

Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority

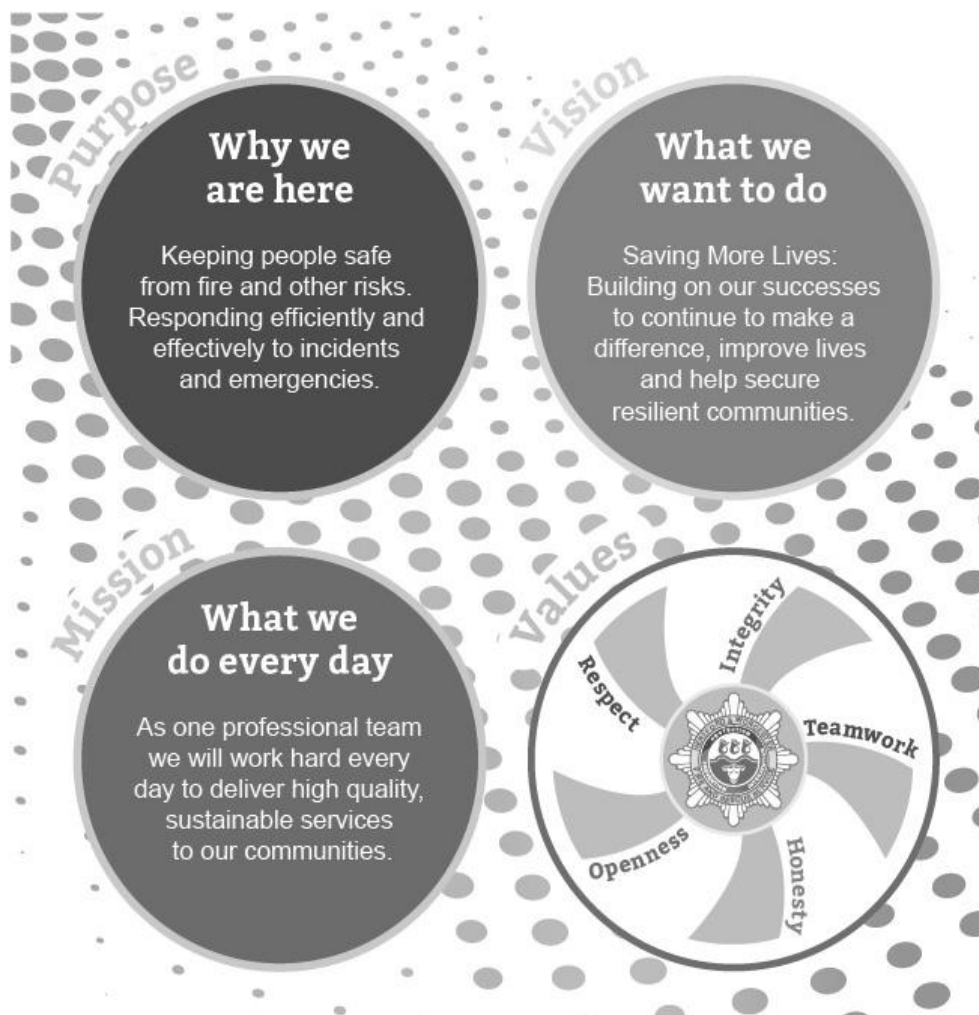
Statement of Accounts 2021/22

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NARRATIVE REPORT

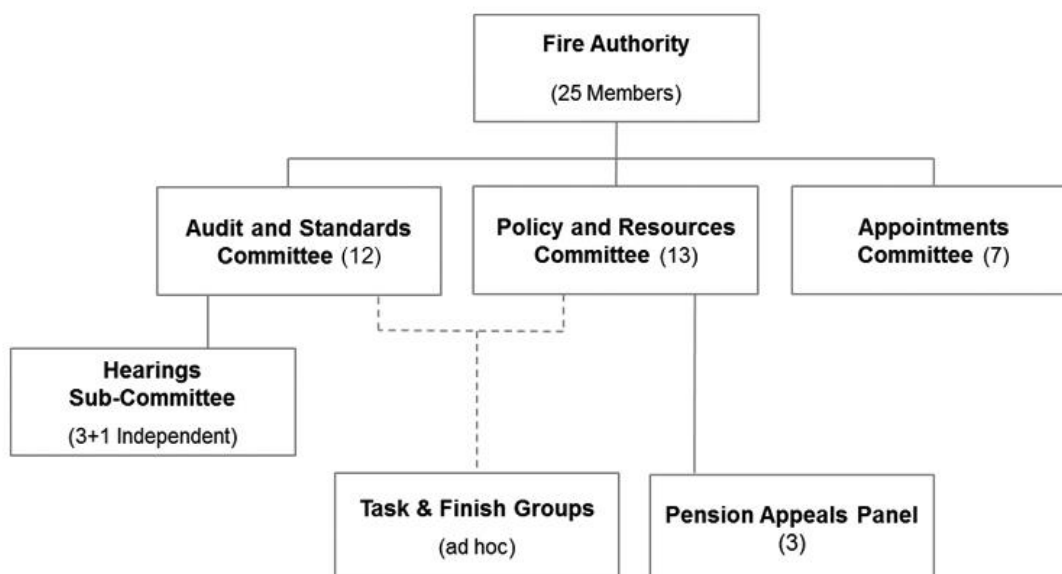
1. Originally formed as an independent corporate body, as a result of Local Government Reorganisation, on 1st April 1998, Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority (the Authority) is now constituted under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. The Authority sets its own budget requirement, receives a share of Retained Business Rates, Business Rate Support Grant and Revenue Support Grant, and issues its own Council Tax Precept.
2. Under the provisions of the Policing and Crime Act 2017, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) may submit a business case to the Home Secretary for the PCC to take over governance of the Fire Authority. Currently there is no business case being considered by the Home Secretary.
3. The Service covers the whole of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, an area of around 1,500 square miles (392,000 hectares) and a resident population of about three-quarters of a million people (791,685 – ONS mid-2020 population estimate). Of these, three in four live in Worcestershire, with around 100,265 people living in the city of Worcester. Herefordshire is more sparsely populated with a largely rural population, about a third of whom (61,500 people) live in the city of Hereford.



- Our Strategy is the Service’s overall statement of intent. With safety firmly at its heart, the statement has a clear core purpose built on strong foundations linked by three driving principles: firefighter safety, community safety and delivery of quality services. It relies on all parts of the service – from frontline firefighting to support staff and community safety volunteers – working together to deliver services and plans.

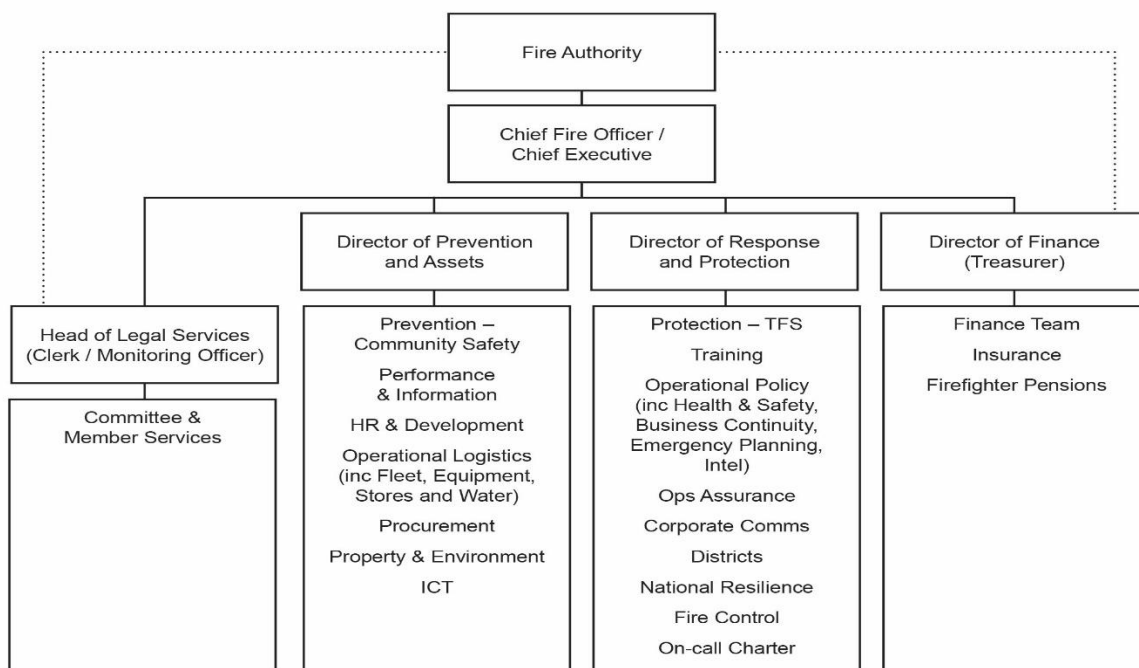
The Fire Authority

- Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority is the governing body of the Fire and Rescue Service and is the legal entity responsible for carrying out duties as set out in the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, in relation to fire prevention, fire safety, firefighting and rescues (including from road traffic collisions and other emergencies such as flooding). It is made up of 25 local councillors, six appointed by Herefordshire Council and 19 by Worcestershire County Council. Since October 2016 the Fire Authority has also included the West Mercia Police and Crime Commissioner in a non-voting capacity.
- The Authority currently carries out its duties by directly employing operational and other staff as Hereford and Worcester Fire and Rescue Service.
- The Authority sets the budget and approves the overall strategic direction for the Service. It also appoints the Chief Fire Officer, Treasurer, Monitoring Officer and Deputy Chief Fire Officer and makes sure the Service has the right people, equipment and training to deliver their services effectively and efficiently in the best interests of the communities of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.
- The Fire Authority normally meets four times a year and is supported by three committees as shown in the structure chart below. All meetings are open to the public, unless there is a reason that any individual matters under discussion need to remain confidential. Members of the Authority are also kept up to date on fire and rescue matters through an annual programme of seminars, workshops and visits to fire stations and other facilities.



