our delivery objectives and provide a work place where our employees feel supported, valued and competent to undertake their roles.

Improvement and Governance

We will look to continuously improve upon previous achievements and assure our stakeholders that the organisation has an appropriate infrastructure for governance to support future success.

What this means

With increasing demand for services likely across the public sector, NFRS will be required to base its decisions upon robust intelligence and work alongside its partner/agency service providers in a more collaborative manner.

Engagements and Partnerships

We will look to develop and maintain effective strategic and community partnerships.

What this means

We will continue to work closely with our partners and community organisations in order to identify and keep safe those members of our communities who are most at risk.

Environment

We aim to reduce the Service's impact on the environment through a combination of measures including considering the environment when making decisions, investing in technology and delivering training and education initiatives.

What this means

We will continue to be committed to minimising our impact on the environment by integrating environmental considerations in all aspects of our work, by meeting legal standards, seeking competent advice and adopting best practice.

Inclusion and Equality

We will provide services tailored to meet the needs of our communities.

What this means

Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service prides itself on its approach to inclusion and equality. We work on the principle that to treat people equally, we may need to treat them differently.

3.6 **Monitoring the achievement of the Authority's objectives through a comprehensive performance management framework:**

3.6.1 The Service operates a system of cascading business plans. The IRMP is the highest level and from this a series of departmental and functional business plans are produced. Progress against these plans is reported on regularly and Officers report on progress and outcomes to the relevant committees.

3.6.2 The Executive Delivery Team, which comprises Heads of Departments within the Service, monitors performance against business plans regularly and reports any issues to the Strategic Leadership Team for consideration.

3.7 **The Internal Control Environment:**

3.7.1 The Authority's internal control environment comprises many systems, policies, procedures and operations. These can be broadly split into risk management, internal check/financial control and internal audit. Internal check and financial control are targeted towards financial matters whereas risk management has a much broader brief and is more associated with the risk of non-achievement of objectives and targets. The system cannot eliminate all risks of failure to achieve the Authority's aims and objectives. Once a risk has been identified the Authority, where possible, will eliminate that risk. If this is not possible or not cost effective then procedures are established to manage the risk effectively, efficiently and economically. Some of the significant control processes are outlined below:

3.7.2 Policy and Decision Making Process

The Authority has democratic control over its activities via an approved committee structure with agreed powers and duties that are periodically reviewed. The Authority has a written constitution that sets out how the Authority operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure these are efficient, transparent and accountable. There is a formal briefing process prior to reports being finalised for Committee or Fire Authority meetings thus allowing key Members an opportunity to scrutinise proposed reports in detail. The Authority also runs Member seminars and training sessions to help Members discuss issues in more detail and in an informal environment.

3.7.3 Management Structure

The Authority has a clear management structure with defined roles and responsibilities. The Strategic Leadership Team includes all department heads as well as the Principal Officers. The current structure empowers managers to make appropriate decisions but also places accountability at the centre of this process.

The Authority has an Executive Delivery Team which is comprised of all the Departmental Heads and augmented by specialists as required. As part of a more empowering style of management this group has decision making powers with only the most significant or challenging decisions reserved for the Strategic Leadership Team. These arrangements enable good quality decision-making.

The Authority has an approved scheme of delegation to officers that is reviewed periodically by the Chief Fire Officer and the Clerk to the Fire Authority, with any changes being approved by the Fire Authority.

3.7.4 Established Policies, Procedures & Regulations

The Authority ensures compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations. The information regarding policies and procedures is held on the intranet, and these are continually enhanced and developed through the introduction of new policies and procedures as and when required. The Authority has established policies on anti-fraud and whistleblowing. The Authority carries out a regular review of financial regulations which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risk. The list below outlines some of the key policies and process in place to enhance the internal control system, which are reviewed as and when required:

- Treasury Management Strategy
- Procurement Strategy
- Financial Regulations & Standing Orders
- Scheme of Delegation
- Counter Fraud, Money Laundering, Corruption and Bribery Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Complaints procedure
- Code of Corporate Governance
- Constitution
- Code of Conduct
- Equality and Diversity schemes
- Workforce plan and establishment model
- Full range of robust policies and procedures to underpin the conduct of staff from operational procedures, discipline processes, through to performance development reviews

3.7.5 Internal Audit Function

The Authority has a strong Internal Audit function arrangement with Nottinghamshire County Council, and has well-established protocols for working with External Audit.