The Fire and Rescue Service

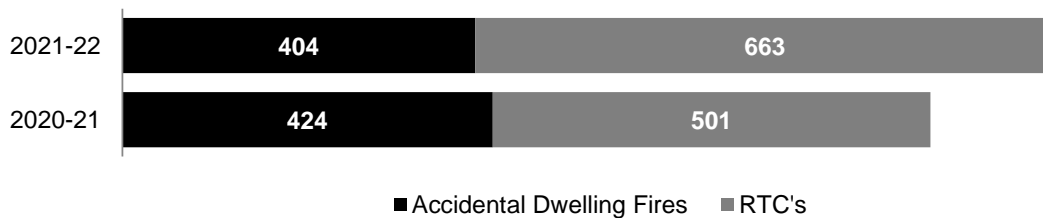
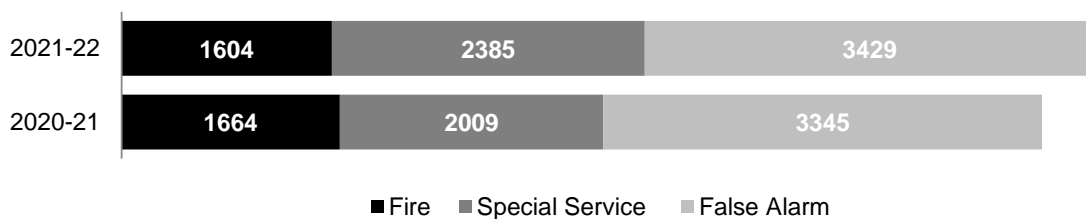
9. The Service is led by the Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive with the support of the Senior Management Board. The Service employs 770 full-time and part-time staff, most of whom are highly trained firefighters (approximately 84 per cent of the total workforce).
10. In addition to Service Headquarters at Hindlip Hall, in Worcester, there are 25 fire stations across the two counties, a training centre, stores/workshops and a number of locally based training facilities.
11. The Service is structured into three directorates – Prevention and Assets, Response and Protection and Finance. Most staff are directly involved in providing prevention, protection, response and resilience services. These services are designed to keep the communities of Herefordshire and Worcestershire as safe as possible by working with local people, organisations and business to try to make sure emergency incidents don't happen in the first place, as well as by being able to respond quickly and effectively to any emergencies that do happen. These essential services are supported by a wide range of organisational support services such as financial, personnel and legal management functions. The full range of services is shown in the chart below:



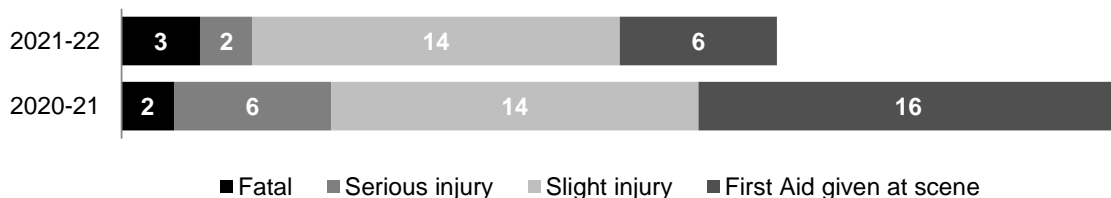
Our Performance

12. In 2021/22, the service received 16,212 emergency calls to a wide range of incidents including property and countryside fires, road traffic collisions, water and animal rescues, collapsed structures and dealing with hazardous substances. In all we attended 7,418 incidents (7,016 incidents in 2020/21), about 143 a week. This represents an overall annual increase of 402 incidents over the previous year, though the majority is accounted for by a 19% rise in Special Service incidents attended during the year. Analysis shows that most of this increase is largely a reflection of the population getting used to road use following the three waves of Covid-19 infections and national lockdown in 2020/21. However, assisting other agencies such as West Mercia Police and the Ambulance Service, and weather conditions are two major factors influencing the number of type of incidents attended.

13. False Alarms continue to be the largest proportion of incidents, representing almost one in every two incidents (46.2%), this represents an actual increase in the number of false alarms attended a slight increase of 3.0% on last year. There has been a decrease (3.5%) in the number of fire attended during the year. The Service continues to work with businesses to reduce the number of automated false alarms, including working with occupiers to identify where false alarm activations are by repeat offenders. Fire Control Officers also challenge reports of alarms activating to assess whether the activation is false or not, and can quickly pass on information to attending crews.
14. In terms of potential life risk incidents the Service attended 404 accidental dwelling fires in the two counties during 2021/22. This was a 4.7 per cent decrease compared with the previous year. Unfortunately, three people died in house fires. While any death is a tragedy, the figures remain low given the relative size of the population. Injuries and fatalities in accidental dwelling fires represent approx. 4.0 casualties per 100,000 population. The Service also attended 663 road traffic collisions in 2021/22, 162 more than the previous year.



Casualties in Accidental Dwelling Fires



Collaboration and the Policing and Crime Act 2017

15. The Policing and Crime Act 2017 contains a wide range of measures, including a statutory duty on the fire and rescue service to work collaboratively with their local Police and Ambulance Services. The introduction of this statutory duty aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness through better local accountability and an improved service for communities as well as savings for taxpayers.
16. It should be noted that there is already a high degree of collaboration between this authority and West Mercia Police.

The Accounting Statements

17. The Statement of Accounts that follows covers the Authority's financial year ending 31st March 2022. The accounts, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as guided by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2021/22, comprise a group of Core Financial Statements:
- Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)
 - Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)
 - Balance Sheet
 - Cash Flow Statement
 - Notes to the Core Statements
18. In addition, there is a Supplementary Financial Statement in respect of the Firefighters' Pension Account.
19. The purpose of the Core Financial Statements is as below:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

- This 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.
- The Authority raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory regulation; this may be different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)

- This shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into "usable reserves" (i.e. those that can 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 & Expenditure Statement (CIES).
- These are different to the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for grant and Council Tax setting purposes.
- The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Ear-marked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves.

Balance Sheet

- This shows the value as at the balance sheet date of assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority.
- The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories.
- The first category of reserves are "usable reserves" i.e. 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 (e.g. the Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).
- The second category is those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves included those that hold unrealised gains and losses (e.g. the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were 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

- This 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 current taxation and grant income.
- 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 to the Authority (i.e. those from whom long term borrowing is taken).

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

- This shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
 - The statement shows how expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's reporting areas. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
20. The accounting policies adopted by the Authority comply with the relevant recommended accounting practice. The Authority's policies are explained fully in the Statement of Accounting Policies which is set out on pages 15-24.
21. The Authority's spending is planned and controlled by a process which includes regular reporting to the Service's management team, the Authority's Policy and Resources Committee and the Fire Authority.

Revenue Budget and Expenditure

22. The Authority's main funding sources are Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rate income and various Government grants which are used to fund the Authority's revenue budget.
23. At the start of 2021/22 the budget was set at £35.276m with expected funding of £34.947m and a planned use of £0.329m of reserves.
24. The impact of Covid on the service during 2021/22 has been minimal. Small variations in expected expenditure levels have occurred but these have not been significant and do not warrant separate explanation. The Fire Authority received no significant Covid funding during the year, although there has been a distribution of monies in relation to Fire Authority support to the NHS, resulting in funding of £0.042m. This authority incurred no additional costs in relation to this.
25. The expenditure outturn for 2021/22 was £35.290m (an overspend of £0.014m), but the funding out-turn was £36.527m (£1.580m better). A summary of the revenue budget and the final outturn is shown in the table below.

	Budget	Out-turn	Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Employee Costs	24.387	24.722	0.335
Running Costs	8.392	8.186	(0.206)
Capital Financing Costs	2.497	2.382	(0.115)
Expenditure	35.276	35.290	0.014
Special Grants	(1.025)	(1.364)	(0.339)
Funding Grants	(7.507)	(7.505)	0.002
Business Rates & Grants	(1.935)	(3.178)	(1.243)
Council Tax	(24.480)	(24.481)	(0.001)
Funding	(34.947)	(36.528)	(1.581)
Net	0.329	(1.238)	(1.567)
To/(From) Reserves	(0.329)	1.238	1.567
	(0.000)	0.000	0000

26. The out-turn position results in a transfer of £1.238m to reserves rather than a transfer of £0.329m from reserves, a net change of £1.567m.
27. The principle areas of variation, are outlined below:

Expenditure:

-£0.075m – Prevention – Smoke Alarms. Due to worldwide shortages it has been difficult to replenish stocks. There have been sufficient stocks to continue with the visit programme in 2021-22, but the Committee specially recommended that the underspend be reserved to be used when stocks become available.

-£0.070m – Fleet. In spite of the increases in fuel prices in the last quarter of the year, reduced mileage resulting from Covid restrictions in the earlier part of the year have seen a temporary saving in the fuel budget.

-£0.100m – Property. Since the transfer of property management functions from Place Partnership (PPL) to the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) budgets are now much more on track but the position is impacted by a large retrospective rebate on business rates on closed fire stations.

-£0.115 - ICT. Supply change delays causing late delivery of some hardware.

-£0.040 – Performance & Information. Budget made provision for public consultation on changes to the Attendance measure, however this will now take place in 2022-23.

+£0.067 – Insurance. Increased premiums as a result of a hardening market and recent claims experience.

-£0.059m – Travel Costs. Reduced claims for travel and subsistence, etc as a result of Covid restrictions and other changed working arrangements.

-£0.170m – Capital Financing - Arising from delay in capital spend in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Funding:

+£1.168m – Business Rate – Retail Relief Grant. Additional funding following the introduction in 2020/21 of significant additional Business Rate reliefs from retail premises. This was after the statutory Retained Business Rate setting process it was compensated for in year via the Billing Authorities. However, this was adjusted out for the purposes of setting the 2021-22 Retained Business Rates, resulting in a significant Collection Fund loss, of over £1m. Government has now provided compensation for this loss.

+£0.077m - MORSE (Making Our Roads Safer for Everyone) grant from the PCC.

+£0.193m – Fire Protection Grant – originally paid as a one-off grant in 2020/21, but later paid in 2021/22 as well.

+£0.042 NHS Covid Grant – paid by the home office in late March

+£0.052m Pension Admin Grant – one-off grant notified and paid by Home Office after year end, to meet the future administrative costs of the pensions remedy.

28. As a consequence of the net underspending £1.238m will be transferred to reserves. This differs from that reported to the Fire Authority on 22nd June 2022, due to some information accounted for after the report date, relating to income received for Business Rate Pooling, and invoices paid to Welsh Water and West Midlands Fire Service, for the provision of mutual assistance and support. At the same meeting the Authority agreed a review and reallocation of these reserves to be better utilised to support priorities and the net movement in reserves is shown in the table:

Future Expenditure Reserves	£m
to ICT Replacements Reserve	0.115
from ESMCP Reserve	(0.067)
from Organisational Excellence Reserve	(0.132)
from On Call Recruitment Reserve	(0.005)
from Broadway Reserve	(0.039)
to Capital Projects Reserve	1.575
From Property Maintenance Reserve	(0.278)
to Pension Reserve	0.044
to Protection Grants Reserve	0.048
To Safety Initiatives Reserve	0.028
	1.289
Budget Reduction Reserves	
from Tax Income Guarantee Grant Reserve	(0.051)
	(0.051)
	1.238

General Reserve

29. The general reserve stood at £1.538m at 31st March 2022, this figure remains unchanged from 31st March 2021.

Going Concern

30. Hereford and Worcester Fire Authority continue to closely monitor the impact of the wider economy on its operations by reacting to reducing finance settlements in recent years and

reviewing the levels of operational workforce to ensure it is in line with the Community Risk Management Plan.

31. Management have assessed that the going concern basis was appropriate for the 2021/22 financial statements: no issues were identified and the Medium Term Financial Plan approved by the Authority in February 2022 confirms this view. The Director of Finance's expectation is that this will continue for the foreseeable future. Using reserves the Authority has a balanced budget for the whole of the Medium Financial Plan period and robust and deliverable plans for a balanced budget going forward. The legislative potential for a replacement of the Fire Authority by a Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner does not affect this assumption as in that there would be a successor body taking on all the assets and liabilities of the Fire Authority.

Covid 19 Pandemic

32. The Covid 19 pandemic began to affect most countries in the world during the first quarter of 2020 and the United Kingdom went into lockdown in March 2020, followed by further lockdowns until March 2022. The service undertook significant work to ensure it was best placed to continue its services and support partners to mitigate the impacts of Covid19 upon its communities. Intelligence was gained through health partners by actively engaging in Coordination Groups.

The Service's capabilities were also communicated to demonstrate how partners could be supported. The Service offered support to a number of different agencies and assisted in the following ways:

- Working locally and nationally to influence and share data with NFCC, NHS and Local Authorities and prioritise support to vulnerable members of the community.
- Supporting and training staff within Health Authority and Local Authority partners.
- Assisting with risk assessments for mass vaccination sites.

Plans were produced to deal with absences across the Service. The pandemic impacted the Service in different ways.

- **Provision of service** – response plans ensuring continuation of operational activities and close collaboration with cross agency working were implemented, and these remained in place into 2021/22.
- **Workforce** – this includes continued safety of operational staff and working from home for support staff, with health and wellbeing of high importance. A trial was initiated to assess the effectiveness of new ways of working for staff, to ensure that benefits of hybrid or remote working were not lost as staff return to the workplace.
- **Supply Chains** – use of existing and new suppliers, access to national supply arrangements and increased stock holdings, ensured continued provision of personal protective equipment and other essential equipment.

Financial management and cash flow – the Authority was not affected by cash flow issues in 2020/21 as a result of the pandemic. Government grant was received to cover Covid 19 related expenditure. This continued the Authority's collaboration work with supporting and providing training to the NHS.

Whilst funding was sufficient to ensure that service provision was unaffected in 2019/20, there were concerns about future streams, particularly around collection fund balances and council tax base growth.

The Authority were subject to a net deficit on the Collection Fund for business rates in 2021/22. During the year, government grant was paid to cover 75% of these deficits, with the remaining 25% being repayable over 3 years. Similarly, due to a large number of

households being supported with payment of council tax, 2021/22 saw only a small increase in the council tax base.

Firefighters' Pensions

33. Since 1st April 2006 Firefighters' pensions are paid from a separate pensions account, into which the employees' contributions and a new employer contribution are also paid. The net deficit on this account is funded by direct government grant.
34. The employer contribution and certain costs in relation to injury pensions still fall on the General Fund Balance.

Capital Programme Budget

35. During 2021/22 £2.735m was spent on new assets or improvements to existing ones. Expenditure was incurred on the approved vehicle programme, planned major building works, minor property works, small equipment and IT schemes. The majority of the programme was, as planned, funded by borrowing and revenue contributions.
36. During financial year 2021/22, the Authority updated part of its vehicle fleet, by replacing vehicles used for rope and water rescue.

Balance Sheet

37. At 31st March 2021 the Authority held Long Term Assets with a net book value of £44.819m. Professional advice has not identified any further impairment due to changes in the economic climate, and adjusting for disposals, depreciation, revaluation and capital expenditure, Long Term Assets are valued at £42.909m at 31st March 2022. The reduction includes the disposal of the former HQ building.
38. Long Term borrowing is only incurred to support capital expenditure and for practical purposes is considered as long-term debt. However, when maturity is within twelve months the borrowing is technically classed as short-term borrowing which can be misleading as it was not borrowed for short term purposes. At 31st March 2022, the long term element was £9.046m, a reduction of £1.365m from the 31st March 2021 figure of £10.411m, which relates to loans now maturing within twelve months. At 31st March 2022 the total indebtedness of £10.411m (£9.046m Long and £1.365m short), remains well below the value of Long Term Assets.
39. The Balance Sheet includes liabilities in respect of the five pension schemes provided for staff.
40. The £17.816m liability on the Local Government Scheme will be covered by the continued level of employer contributions.
41. The Firefighters' schemes are statutory un-funded ones and the significant total liability of £393.598m is a result of this position. There is no requirement, or legal powers, for the Authority to fund this deficit, and any costs not financed by employee or employer contributions are met by direct government grant. More details on pensions can be found on pages 49-58.

Corporate Governance Arrangements

42. The Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with relevant legislation and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. In discharging this accountability, Members and Senior Officers are responsible for putting in place proper procedures for the governance of the Authority's affairs and the stewardship of the resources at its disposal.
43. During 2021/22 the Authority has reviewed the systems and processes it has in place to ensure sound corporate governance and to confirm that they are consistent with the principles outlined

in the CIPFA Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition. The latest review of compliance with the code was approved by the Authority Audit and Standards Committee on 20th April 2022.

44. Many of the elements of the code had been in place since the creation of the Authority such as: Codes of Conduct, Codes of Practice, Policy Statements, Standing Orders, Financial Regulations, Internal Audit arrangements and Risk Management arrangements which have been strengthened as referred to in the Annual Governance Statement on pages 77- 81.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

45. A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into with Shropshire and Wrekin Fire Authority, to signify the ratification by both Fire Authorities to work towards the creation of a single resilient command and control function, operated from two remote locations, Worcester and Shrewsbury.
46. A separate tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into with Shropshire and Wrekin Fire Authority and Cleveland Fire Authority. The three authorities are now well advanced with plans to align their Command & Control systems. This will create a resilient network of systems capable of being operated from control rooms in Worcester, Shrewsbury and Hartlepool. Common operating procedures and ways of working continue to be further refined to enable each Fire Authority to take calls and mobilise the other's resources seamlessly at any time. The Authorities will have immediate and fully operational fallback arrangements.

Fire Alliance

47. The Policing and Crime Act 2017 introduced a statutory duty to collaborate on all three emergency services to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. On 28th March 2018, Members of the Policy and Resources Committee gave approval for Officers to examine the strategic options for formalising collaborative working between Shropshire and Hereford & Worcester Fire Authorities. The Alliance allows the Authorities to develop working arrangements that allow resources and expertise to be shared to provide long term capacity and resilience to meet increasing pressures from budgetary restrictions and changing demands of both established and new risks within the communities.

Post Balance Sheet Events

48. There are no post balance sheet events to report at the date of issue.

A STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

1. The Authority is required to:
 - make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its Officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that Officer is the Treasurer;
 - manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
 - approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

2. The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain ('the Code') is required to provide a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31st March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.
3. In preparing this Statement of Accounts the Treasurer has:
 - selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
 - made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
 - complied with the Code of Practice.
4. The Treasurer has also:
 - kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
 - taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities; and
 - ensured the Statement of Accounts provides a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31st March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.
5. I certify that this Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the reporting date and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Signed on Original

Date XXXXXXXXXXXX

Martin Rehorn CPFA B.Comm (Acc)
Treasurer to the Fire Authority

Date

Issue Date

6. The date that these financial statements are authorised for issue is XXth XXXXXXXX 202X. All known material events that have occurred up to and including this date which relate to 2021/22 or before have been reflected in the accounts.

AUTHORITY APPROVAL

7. The Statement of Accounts was approved at a meeting of the Audit and Standards Committee on .

Presiding Chairman of the
Audit and Standards Committee

Date

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Principles

1. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with proper accounting principles contained within the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Accrual of Income and Expenditure

2. Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:
 - Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
 - Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
 - Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
 - Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
 - Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
3. Exceptions to this policy are as follows:
 - Utilities (gas, telephone, electricity etc) and other annual fees, where invoices will be accounted for in the year they fall, providing that only one annual, four quarterly or twelve monthly invoices are charged in any one year.
 - Existing contracts for aerial sites where income will be accounted for in the year it falls providing that only one twelve monthly invoice is charged in any one year. New contracts of a material nature will be treated on a full accruals basis.
 - Employee expenses paid through payroll where the cut-off date for claim is 20th of the month, but where twelve months' claims will be included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
4. Individual invoices of less than £500 are accounted for in the year they fall.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

5. Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions (through Worcestershire County Council) repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in a period of not 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.

Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

6. 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, ie in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.
7. 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.
8. Any material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Events After the Reporting Period

9. Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:
 - those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
 - those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

VAT

10. Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to recoverable VAT, as all VAT collected is paid to HM Revenue and Customs and all VAT paid recovered from it.