3.7.6 Risk Management Strategy

The Authority has a well-established and embedded risk management strategy. This is managed at the corporate/strategic level by The Finance and Resources Committee which receive regular reports on risk exposures both in terms of existing and emergent risk. Members scrutinise risk registers and receive explanations for changes. The Committee is advised by the Head of Finance and the Service's Risk Manager on behalf of the Chief Fire Officer.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise risks to the achievement of Service policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and impact of those risks being realised and facilitate a risk management culture to enable risks to be effectively assessed, managed, monitored and reported. Increased collaborative working with other public authorities will increase the chance of potential risk.

3.7.7 Best Value Duty

The Authority ensures the economical, effective and efficient use of resources, and secures continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, by having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness as required by the Best Value duty. The requirement to deliver services within a reducing budget over recent years has increased the focus on Best Value and the Authority has procurement policies in place, providing a framework within which to buy goods and services which offer good value for money.

3.7.8 Financial Management

Financial management in the Authority and the reporting of financial standing is undertaken through a financial system which integrates the general ledger, sales ledger and purchase ledger functions and facilitates good budgetary control. Budget Managers are supported by Finance Officers in the use of this system for monitoring financial performance.

4.0 REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Authority has responsibility for conducting a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control, at least annually. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the Strategic Leadership Team and other senior managers within the Authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Audit annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework throughout the financial year has been carried out by the following:

- The Authority and its Committees
- Management Review
- Internal audit
- External bodies

4.3 The Authority and Its Committees

4.3.1 The Authority

The Authority has reviewed the vision and strategic service objectives as part of the budgeting process which was undertaken between October 2017 and February 2018. This process also had a measure of Member scrutiny with the Chair of the Finance and Resources Committee taking an active role.
At the annual general meeting in June the format and structure of its democratic decision process was reaffirmed and approval was given to the powers and make-up of the following committees:

- The Policy and Strategy Committee
- The Finance and Resources Committee
- The Community Safety Committee
- The Human Resources Committee

In addition to the above there are also panels for appointments, Equalities and Personnel matters.

Terms of reference and responsibilities for all of these Committees form part of the Authority’s Governance arrangements

4.4 Management Review

4.4.1 Included in the day to day management of the organisation are a number of key officers, systems and procedures designed to provide core elements of the internal control mechanism, with a nominated lead officer responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of these systems.

4.4.2 There is a system of performance management and review embedded within the Authority's management structure and processes. The 2014/19 Integrated Risk Management Plan sets out the Authority's key objectives and these are reflected in annual departmental business plans. These plans are then monitored by Corporate Support and managed by the individual departmental management teams.

4.4.3 Risk management at the strategic / corporate level forms part of the overall responsibilities of The Finance and Resources Committee and Members of this committee take a keen interest in Risk Management and receive update reports every six months. Risk Management is an integral part of project management and business planning within the Corporate Support department and both this and operational risk management are considered strong. The Service has this year restructured principle risk functions including corporate risk, operational risk and health and safety risk into a single Risk and Assurance Team. The purpose of this is to enhance the co-ordination of assurance activities and management of risk within the Service.

4.4.4 The Authority employs appropriate professional staff:

- •A Statutory Monitoring Officer is responsible for ensuring thelegality of Authority actions and supporting the Committee decision making process. No actions of the Authority were deemed ultra vires in the year and all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with. The monitoring officer is a qualified solicitor provided on a contractual basis to the Authority by the Legal Services Department of Nottingham City Council. This arrangement also includes support for the Authority's wider governance structure.