Overheads and Support Services

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

Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

12. Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) has been capitalised provided it yields benefit to the Authority for more than one year. Capital expenditure enhances the value, usage or life of an asset. Some relatively immaterial items may be financed directly from revenue.
13. PP&E valued at fair value on the basis recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statement of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). A full valuation of Property assets has been carried out this financial year, as at 31st March 2022, using the independent professional services of West Mercia Police. The Authority's valuation service has confirmed that the carrying value of these assets is not materially different to their fair value and complies with the requirements of the accounting code and IAS16.
14. PP&E are classified into the groupings required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting and assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly

attributable to bringing the assets into working condition for their intended use.

PP&E assets are subsequently measured at current value as follows:

- Fire stations and other specialised properties – Current value based on Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC).
 - Other non-specialised operational properties – Current value based on Existing Use (EUV).
 - Non-operational properties – Fair Value (based on open market value).
 - Surplus assets – Fair value based on the price that would be received on the sale of the asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
 - Vehicles, plant and equipment – Depreciated historic cost as a proxy for current value.
 - Assets under construction – Historic cost.
15. The Authority has a de-minimus of £5,000 for vehicle purchases.
16. Assets are held in the Balance Sheet at gross value, net of depreciation and impairment where appropriate.

Impairment

17. Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.
18. Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:
- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
 - Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
19. Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.
20. Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Component accounting

21. From 1st April 2010 Component Accounting, as set out in IAS 16 – Property, Plant & Equipment, requires the Authority to componentise all Property, Plant and Equipment where the components have a distinctly different economic life to enable PP&E to be accurately and fairly included in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) so that the depreciation charge properly reflects the consumption of the asset.
22. The requirement, however, is prospective and not retrospective, and will therefore be introduced as and when properties are re-valued. It is applied only where an item of PP&E

has components whose value makes up more than 25% of the asset value.

23. Where there is more than one significant part of the same asset which has the same useful life and depreciation method, such parts may be grouped together.
24. Where a component of an existing asset is to be de-recognised and the component amount is not known, then an estimate using a reasonable basis will be used. The component calculation will be established using the replacement cost of the component, indexed back to the original component's inception and adjusted for any subsequent depreciation and impairment.
25. Any surpluses arising on the initial valuation of fixed assets have been credited to the Capital Adjustment Account. Surpluses arising on revaluation are credited to the Revaluation Reserve.

Heritage Assets

26. Heritage assets are those that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations. They include historical buildings, civic regalia, orders and decorations (medals), military equipment and works of art.
27. Authorities are required to account for tangible assets in accordance with FRS30 Heritage Assets.
28. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured in accordance with the Authority's policies on PP&E. However, where information on cost or value is not available, and the cost of obtaining reliable information outweighs the benefits to users of the financial statements, the Code does not require the asset to be recognised on the Balance Sheet.
29. The estimated value of such assets is less than £0.015m and the expected cost of an independent valuation is 10% of this figure.

Intangible Assets

30. Intangible assets (e.g. computer software) are defined in IAS 38 - Intangible Assets as an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, and are measured at cost.

Basis of Charge for the use of Assets

31. A depreciation charge is reflected within the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and is calculated on all PP&E and Intangible assets according to the following policy:
 - A charge is made for all fixed assets with a finite useful life. This charge is calculated using the straight line method.
 - Land is not normally depreciated.
 - Buildings are depreciated in accordance with IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, using the estimated life from the most recent valuation report, on a straight line basis over this period.
 - Surplus assets are measured at fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
 - Operational vehicles, plant and equipment have an asset life between 5 and 10 years. Fire appliances have an asset life of between 10 and 15 years. Both classes are depreciated on a straight line basis over these periods.
 - Information technology assets have an average asset life of 5 years and are depreciated on a straight line basis over this period.

- Other equipment assets have an average life of 5-7 years, but depreciation is based on the expected life of each individual asset type, on a straight line basis.
- Some equipment assets carried on fire appliances have a 15 year life and are depreciated accordingly.
- Newly acquired assets are depreciated from the year of acquisition.
- Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until the year that they are brought into use.
- Intangible assets are amortised over their average economic life (5 years).

Financing of Capital Expenditure

32. Capital expenditure is funded by government grants, capital receipts, revenue contributions and in the long term borrowing. The interest on external borrowing is charged to the CIES. A provision for repayment of external borrowing, in accordance with the Minimum Revenue Provision, is set aside each year as a contribution to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Redemption of Debt

33. The Authority finances a proportion of its capital investment by raising loans. In accordance with the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Income and Expenditure Account is charged annually with a sum to provide for the eventual repayment of those loans. This sum is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).
- Since 2008/09, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, has required the Authority to determine an appropriate MRP policy, which has been broadly to set aside sufficient funds over the life of the assets funded from net borrowing.
 - All expenditure from 2008/09 onwards - MRP using an approximate Asset life basis:
 - Buildings over 50 years – per depreciation policy.
 - IT equipment over 5 years - reflecting average life.
 - Other equipment over 7 years – reflecting actual average usage within the FRS.
 - Vehicles – on actual estimated life of each vehicle.
 - Vehicle expenditure before 2008/09 – MRP on a proxy Asset Life basis using original cost, less accumulative MRP, over the remaining useful life of the individual vehicle.
 - Expenditure before 2008/09, (other than vehicles) - MRP on a proxy Asset Life basis using original cost, less accumulative MRP over average asset life as above.

Investment Property

34. Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.
35. The Authority does not acquire properties with the intent for them to be used for investment purposes, but will generate income from assets that are no longer required for operational purposes if this is appropriate.
36. Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually

according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

37. Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Joint Operation

38. A Joint Operation involves the parties that have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. All parties have joint control of decisions and use of the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Fire Authority recognises, if material, on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs, and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Leases

39. Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.
40. During 2020/21 the Authority held only operating leases under the definition of IAS 17 leases. The authority's operating leases are not capitalised and rentals are charged directly to the CIES in the year to which they relate.

Operating leases

The Authority as Lessee

41. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

The Authority as Lessor

42. Where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiation and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Non Current Assets held for Sale

43. A non-current asset is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale where it is probable that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through its continual use.
44. The asset is re-valued and carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

Capital Receipts

45. Capital receipts from the disposal of assets are treated in accordance with the provisions of

the Local Government Act 2003, as amended by subsequent Statutory Instruments. Individual receipts of less than £10,000 are credited direct to the CIES.

Inventories

46. Stocks, where material, are shown in the Balance Sheet valued at the average purchase price, except that:
- Vehicle fuel is valued at latest invoice price, which is considered appropriate for this type of stock.
 - Other immaterial stocks, e.g. stationery, are treated as current expenditure and charged directly to the CIES.

Pension Arrangements

47. The disclosure requirements are included in the main financial statements as notes to the accounts in accordance with IAS 19 – Employee Benefits and CIPFA recommended practice. This is further explained in paragraphs 48 and 49 below.

Types of pension schemes

48. As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the Authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.
49. The Authority participates in five schemes:
- The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FFPS) (the "1992 Scheme"). This is a statutory un-funded defined benefit final salary scheme and has been closed to new entrants since 6th April 2006.
 - The New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (NFPS) (the "2006 Scheme") – this is also a statutory un-funded defined benefit final salary scheme.
 - The Firefighters' Care Scheme (FF CARE) (the "2015 scheme") – is open to all uniformed staff (except Fire Control) and is a statutory un-funded defined benefit Career Average Revalued Earnings Scheme. Members starting after the 1st April 2015, and members of the 1992 and 2006 Final Salary Schemes will move into the 2015 scheme, unless protection applies.
 - Following the McCloud/Sargeant age discrimination case all members of the 1992/2006 schemes who were moved (or were due to be moved) to the 2015 scheme will now get a retrospective choice as to which scheme their 2015 to 2022 service will be included in.
 - The Firefighters' Compensation Scheme (FFCS) (the Injury Scheme) – another statutory un-funded defined benefit scheme covering existing and new injury pensions.
 - The Firefighters' schemes are unfunded meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions' liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pensions' payments as they eventually fall due. The arrangements are determined by the Home Office.
 - The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) – subject to qualifying criteria, open to staff not covered by the Firefighters' schemes. This scheme is administered by Worcestershire County Council and is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme. The Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

- In accordance with IAS 19 the Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits within the Net Cost of Services, in the CIES, when they are earned, rather than when benefits are actually paid as pensions. However the charge to be made to the Council Tax, via the precepts, is based on the amount payable in the year. The difference is reversed out in the General Fund.

Interest on Balances

50. During the year surplus money was invested and the interest earned credited to the CIES.

Government Grants and Contributions

51. Government grants and contributions are recognised in the CIES when conditions attached to a grant or contribution have been satisfied. Government grants and contributions that have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors.
52. Where capital grants are credited to the CIES they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where a grant is yet to be used to finance capital, it is held on the Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve. When it has been used, it is transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Financial Liabilities

53. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The amount of borrowings presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable, and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement.
54. Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing would be credited and debited to Net Operating Expenditure in the CIES in the year of repurchase/settlement.
55. However, if repurchase had taken place as part of restructuring of the loan portfolio that involved the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount would be deducted from or added to (respectively) the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write down to the CIES would be spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.
56. Where premiums and discounts are charged to the CIES, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Authority has not yet undertaken such a restructuring of debt and has therefore not yet adopted a policy for its treatment.

Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

57. The Council Tax and the non-domestic rates income included in the CIES will show the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is held in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations' reconciliation.
58. The Authority's Balance Sheet shows the proportion of surplus/deficit of the Billing Authorities' Collection Fund in the Debtors/Creditors balance. The Authority also shows the attributable share of the impairment allowance for doubtful debts and a provision for non-domestic rates appeals.
59. The IFRS treatment differs from the statutory accounting arrangement, where the Authority precepts directly on the Billing Authority and has no direct debtor or creditor relationship with individual council tax-payers.

Employee Benefits

Accumulating Compensating Absences

60. A review of the cost of holiday entitlements (in the form of annual leave, lieu and flexi-time) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next year. If the value is of a significant amount an accrual is charged to the CIES.

Termination Benefits

61. 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 in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or where applicable to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Post Employment Benefits

62. These are 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. Such changes will be debited or credited to the Pensions Reserve.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

63. Provisions are made when an event has taken place that gives the Authority an obligation that probably requires payment, but where the timing of the payment is uncertain. Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely payment. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of the financial year, and where it is likely that payment does not need to be made, the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Contingent Liabilities

64. 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 whether it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.
65. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

66. 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 certain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority.
67. 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.