- •A Responsible Finance Officer is appointed as the independent Treasurer to the Authority to ensure the proper and effective administration of the financial affairs of the Authority. The Strategic Leadership Team ensures that the Authority approves a realistic and affordable financial plan for both revenue and capital expenditure which links to the IRMP. The Authority continued to ensure it had good arrangements for managing its finances including strong leadership throughout the year. The financial planning process is well embedded and understood across the Authority by staff and Members. An in house financial team managed by the Head of Finance maintains the correct competencies and ensures that the Strategic Leadership Team receives all appropriate information to support the key decisions and objectives of the service.

4.4.5 In addition to the Treasurer the Authority also employs a Head of Finance who fulfils the role of Chief Financial Officer. This post holder is responsible for advising both senior managers and elected members on all financial matters. This is a role shared with the Treasurer who is seen to act independently of the Strategic Leadership Team's advice to the Fire Authority.

In reality, these two officers work very closely together. Both these positions fell vacant during 2017/18. Interim measures were put in place to ensure continuity before the positions were permanently filled. The newly appointed officers are professionally qualified and have many years' experience within Local Government finance.

4.4.6 A full review was most recently carried out in 2015 of the role of Chief Financial Officer and, always accepting that the key statutory responsibilities under Sections 114 of the Local Government and Finance Act 1988 are held by the Treasurer, all of the principles set out in the CIPFA document *The Role of the Chief Financial Officer* are met.

4.4.7 Budget monitoring remains robust at both strategic and service level via the production of monthly financial monitoring reports for both Capital and Revenue budgets. These reports as well as being scrutinised by budget managers are also reported to the Strategic Leadership Team and quarterly to the Finance and Resources Committee.

4.4.8 Functional Heads also exercise a detailed degree of budget monitoring against the capital programme.

4.4.9 The External Auditor approved an unqualified Statement of Accounts for 2016/17 and it is anticipated this will be repeated in 2017/18. A presentation by the Head of Finance on the final accounts by way of a detailed year-end report to the Authority helped to communicate the year-end position to Members in a clear and understandable format.

4.4.10 CIPFA / Solace published a revised framework for delivering good governance in local government in 2016 and the Authority adopted this framework as its new Local Code of Corporate Governance in February 2017, following approval of the Policy and Strategy Committee. A full review of current corporate governance arrangements against the new code was undertaken, and this identified that in most areas the Authority had good processes in place which are well embedded. The main areas requiring further work were:

The creation of a Collaboration strategy / framework
The Collaboration Strategy was approved by Fire Authority in September 2017. It provides clear structure and governance arrangements for future collaboration projects.

A Communications strategy which addresses external communications
The service employs a communications team who advise on all communications of the service. Where major projects require consultation, this is undertaken in line with the Authority's Consultation Framework. Strategies for consultation of major projects or plans are developed on an ad-hoc basis. The consultation on mixed an alternative crewing arrangements was approved by the Fire and Rescue Authority in September 2017.

Review of the terms of reference for the Finance and Resources Committee against the "Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police (CIPFA 2013)"
This review is underway but has not yet been completed.

4.4.11 Several specific areas of governance were reviewed during the year. These mostly related to ICT security and data protection. They included reviews of the Data Protection Policy, ICT Access Control Policy and Gifts and Hospitality Policy.

4.4.12 Under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) (Part 1. Para 2(1) (C)) and The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 there is a duty for all Category 1 Responders to prepare plans to ensure so far as reasonably practicable, that if in an emergency the Service can perform its core functions. NFRS has been developing its Business Continuity Management System (BCMS) for many years. Business Continuity plans are being reviewed to ensure mission critical activities continue during an adverse event and minimum acceptable levels of service. NFRS has a programme of work in place to refresh and enhance the resilience of the Service. In addition, will reflect on the capability they have established to refine and develop the BCMS to meet its current and future needs.

4.4.13 Work continued on a new performance management framework and this project will continue into 2018/19. The aim of this work is to improve the management of organisational performance and also to increase accountability to the community in respect of the way that services are delivered.

4.4.14 In addition to the usual Internal and External Audit reviews, the Authority is planning for its first inspection by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) which will take place late 2018. The inspection will focus on Efficiency, Effectiveness and People and will provide a useful benchmarking opportunity against other Fire Authorities.