Reserves

68. At 31st March 2022 a general reserve is held to meet expenditure which may arise from unforeseen events.
69. In addition, the Authority holds a variety of earmarked reserves to meet specific known future costs. The value and nature of the current reserves are disclosed in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements on pages 58-62.

Capital Accounting Reserves

70. There are two capital accounting reserves as part of the system of capital accounting, these reserves are not available to spend. These are:

- **The Capital Adjustment Account**

This account records the consumption (of the historical cost) of a fixed asset over the life of the asset. It also records the amounts set aside from revenue resources or capital receipts to finance capital expenditure on fixed assets or for the repayment of external loans and other capital financing transactions.

- **The Revaluation Reserve**

This reserve records the unrealised net gains and losses from revaluations made after 1st April 2007, with the proviso that losses are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement if the loss is attributable to impairment (the consumption of economic benefits). In the event of such a charge to the CIES, accounting entries are made to ensure that there is no effect on the council tax precept requirement.

Operating Segments

71. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2021/22 guidance on applying IFRS, requires that where an organisation considers and manages financial, operating and performance information in material segments, then additional financial information must be provided on these segments.
72. Due to the nature of its operation, as a single purpose Authority, the Authority and the Service management team manage the organisation as an entity, and do not have relevant operating segments to report upon.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

		2020/21			2021/22		
	Notes	Gross Expd £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expd £'000	Gross Expd £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expd £'000
Gross Expenditure, Gross Income and Net Expenditure on Continuing Operations							
Employee Costs		28,513	(978)	27,535	28,774	(1,010)	27,764
Employee Costs – Past Service Costs				0			0
Running Costs		8,046	(559)	7,487	8,377	(435)	7,942
Capital Financing		5,403	(89)	5,314	2,786	0	2,786
Cost of Services		41,962	(1,626)	40,336	39,937	(1,445)	38,492
Other Operating Expenditure	8	5,460	(10,561)	(5,101)	2,165	(7,271)	(5,106)
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	9	10,289	(645)	9,644	9,301	(656)	8,645
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	10		(33,852)	(33,852)		(36,699)	(36,699)
Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services		57,711	(46,684)	11,027	51,403	(46,071)	5,332
Deficit/(Surplus) on revaluation of non-current assets	28-29			3,704		(29)	(29)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	73			23,745		(3,651)	(3,651)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				27,449			(3,680)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure – Deficit/(Surplus)				38,476			1,652

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MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 31 MARCH 2022

Note	General Fund 92 £'000	Ear-marked Rev Res 93-95 £'000	Sub Total £'000	Unapplied Grant 96 £'000	Cap Rcpts Reserve 97 £'000	Total Usable 91 £'000	Revaln. Reserve 99-100 £'000	Capital Adj Acct 101-104 £'000	Pensions Reserve 105-106 £'000	Coll Fund Adj Acct 107 £'000	Acc. Abs. Adj Acct 108 £'000	Total Unusable 98 £'000	All Reserves £'000
Balance at 31-Mar-2021	1,538	14,238	15,776	3	5,533	21,312	6,542	18,226	(408,638)	(1,401)	(267)	(385,538)	(364,226)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(1,652)		(1,652)			(1,652)						0	(1,652)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure													
Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets	(29)		(29)			(29)	29					29	0
Movement in Pensions Reserve	(3,651)		(3,651)			(3,651)		3,651				3,651	0
Reversal of items in the CIES													
<i>to be removed for determining movement in General Fund</i>													
Relating to Depreciation/Amortisation	2,328		2,328			2,328		(2,328)				(2,328)	0
Relating to Depreciation on un-realised gains							(75)	75				0	0
Relating to Revaluation/Impairment gains/losses	198		198			198		(198)				(198)	0
Relating to Revaluation losses on Investment Assets									(12,166)			(12,166)	0
Relating to Retirement Benefits	12,166		12,166			12,166						(12,166)	0
Relating to Non-current assets w/off on disposal	2,149		2,149			2,149		(2,149)				(2,149)	0
Relating to Non-current assets w/off on disposal of Revaluation Reserve Balance			0			0	(656)	656				0	0
Relating to Capital Receipts	(1,602)		(1,602)		1,602	0						0	0
Relating to Unapplied Capital Grants/Contributions	(396)		(396)	396		0						0	0
Relating to Grants used to Finance Capital Expenditure			0	(396)		(396)		396				396	0
Relating to Capital Receipts used to Finance Capital Expenditure			0		(65)	(65)		65				65	0
Relating to Council Tax Income	(447)		(447)			(447)				447		447	0
Relating to Non-domestic rates income	(592)		(592)			(592)				592		592	0
Relating to Compensated absences	(104)		(104)			(104)					104	104	0
Relating to Lease Income													
Insertion of items in the CIES													
<i>to be included for determining movement in General Fund</i>													
Employers Contribution to Pension Schemes	(5,487)		(5,487)			(5,487)			5,487			5,487	0
Statutory Provision for Debt Repayment	(1,605)		(1,605)			(1,605)		1,605				1,605	0
Revenue Financing of Capital	(38)		(38)			(38)		38				38	0
Transfers Between Earmarked Reserves	(1,238)	1,238	0			0						0	0
Balance at 31-Mar-2022	1,538	15,476	17,014	3	7,070	24,087	5,840	16,386	(411,666)	(362)	(163)	(389,965)	(365,878)

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS

Balance at 31-Mar-2021	1,538	14,238	15,776	3	5,533	21,312	6,542	18,226	(408,638)	(1,401)	(267)	(385,538)	(364,226)
Movement in Reserves during 2021/22													
Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	(1,652)		(1,652)			(1,652)						0	(1,652)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(3,680)		(3,680)			(3,680)	29		3,651			3,680	0
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(5,332)		(5,332)	0	0	(5,332)	29	0	3,651	0	0	3,680	(1,652)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	6,570		6,570		1,537	8,107	(731)	(1,840)	(6,679)	1,039	104	(8,107)	0
Net change before Earmarked Reserve Transfers	1,238		1,238	0	1,537	2,775	(702)	(1,840)	(3,028)	1,039	104	(4,626)	(1,652)
Earmarked Reserves Transfers	(1,238)	1,238	0										
Net Movement in Year	0	1,238	1,238	0	1,537	2,775	(702)	(1,840)	(3,028)	1,039	104	(4,427)	(1,652)
Balance at 31-Mar-2022 Carried Forward	1,538	15,476	17,014	3	7,070	24,087	5,840	16,386	(411,666)	(362)	(163)	(389,965)	(365,878)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

Note	General Fund 93 £'000	Ear-marked Rev Res 94-96 £'000	Sub Total £'000	Unapplied Grant 97 £'000	Cap Rcpts Reserve 98 £'000	Total Usable 92 £'000	Revaln. Reserve 100-101 £'000	Capital Adj Acct 102-105 £'000	Pensions Reserve 106-107 £'000	Coll Fund Adj Acct 108 £'000	Acc. Abs. Adj Acct 109 £'000	Lease Income Adj Acc 110 £'000	Total Unusable 99 £'000	All Reserves £'000
Balance at 31-Mar-2020	1,538	12,417	13,955	3	0	13,958	10,604	26,443	(377,556)	611	(232)	422	(339,708)	(325,750)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(38,476)		(38,476)			(38,476)							0	(38,476)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure														
Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets	3,704		3,704			3,704	(3,704)						(3,704)	0
Movement in Pensions Reserve	23,745		23,745			23,745			(23,745)				(23,745)	0
Reversal of items in the CIES														
<i>to be removed for determining movement in General Fund</i>														
Relating to Depreciation/Amortisation	2,591		2,591			2,591		(2,591)					(2,591)	0
Relating to Depreciation on un-realised gains							(143)	143					0	0
Relating to Revaluation/Impairment gains/losses	2,675		2,675			2,675		(2,675)					(2,675)	0
Relating to Revaluation losses on Investment Assets							(215)	215					0	0
Relating to Retirement Benefits	12,713		12,713			12,713			(12,713)				(12,713)	0
Relating to Investment Property w/off on disposal	5,443		5,443			5,443		(5,443)					(5,443)	0
Relating to Capital Receipts	(5,533)		(5,533)		5,533	0							0	0
Relating to Grants used to Finance Capital Expd														
Relating to Capital Receipts used to Finance Expd														
Relating to Council Tax Income	483		483			483				(483)			(483)	0
Relating to Non-domestic rates income	1,529		1,529			1,529			(1,529)				(1,529)	0
Relating to Compensated absences	35		35			35					(35)		(35)	0
Relating to Lease Income	422		422			422						(422)	(422)	0
Insertion of items in the CIES														
<i>to be included for determining movement in General Fund</i>														
Employers Contribution to Pension Schemes	(5,376)		(5,376)			(5,376)			5,376				5,376	0
Statutory Provision for Debt Repayment	(1,697)		(1,697)			(1,697)		1,697					1,697	0
Revenue Financing of Capital	(437)		(437)			(437)		437					437	0
Transfers Between Earmarked Reserves	(1,821)	1,821	0			0							0	0
Balance at 31-Mar-2021	1,538	14,238	15,776	3	5,533	21,312	6,542	18,226	(408,638)	(1,401)	(267)	0	(385,538)	(364,226)
SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS														
Balance at 31-Mar-2020	1,538	12,417	13,955	3	0	13,958	10,604	26,443	(377,556)	611	(232)	422	(339,708)	(325,750)
Movement in Reserves during 2020/21														
Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	(38,476)		(38,476)			(38,476)							0	(38,476)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	27,449		27,449			27,449	(3,704)		(23,745)				(27,449)	0
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(11,027)	0	(11,027)	0	0	(11,027)	(3,704)	0	(23,745)	0	0	0	(27,449)	(38,476)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	12,848		12,848		5,533	18,381	(358)	(8,217)	(7,337)	(2,012)	(35)	(422)	(18,381)	0
Net change before Earmarked Reserve Transfers	1,821	0	1,821	0	5,533	7,354	(4,062)	(8,217)	(7,337)	(2,012)	(35)	(422)	(45,830)	(38,476)
Earmarked Reserves Transfers	(1,821)	1,821												
Net Movement in Year	0	1,821	1,821	0	5,533	7,354	(4,062)	(8,217)	(31,082)	(2,012)	(35)	(422)	(45,830)	(38,476)
Balance at 31-Mar-2021 Carried Forward	1,538	14,238	15,776	3	5,533	21,312	6,542	18,226	(408,638)	(1,401)	(267)	0	(385,538)	(364,226)