4.4.15 The Authority published its first Efficiency Plan, or Sustainability Strategy, back in 2016/17 to cover the period up to 2019/20. The plan set out targets for achieving savings over the period and update reports are regularly received by Fire Authority. In February 2018 Fire Authority approved the implementation of a mixed crewing model at both Ashfield and Retford fire stations. This will see the replacement of overnight wholetime duty system cover with retained duty system cover at the two stations.

4.4.16 After difficulties in 2016, the statutory requirement to send Pension Annual Benefits Statements to members of the Firefighter Pension Schemes by 31 August was met in 2017/18 and there have been no further breaches of legislation that require reporting to The Pensions Regulator. An annual report from the Local Firefighter’s Pension Board is reported to the Policy and Strategy Committee each year.

4.4.17 In December 2016 the Authority commissioned a review of governance arrangements for the arms’-length Trading Company, and the results of this review will be reported on in 2018/19.

4.5 Internal Audit

4.5.1 The Authority procures its internal audit service under a contract with Nottinghamshire County Council and the arrangement and service was in accordance with the UK Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The internal audit plan for 2017/18, prioritised by a combination of the key internal controls, assessment and review on the basis of risk, was approved by the Finance and Resources Committee during the year. All internal audit reports included an assessment of the internal controls and prioritised action plans, if relevant, to address any areas needing improvement. These reports were submitted to the Chief Fire Officer, the Head of Finance and the relevant managers as appropriate. All finalised reports were submitted to the Finance and Resources Committee acting in its role as Audit Committee.

The Annual Internal Audit Report, which will be reported to the Finance and Resources Committee during 2018 concluded that:

> "From the work carried out during the 2017/18 financial year, wehave been able to satisfy ourselves that the overall level of internal control is satisfactory and provides a good basis for effective financial and resource management".

4.6 External Review

4.6.1 The External Auditors are required by the International Standard on Auditing 260 (ISA 260) to communicate about the audit of the Authority's financial statements with those charged with governance. This communication is in the form of a written report which was presented to Members in September 2017.

4.6.2 The principal purposes of the Auditors' report are:

- To present key issues identified during the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and any material misstatements in the accounts
- To report on any key issues for governance
- To report on the Auditors' Value for Money conclusion
- To give an "audit opinion" on the financial statements
- To report on the implementation of any recommendations in the previous year's ISA 260 report
- To seek approval to the management representation letter, which confirms the Authority's responsibilities and actions in relation to the financial statements

4.6.3 The ISA 260 report for the 2016/17 Statement of Accounts confirmed that the quality of the accounts was good, with no material adjustments required. One recommendation was made with regards to including to make more use of financial and non financial performance data in the narrative statement. This has been addressed in the 2017/18 accounts.

4.6.4 Three significant risks were identified in the External Audit Plan for 2017/18. These related to the valuation of assets, valuation of the pension liabilities and the faster closedown timetable. These are being addressed as part of the final accounts process for 2017/18.

5.0 SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FOR GOVERNANCE IN 2018/19

5.1 The revised Fire and Rescue National Framework for England comes into force on 1 June 2018. Every fire and rescue authority must have regard to the Framework in carrying out their functions. Every authority must publish an annual statement of assurance of compliance with the framework. This will be presented annually to Fire Authority in the September meeting.

5.2 The revised framework seeks to embed recent reforms which affect the sector. In particular, it addresses the requirements of the Policing and Crime Act 2017. This Act has introduced the duty for emergency services to consider collaboration opportunities in all that they do and, although much collaborative work already takes place, this will drive further collaboration over the coming years. The Act also allows Police and Crime Commissioners to take over responsibility for fire and rescue where a local business case is made and this may lead to significant changes in governance for the fire sector in the future.

5.3 Another feature of the new legislation is the creation of a new statutory inspectorate for fire and rescue services. The service has been planning for and is well prepared for its first inspection which is due to take place late 2018 (see 4.4.14).

5.4 The National Framework contains the continued requirement for the authority to have an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). The plan sets out the strategic objectives of the organisation and how the service will aim to achieve them. The existing plan runs to 2019 and a new IRMP is in the process of being developed. This will be consulted upon in 2018. The plan will help align resources to the corporate priorities when the Medium Term Financial Strategy is developed in the autumn.

5.5 The 2018/19 budget process identified an ongoing deficit in the budget going forward in the region of £1.4m. The savings identified from the new crewing arrangements at Ashfield and Retford of £800k per year go some way to closing this deficit. However, a further £600k is still to be identified. Options for creating further savings have been identified and are in the process of being appraised. The Authority’s prudent financial management, as set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, will allow it to phase in the impact of budget reductions in a manageable way.

5.6 The Authority accepted the government’s offer of a four year financial settlement covering the period up to 2020. However, government funding beyond this point is still to be determined as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review which will take place in the autumn of 2019. The Authority is expecting austerity to be a continuing theme and future financial planning will take account of this.

5.7 Ernst & Young LLP have been appointed as the auditors to the Authority with effect from 1 April 2018 following a national procurement exercise undertaken by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd. The 2017/18 Statement of Accounts will be audited by KPMG under the existing contract. Transitional arrangements are in place to ensure a smooth transfer between auditors.

5.8 The Service may also be affected by the UK's exit from the European Union, but at this early stage in the process the impacts are unclear. The risk associated with "Brexit" is on the Authority's strategic risk register and will continue to be monitored and managed as appropriate.

5.9 The European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force in May 2018. The service has followed the Information Commissioner's summary of 12 preparation steps for GDPR. An information asset register has been created, along with information security training for all staff and an audit of compliance has been undertaken. Progress is monitored through the Protective Security Group. An annual report on transparency and data protection is presented to Fire Authority at the September meeting.

5.10 During the coming year, the Service will seek to address the above matters through its current structures and processes to further enhance governance arrangements.

Signed……………………………………	Signed……………………………………
CHAIRMAN	John Buckley CHIEF FIRE OFFICER

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they as earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Budget

A statement of the policy of the Authority expressed in financial terms. The budget is the financial element of a range of plans adopted by the Authority which include the Medium Term Financial Strategy and the Community Safety Plan.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of assets or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of existing assets.

Capital Receipts

Income derived from the sale of capital assets.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The principal accountancy body dealing with Local Authority and Public Sector finance.

Contingent Liability

A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence of an uncertain future event not wholly within the Authority's control. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or where the amount of the obligation is uncertain.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Authority for which no payment has been made at the end of the financial year.

Debtors

Amounts due to the Authority for which no payment has been received at the end of the financial year.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of an asset during an accounting period.

Finance Leasing

A method of financing the acquisition of assets. Legally the assets are owned by the lessor, although the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset pass to the lessee. The assets are shown on the Balance Sheet of the Authority.

Financial Instrument

Any contract which gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another. Typical financial instruments are: trade payables, borrowings, bank deposits, trade receivables and investments.

Non-Current Assets

Tangible or intangible assets which yield benefits to the Authority for a period of more than one year. Tangible assets include land and buildings and certain specialist vehicles and equipment. Intangible assets include software.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of an asset, which is additional to the expected depreciation of that asset. Impairment may be a result of, for example, physical damage or reducing prices.

Operating Leasing

A method of financing the acquisition of assets, notably vehicles, plant and equipment which involves the payment of an annual rental for a period which is usually less than the useful life of the asset.

Provision

A liability or loss which is likely or certain to be incurred but where the date and precise amount are uncertain.

Reserve

An amount set aside for purposes outside the definition of provisions. Reserves include earmarked reserves set aside for specific policy purposes and balances which represent resources set aside for general contingencies.

Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay

A fixed asset purchased directly from revenue contributions.

Revenue Expenditure and Income

That expenditure and income which relates to the day to day activities of the Authority.

Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited

Registered number: 07210383

Directors' report and unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Fielding M Quigley (appointed 12 June 2017) C Barnfather (resigned 15 June 2017) J Hayden (resigned 25 July 2017) M Wood (resigned 27 September 2017)
Registered number	07210383
Registered office	Notts Fire & Rescue Bestwood Lodge Arnold Nottingham NG5 8PD
Accountants	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants Park View House 58 The Ropewalk Nottingham NG1 5DW

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S Fielding
M Quigley (appointed 12 June 2017)
C Barnfather (resigned 15 June 2017)
J Hayden (resigned 25 July 2017)
M Wood (resigned 27 September 2017)

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M Quigley
Director

Date:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		438,676	422,852
Cost of sales		(276,360)	(269,963)
Gross profit		162,316	152,889
Administrative expenses		(120,497)	(120,456)
Other operating income		50	80
Operating profit		41,869	32,513
Tax on profit		(8,598)	(6,503)
Profit for the financial year		33,271	26,010

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FIRE SAFETY LIMITED
Registered number: 07210383

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		18,440		-
			18,440		-
Current assets					
Stocks		13,129		12,909	
Debtors	**5**	61,263		59,116	
Cash at bank and in hand		229,877		205,217	
		304,269		277,242	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(69,486)		(58,403)	
Net current assets			234,783		218,839
Total assets less current liabilities			253,223		218,839
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(1,113)		-	
			(1,113)		-
Net assets			252,110		218,839
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			252,109		218,838
			252,110		218,839

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M Quigley
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	1	218,838	218,839
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	33,271	33,271
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,271	33,271
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	1	252,109	252,110

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	1	203,449	203,450
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	26,010	26,010
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,010	26,010
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(10,621)	(10,621)
Total transactions with owners	-	(10,621)	(10,621)
At 31 March 2017	1	218,838	218,839

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Nottinghamshire Fire Safety Limited presents its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018. The presentation currency for the financial statements is Pounds Sterling (£). The Company is a private company, limited by shares and is registered in England. The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of fire equipment sales and maintenance.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 25 % straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2017 - 8).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
Additions	24,587
At 31 March 2018	24,587
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	6,147
At 31 March 2018	6,147
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	18,440
At 31 March 2017	-

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	61,233	55,516
Other debtors	30	3,600
	61,263	59,116

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	6,912	4,973
Corporation tax	7,485	6,503
Other taxation and social security	7,390	5,608
Other creditors	41,357	38,762
Accruals and deferred income	6,342	2,557
	69,486	58,403

7. Controlling party

Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service is both the ultimate parent company and the controlling party.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		438,676	422,852
Cost Of Sales		(276,360)	(269,963)
Gross profit		162,316	152,889
Gross profit %		37.0 %	36.2 %
Other operating income		50	80
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(120,497)	(120,456)
Operating profit		41,869	32,513
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(8,598)	(6,503)
Profit for the year		33,271	26,010

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		
Training income	58,825	49,937
Fire extinguisher maintenance/service income	189,155	182,022
Fire extinguisher income	188,796	187,893
Events income	1,900	3,000
	438,676	422,852

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost of sales		
Purchases	100,085	98,519
Staff salaries	112,630	111,422
Staff national insurance	7,817	7,054
Staff pension costs	18,286	13,034
Recharged expenses	33,534	32,081
Maintenance	666	5,314
Sundry expenses	105	263
Consultancy fees	1,704	-
Protective clothing and uniform	651	1,414
Hotels, travel and subsistence	882	862
	276,360	269,963

	2018 £	2017 £
Other operating income		
Private telephone call income	50	80
	50	80

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	55,943	57,455
Staff national insurance	4,321	5,432
Staff pension costs	9,115	17,511
Staff training	770	1,422
Hotels, travel and subsistence	329	-
Printing, stationery and postage	1,771	1,489
Telephone and fax	485	320
Computer costs	4,800	800
Advertising and promotion	1,204	2,622
Subscriptions	4,426	5,436
Accountancy	2,000	-
Bank charges	819	1,035
Recharged expenses	28,304	26,854
Sundry expenses	63	80
Depreciation	6,147	-
	120,497	120,456