BALANCE SHEET

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31-Mar-2021</u>	<u>31-Mar-2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Property Plant & Equipment	28-32	44,568	42,764
Intangible Assets	40-43	251	145
Long Term Assets		44,819	42,909
Inventories		258	247
Short Term Debtors	65	5,343	6,729
Cash & Cash Equivalents	66-67	10,576	10,351
Current Assets		16,177	17,327
Short Term Borrowing	53-54	(1,726)	(1,365)
Short Term Creditors	68	(4,599)	(4,091)
Current Liabilities		(6,325)	(5,456)
Provisions	110	(352)	(198)
Long Term Borrowing	53-54	(10,411)	(9,046)
Other Long Term Liabilities	69-90	(408,134)	(411,414)
Long Term Liabilities		(418,897)	(420,658)
Net Liabilities		(364,226)	(365,878)
Usable Reserves	91-97	21,312	24,087
Unusable Reserves	98-109	(385,538)	(389,965)
Total Reserves		(364,226)	(365,878)

The unaudited accounts were issued on 27th July 2022 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

CASH-FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		11,027	5,332
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	131	(18,612)	(9,771)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	132	4,983	1,581
Net cash flows from operating activities		(2,602)	(2,858)
Investing Activities	134	(3,881)	1,357
Financing Activities	135	1,500	1,726
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,983)	225
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		(5,593)	(10,576)
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the Period		(4,983)	225
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	66	(10,576)	(10,351)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Standards that have been issued but not yet been adopted

The Code requires that the Authority disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued and not yet adopted. These amendments are listed below; it is expected that these will have no material impact on the Statement of Accounts.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020. The annual IFRS improvement notes the following changed standards:

- **IFRS 1 (First-time adoption)** – amendment permits a subsidiary to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. This change will not impact the Authority.
- **IAS 37 (Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract)** – The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (depreciation relating to an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). There are no contracts of this nature, so there will not be an impact on the Authority.
- **IFRS 16 (Leases)** – amendment removes a misleading example that is not referenced in the Code material. This change will not impact the Authority.
- **IAS41 (Agriculture)** – amendment removes the requirement for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use – The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2021/22

	Net Expd on General Fund Mngt Accts £'000	Re-Allocation Note 3 £'000	Net Expd on General Fund CIES Format £'000	Adjustments Between Funding and Accounting Note 4 £'000	Net Expd in the CIES £'000
Employee Costs	24,722	(977)	23,745	4,019	27,764
Running Costs	8,186	(244)	7,942	0	7,942
Capital Financing	2,382	(478)	1,904	882	2,786
Net Cost of Services	35,290	(1,699)	33,591	4,901	38,492
Funding	(36,528)	36,528	0		
Other Income and Expenditure		(34,829)	(34,829)	1,669	(33,160)
Surplus or deficit on provision of services	(1,238)	0	(1,238)	6,570	5,332
Transfer from Reserves	1,238)				
Net movement on General fund	0		(1,238)		
Deficit/(Surplus) on revaluation of non-current assets				(29)	(29)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit/(liability)				(3,651)	(3,651)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(3,680)	(3,680)
Deficit/(Surplus) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				2,890	1,652
Opening General Fund and Earmarked Reserve Balance at 31 March 2021	15,776				
Plus Surplus on General Fund in year	1,238				
Closing General Fund and Earmarked Reserve Balance at 31 March 2022	17,014				

3. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2021/22

Budget allocations for management purposes do not exactly follow the Code in respect of the distinction between the Net Cost of Services and the total Cost for the provision of services. This table analyses the difference

	Other Employee Costs £'000	Interest £'000	Special Grants £'000	Other Adjs £'000	Total Adjs £'000
Employee Costs	(56)		(926)	5	(977)
Running Costs	56		(337)	37	(244)
Capital Financing		(478)			(478)
	0	(478)	(1,263)	42	(1,699)
Income		478	1,263	(42)	1,699
	0	0	0	0	0

4. Adjustments relating to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2021/22

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amount

	Adj for Capital Purpose £'000	Net Pension Adj £'000	Capital Grant Adj £'000	Other Difference £'000	Total Adj £'000
Employee Costs		4,123		(104)	4,019
Running Costs					
Capital Financing	882				882
Net Cost of Services	882	4,123	0	(104)	4,901
Other Income and expenditure	547	2,557	(396)	(1,039)	1,669
Surplus or deficit on provision of services	1,429	6,680	(396)	(1,143)	6,570
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(29)	(3,651)			(3,680)
Difference between General Fund surplus and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Deficit	1,400	3,029	(396)	(1,143)	2,890

5. Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2020/21

	Net Expd on General Fund Mngt Accts £'000	Re-Allocation Note 6 £'000	Net Expd on General Fund CIES Format £'000	Adjustments Between Funding and Accounting Note 7 £'000	Net Expd in the CIES £'000
Employee Costs	24,535	(903)	23,632	3,903	27,535
Running Costs	7,946	(459)	7,487	0	7,487
Capital Financing	2,925	(528)	2,397	2,917	5,314
Net Cost of Services	35,406	(1,890)	33,516	6,820	40,336
Funding	(37,227)	37,227	0		0
Other Income and Expenditure		(35,337)	(35,337)	6,028	(29,309)
Surplus or deficit on provision of services	(1,821)	0	(1,821)	12,848	11,027
Transfer to Ear-marked reserve	1,821				
Net movement on General fund	0	0	(1,821)		
Deficit/(Surplus) on revaluation of non-current assets				3,704	3,704
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit/(liability)				23,745	23,745
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				27,449	27,449
Deficit/(Surplus) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				40,297	38,476
Opening General Fund and Earmarked Reserve Balance at 31 March 2019					
Plus Surplus on General Fund in year	13,955				
Closing General Fund and Earmarked Reserve Balance at 31 March 2020	1,821				
	15,776				

6. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2020/21

Budget allocations for management purposes do not exactly follow the Code in respect of the distinction between the Net Cost of Services and the total Cost for the provision of services. This table analyses the difference between the management account format and the CIES format.

	Interest £m	Special Grants £m	Total Adjs £m
Employee Costs		(903)	(903)
Running Costs		(459)	(459)
Capital Financing	(528)		(528)
	(528)	(1,362)	(1,890)
Income	528	1,362	1,890
	0	0	0

7. Adjustments relating to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis – 2020/21

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts

	Adj for Capital Purpose £'000	Net Pension Adj £'000	Other Difference £'000	Total Adj £'000
Employee Costs		3,868	35	3,903
Running Costs				
Capital Financing	2,917			2,917
Pension Past Service Cost	2,917	3,868	35	6,820
Net Cost of Services	126	3,469	2,433	6,028
Other Income and expenditure	3,043	7,337	2,468	12,848
Surplus or deficit on provision of services	3,704	23,745		27,449
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	6,747	31,082	2,468	40,297
Difference between General Fund surplus and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Deficit		3,868	35	3,903

8. Analysis of Other Operating Expenditure in CIES

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Gross Expenditure		
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	5,443	2,149
LGPS pensions administrative costs	17	16
	5,460	2,165
Gross Income		
Firefighter Scheme Pension Grant	(5,028)	(5,627)
Proceeds from sale of assets	(5,533)	(1,602)
Forfeited deposit – sale of land	0	(42)
	(10,561)	(7,271)
Total Other Operating Expenditure/(Income)	(5,101)	(5,106)

9. Analysis of Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges	562	484
Interest receivable and similar income	(35)	(6)
Pensions net interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	8,481	8,167
Income and Expenditure in relation to Investment Properties	636	0
	9,644	8,645

10. Analysis of Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

	2020/21	2021/22 £'000
Council Tax income	24,078	24,928
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) income and expenditure	5,057	7,139
Rural Service Grant	109	114
Pension Grant	1,568	1,568
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	2,069	2,080
Transparency Grant	8	8
Covid 19 Grant	763	42
Tax Income Guarantee Compensation	146	(4)
Pension Admin Grant	54	52
Other Contributions	0	4
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	396
Local Council Tax Support Scheme Grant	0	372
	33,852	36,699

Members' Allowances

11. The Authority paid the following amounts to Members as Allowances and expenses during the year.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Basic Allowances	29	29
Special Allowances	22	20
Expenses	2	2
	53	51

A breakdown of the amounts paid to individual Members is available on the Authority's website, this can be accessed using the following link.
<https://hwfire.cmis.uk.com/hwfire/documents/documentLibrary.aspx>

Officers' Emoluments

12. During the year the number of Staff who received remuneration in excess of £50,000 (excluding employers pension contributions) is as detailed below. The table represents total payments to individual staff members during the year (including the taxable use of Authority Assets - vehicles), and includes a number of operational staff working significant amounts of overtime.

£	2020/21 No. of Staff	2021/22 No. of Staff
50,000 - 54,999	30	30
55,000 - 59,999	12	19
60,000 - 64,999	7	9
65,000 - 69,999	5	7
70,000 - 74,999	6	5
75,000 - 79,999	1	2
80,000 - 84,999	1	1
85,000 - 89,999		
90,000 - 94,999	2	1
95,000 - 99,999		
100,000 - 104,999		
105,000 - 109,999		1
110,000 - 114,999	1	
115,000 - 119,999		1
120,000 – 124,999		
125,000 – 129,999		
130,000 – 134,999	1	
135,000 – 139,999		1
	66	77

Senior Officers – included in table above

2021/22		Salary	Benefit	Sub-Total	Pension	Total
Post Title			in Kind		Contrib.	incl Pension
		£	£	£	£	£
Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive	<i>U</i>	136,050	0	136,050	39,182	175,232
Deputy Chief Fire Officer	<i>U</i>	102,308	5,930	108,238	29,465	137,703
Assistant Chief Fire Officer	<i>U</i>	101,931	7,598	109,529	29,356	138,885
Director of Finance/Treasurer	<i>NU</i>	84,846	5,974	90,820	15,781	106,601
Head of Legal Services	<i>NU</i>	70,346	1,239	71,585	13,084	84,669
<i>U : Uniformed; NU : Non-Uniformed</i>		495,481	20,741	516,222	126,868	643,090

2020/21		Salary	Benefit	Sub-Total	Pension	Total
Post Title			in Kind		Contrib.	incl Pension
		£	£	£	£	£
Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive	<i>U</i>	134,324	0	134,324	50,103	184,427
Deputy Chief Fire Officer to 16.09.20	<i>U</i>	48,426	0	48,426	13,075	61,501
Deputy Chief Fire Officer from 01.09.20	<i>U</i>	63,800	3,973	67,773	17,249	85,022
Assistant Chief Fire Officer to 31.08.20	<i>U</i>	41,023	3,973	44,996	11,815	56,811
Assistant Chief Fire Officer from 17.09.20	<i>U</i>	54,369	0	54,369	15,586	69,955
Director of Finance/Treasurer	<i>NU</i>	83,734	7,148	90,882	15,574	106,456
Head of Legal Services	<i>NU</i>	69,180	1,239	70,419	12,867	83,286
<i>U : Uniformed; NU : Non-Uniformed</i>		494,856	16,333	511,189	136,269	647,458

The Assistant Chief Fire Officer to 31.08.20 and the post of Deputy Fire Officer from 01.09.20 were held by the same officer.

13. Pension contributions in the above tables relate to average scheme contribution rates and not an individual pension pot. Uniformed staff are members of the Firefighters Pension Scheme (FFPS), all other senior officers are members of the Local Government Scheme (LGPS).
14. The majority of the Benefit in Kind relates to the provision of cars.

Related Party Transactions

15. The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or 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.
16. **Central Government** has a significant influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for setting the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides a proportion of 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 are set out in table 10 on page 35.

17. **Members** of the Authority have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid is shown in Note 11 on page 35. No Members of the Authority or members of their immediate family or household declared any positions of influence.
18. **Officers** – No Senior Officers within the Service or members or their immediate family or household declared any positions of influence
19. **Place Partnership Ltd** was a facilities management company co-owned by Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority, Worcestershire County Council, Warwickshire Police, and West Mercia Police (up until 31st March 2020 Redditch Borough Council and Worcester City Council were also co-owners) each party had equal shares and equal voting rights. Place Partnership ceased trading on the 31st March 2021, and are in the process of being wound up, the liquidators are to distribute the remaining surplus, but indications suggest that this amount will not be material. The services provided by this company were then purchased through West Mercia Police Authority, there is no related party disclosure required for this arrangement as the Fire Authority have no control or influence over the Police Authority. Place Partnership Ltd were classed as a Joint Operation because there was joint control and the activity of the arrangement was primarily to provide services to the parties within each party's boundaries. In 2020/21, the operating costs for the Authority were £1,531,632 paid as principal costs to the company, with an additional sum of £353,732 paid as agency costs. and this was reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Place Partnership Ltd was not fully consolidated into the Fire Authority's accounts as a Joint Operation, because there was no material difference between the costs already reflected.

External Audit Fees

20. During 2021/22 Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority incurred the fees below in respect of external audit and statutory inspection services, to auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Fees payable to Grant Thornton UK LLP:		
in respect of external audit services : 2020/21 Accounts	40	4
in respect of external audit services 2021/22 Accounts	0	43
	45	47

Leases

21. The Authority does not have any leases that meet the accounting requirement to be treated as Finance Leases.

Operating Leases

Authority as Lessee

22. The Authority has entered into operational leases for the provision of ancillary vehicles. The total rentals paid to lessors on these operating leases in the year totalled £20,541 (2020/21 £21,880).
23. The Authority has entered into two lease agreements with the Police & Crime Commissioner for West Mercia, as part of collaborative working. These are detailed as follows:
- On the 3rd April 2014 the Authority entered into a lease arrangement for the provision of a joint Fire/Police Station in Bromsgrove. The lease is for a term of 30 years with the option for the Authority to extend for a further 30 years. The total rent paid in 2021/22 was £239,996 (2020/21 was £239,996).
 - On the 1st November 2018, the Authority entered into a lease arrangement for the provision of a Headquarters Facility at Hindlip Hall. The lease is based on a peppercorn arrangement.
24. The future lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in future years are:

	31-Mar-2021 £'000	31-Mar-2022 £'000
Not later than one year	262	240
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	976	960
Later than 5 years	4,320	4,080
	5,558	5,280

Capital Expenditure

25. Details of capital expenditure incurred during the year are as follows:

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
New Buildings & Adaptations	314	935
Vehicles (including fitted equipment)	442	1,391
IT and Communication Equipment	218	282
Other Equipment	124	127
Total Capital Expenditure	1,098	2,735

26. Capital expenditure was financed as follows:

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Net Borrowing	661	2,236
Capital Receipts	0	65
Capital Grant	0	396
Revenue Contributions	437	38
	1,098	2,735

27. Capital Financing Requirement

	2020/21		2021/22	
	Owned £'000	Total £'000	Owned £'000	Total £'000
Opening CFR	21,328	21,328	20,292	20,292
Capital investment				
Operational assets	1,035	1,035	650	650
Assets not yet Operational	63	63	2,085	2,085
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)	0	0		
Sources of Finance				
Capital receipts	0	0	(65)	(65)
Government grants and other contributions	0	0	(396)	(396)
Sums set aside from Revenue - Direct Revenue Financing	(437)	(437)	(38)	(38)
	661	661	2,236	2,236
Sums set aside from Revenue - Minimum Revenue Provision	(1,697)	(1,697)	(1,605)	(1,605)
Increase/(Decrease) in CFR	(1,036)	(1,036)	631	631
Closing CFR	20,292	20,292	20,923	20,923
Explanation of movements in year				
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow: unsupported by government financial assistance	(1,036)	(1,036)	631	631
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(1,036)	(1,036)	631	631

Property, Plant and Equipment

28. Movements in 2021/22

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets not yet Operational £'000	TOTAL Tangible Assets £'000
Cost or Valuation at 01 April 2021	33,479	26,418	2,832	267	62,996
Additions	517	133		2,085	2,735
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(107)		(184)		(291)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(372)				(372)
Disposals/derecognition		(598)	(2,149)		(2,747)
At 31 March 2022	33,517	25,953	499	2,352	62,321
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 01 April 2021	0	(18,428)	0	0	(18,428)
Reclassifications					
Depreciation Charge for 2021/22	(495)	(1,727)			(2,222)
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	346				346
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	149				149
Disposals/derecognition		598			598
At 31 March 2022	0	(19,557)	0	0	(19,557)
Balance Sheet amount at 01 April 2021	33,479	7,990	2,832	267	44,568
Balance Sheet amount at 31 March 2022	33,517	6,396	499	2,352	42,764

29. Comparative Movements in 2020/21

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets not yet Operational £'000	TOTAL Tangible Assets £'000
Cost or Valuation at 01 April 2020	40,701	25,431	2,335	988	69,455
Additions	251	715		63	1,029
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(4,909)		408		(4,501)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,580)		89		(2,491)
Reclassifications	16	659		(675)	(0)
Reclassifications – to surplus assets				(109)	(109)
Reclassification - to intangible assets					
Reclassifications – to investment assets					
Disposals/derecognition		(387)			(387)
At 31 March 2021	33,479	26,418	2,832	267	62,996
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 01 April 2020	0	(16,918)	0	0	(16,918)
Reclassifications					
Depreciation Charge for 2020/21	(612)	(1,873)			(2,485)
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	581				581
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	31				31
Disposals/derecognition		363			363
At 31 March 2021	0	(18,428)	0	0	(18,428)
Balance Sheet amount at 01 April 2020	40,701	8,513	2,335	988	52,537
Balance Sheet amount at 31 March 2021	33,479	7,990	2,832	267	44,568

30. Property, Plant and Equipment are represented in the Balance Sheet at current value, with the exception of additions occurring since the last revaluation, which are held at historic cost, net of depreciation where appropriate. Assets disposed of have been written-out at their net book value.

31. The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on 11th March 2020, has and continues to impact many aspects of daily life and the global economy – with some real estate markets having experienced lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. Travel, movement of resources and operational restrictions have been implemented by many countries. In some cases, “lockdowns” have been applied to varying degrees and to reflect further waves of COVID-19; although these may imply a new stage of the crisis, they are not unprecedented in the same way as the initial impact. The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally.

32. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date (31st March 2022), property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence, returning to levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. Accordingly, and for the avoidance of doubt, our valuation is not reported as being subject to ‘material valuation uncertainty’ as defined by VPS3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards.

Investment Assets

33. The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Accounting adjustment for prior year change in value of Investment Property	215	0
Write off of rent free period on disposal of Investment Property	422	0
	637	0

34. The following table summarises the fair value of investment properties and the movement in the fair value of those properties over the year:

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Balance at the start of the year	5,417	0
Disposals	(5,417)	0
	0	0

Fair Value Hierarchy

35. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of the Authority’s fair value measurement of its assets and liabilities are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

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

The Authority’s Investment Property was assessed as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes as at 31st March 2020.

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties

36. The fair value of the investment property was measured as at 31st March 2020 using a market approach, which took into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the Authority’s Investment Asset portfolio. Market conditions were such that similar properties were actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs were

significant, leading to the properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and Best Use

37. In estimating the fair value of the Authority's investment property, the highest and best use is their current use.

Valuation Process

38. The investment property portfolio was valued at 31st March 2020, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution for Chartered Surveyors.
39. There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct, develop or enhance investment property.

Intangible Assets

40. 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 or Property, Plant and Equipment.
41. All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority are 5 years.
42. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £106,312 charged to revenue in 2021/22 was charged to the capital financing line.
43. The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2020/21	2021/22
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of year:	182	251
- Gross carrying amount	998	1,135
- Accumulated amortisation	(816)	(884)
Net carrying amount at start of year	182	251
Additions	69	0
Reclassification	109	0
Disposals	(41)	0
Accumulated amortisation on disposal	38	0
Amortisation for the period	(106)	(106)
Net carrying amount at end of year	251	145
Comprising:		
- Gross carrying amount	1,135	1,135
- Accumulated amortisation	(884)	(990)
	251	145

Heritage Assets

44. The Authority has a number of items which can be classed as heritage assets, due to their cultural and historical associations to the Fire Service. These assets have been held within the Authority and its predecessors for a number of years having been originally donated. The Authority does not seek to acquire assets of this nature and has no intention of disposing of the assets held.
45. These assets are held at Authority fire stations and other buildings throughout the two counties. The estimated value of these assets is not material to the financial statements.
46. As there are no valuations held for these assets and valuations could not be obtained at a cost which is commensurate with the benefits to the users of the financial statements, in accordance with the code therefore these assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Financial Instruments

47. The classification of financial instruments included in the Balance Sheet and their carrying amounts are shown overleaf. (Additional information in respect of the long term loans is given at notes 53-54):

Financial Assets	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	
	Current £'000	Total £'000	Current £'000	Total £'000
<i>(at amortised cost)</i>				
Short Term Deposits with WCC	10,000	10,000	7,500	7,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	576	576	2,851	2,851
Trade Debtors	23	23	36	36
Total Financial Assets	10,599	10,599	10,387	10,387
Non-financial Assets	5,578	5,578	6,940	6,940
Total Current Assets	16,177	16,177	17,327	17,327

Financial Liabilities	31-Mar-21			31-Mar-22		
	Long Term £'000	Current £'000	Total £'000	Long Term £'000	Current £'000	Total £'000
<i>(at amortised cost)</i>						
PWLB Borrowing	(10,411)	(1,726)	(12,137)	(9,046)	(1,365)	(10,411)
Trade Creditors		(310)	(310)		0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	(10,411)	(2,036)	(12,447)	(9,046)	(1,365)	(10,411)
Non-financial Liabilities	(408,486)	(4,289)	(412,775)	(411,613)	(4,091)	(415,704)
Total Liabilities	(418,897)	(6,325)	(425,222)	(420,659)	(5,456)	(426,115)

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities carried at amortised cost

48. All the Authority's financial assets and liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments.
49. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to

buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price. The fair values of (i) other short term trade and other receivables or payables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount, and (ii) cash and cash equivalents are assumed to equal the book values.

50. The fair value of the loans at 31st March 2022 was £11.499m (£16.115m at 31st March 2021), the fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments using the following assumptions:

- Estimated ranges of interest rates at 31st March 2022 of 3.10% to 5.00% for loans from the PWLB
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised

IFRS13 - Fair Value Measurement requires disclosure of the valuation method used to derive a fair value. There are three levels of inputs and the Authority has adopted a Level 2 input basis i.e. - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

51. The fair value of the liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the balance sheet date (new loan rates).

Financial Instruments Gains and Losses

52. The gains and losses recognised in the CIES in relation to financial instruments are shown below:

	Interest Expense 2020/21 £'000	Interest Income 2020/21 £'000	Interest Expense 2021/22 £'000	Interest Income 2021/22 £'000
Financial Liabilities				
PWLB Borrowing	562		485	
Total	562	0	485	0
Short Term Deposits				
		(34)		(6)
Total	0	(34)	0	(6)

Long and Short Term Borrowing

53. Additional information in respect of Long Term Loans shown in the table opposite is given in paragraph 47 on page 45.

	31-Mar-21			31-Mar-22		
	Long Term £'000	Short Term £'000	TOTAL £'000	Long Term £'000	Short Term £'000	TOTAL £'000
Loan Source						
Public Works Loans Board	10,411	1,726	12,137	9,046	1,365	10,411
	10,411	1,726	12,137	9,046	1,365	10,411
Analysis by Maturity						
Less than 1 year		1726	1726		1,365	1,365
Between 1 and 2 years	1,365		1,365	211		211
Between 2 and 5 years	558		558	347		347
Between 5 and 10 years	2,000		2,000	4,000		4,000
Over 10 years	6,488		6,488	4,488		4,488
Total of Loans	10,411	1,726	12,137	9,046	1,365	10,411

54. Other than the maturing Long Term loan, there are no short term borrowings.

Financial Instruments – Exposure to Risk

55. 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.
 - Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.
56. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management has been adopted by the Authority, and under the Service Level Agreement with Worcestershire County Council the County Council is obliged to, and does, adopt the Code also. In this way risks are actively managed.

Credit Risk

57. Under the Treasury Management SLA, the Authority invests surplus cash with WCC, but in return for receiving an average investment rate based on the Council's portfolio of investments the Authority shares risk in proportion to its value of the total portfolio. Credit risk also arises from credit exposures to the Authority's customers.
58. Amounts invoiced to customers are of relatively low value and are actively pursued by the in-house legal service.
59. The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk based on actual experience in terms of deposits and percentage of debt which has been written off as unrecoverable in the last three years in terms of debtors (total £0.000m).

	31-Mar-22 £'000	Written off in last 3 years £'000	Historical Default
Short Term deposits with WCC Customers	7,500 21	0 0	0.0%
Total	7,521	0	

60. Of the £0.021m invoiced to customers at 31st March 2022 the following table analyses the due dates.

	£'000
Not yet due	0
Less than 1 month overdue	0
1 to 2 months overdue	20
more than 2 months overdue	1
	21

Liquidity Risk

61. The Authority is able to access borrowings from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) so there is no significant risk that it will be unable to meet its commitments relating to financial liabilities. The risk is that the Authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Authority sets limits on the proportion of borrowings due to mature at intervals as shown below.

Period of Maturity	Upper Limit %	Lower Limit %
Under 12 months	25	0
12 months and within 24 months	25	0
24 months and within 5 years	50	0
5 years and within 10 years	75	0
10 years and above	95	25

62. This strategy allows the Authority time to restructure debt when interest rates are favourable. The strategy is to maintain sufficient cash balances to meet daily revenue requirements without recourse to short term borrowing other than in exceptional circumstances.

Market Risk

63. The Authority does not invest in equity shares and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in share prices.
64. The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from exchange rate movements.

65. Debtors

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Central Government Bodies	630	610
Other Local Authorities	305	624
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	2,234	3,464
Other entities and individuals	2,174	2,031
	5,343	6,729

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Cash held by the Authority	9	7
Bank Current Accounts	567	2,844
Short term deposits with WCC	10,000	7,500
	10,576	10,351

67. The only financial asset held by the Authority is the short term deposit via Worcestershire County Council, there are no other investments.

68. Creditors

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Central Government Bodies	664	496
Other Local Authorities	1,626	1,796
Other entities and individuals	2,309	1,799
	4,599	4,091

Pension Arrangements

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

70. The Authority participates in five schemes:

- The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FFPS) (the "1992 Scheme"). This is a statutory un-funded defined benefit final salary scheme and has been closed to new entrants since 6th April 2006.
- The 2006 Firefighters' Pension Scheme (NFPS) (the "2006 Scheme") – is open to all uniformed staff (except Fire Control) and is also a statutory un-funded defined benefit final salary scheme, with differing benefits.
- The 2015 Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FFCARE) – this is a career average scheme, and is available to operational firefighters appointed on or after 1st April 2015. Serving firefighters will also have been transferred into the scheme unless they have protected status under one of the existing schemes.

- The Firefighters' Compensation Scheme (FFCS) (the Injury Scheme) – another statutory un-funded defined benefit scheme covering existing and new injury pensions.
 - The four Firefighters' schemes are unfunded meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due. The arrangements are determined by the Home Office.
 - The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) – subject to qualifying criteria, open to staff not covered by the Firefighters' schemes. This scheme is administered by Worcestershire County Council and is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme. The Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.
 - The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS – Place Partnership Ltd) – The Fire Authority transferred all of its Property Section staff to Place Partnership Ltd, as part of the agreement between the partners of this company, the Fire Authority has guaranteed any pension fund liability will be met based on the proportion of staff transferred into the scheme. Prior to the transfer the liability relating to these staff was included in the Fire Authority liability. At the Balance Sheet date this liability was zero.
71. The retirement benefits are recognised in the Net Cost of Service when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax precept is based on the cash payable in the year, (as described in paragraph 73 below) so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).
72. Charges made to the Income and Expenditure Account for council tax precept purposes are as below:
- LGPS – the employer's contribution payable to the Pension Fund.
 - FFPS/NFPS – the notional employer's contribution payable into the Pension Account as explained in Paragraphs 33-34 on page 11 of the Narrative Report.
 - FFCS – the actual injury pensions and any RDS ill-health pensions payable.
73. Transactions made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) during the year are shown in the tables opposite:

	LGPS 2021/22 £'000	FFPS 2021/22 £'000	NFPS 2021/22 £'000	FF CARE 2021/22 £'000	FFCS 2021/22 £'000	TOTAL 2021/22 £'000
Income and Expenditure Account						
Net Cost of Services:						
Current Service Cost	1,650	140	120	7,520	180	9,610
Other Operating Expenditure comprising:						
Administration Expenses	16					16
Pensions Grant		(10,489)	(71)	4,933		(5,627)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:						
Net Interest Expense	397	6,220	510	700	340	8,167
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,063	(4,129)	559	13,153	520	12,166
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
Experience (gains)/losses	132	360	(310)	3,110	100	3,392
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(1,263)					(1,263)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising in financial assumptions	(1,018)	(3,370)	(390)	(710)	(160)	(5,648)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising in demographic assumptions	(373)					(373)
Business Combination Adjustment	241					241
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(218)	(7,139)	(141)	15,553	460	8,515

	LGPS 2021/22 £'000	FFPS 2021/22 £'000	NFPS 2021/22 £'000	FF CARE 2021/22 £'000	FFCS 2021/22 £'000	TOTAL 2021/22 £'000
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	(2,063)	4,129	(559)	(13,153)	(520)	(12,166)
D Reversal of remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	2,281	3,010	700	(2,400)	60	3,651
Actual Amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:						
Employer's contribution payable to scheme	1,238	201	155	3,174		4,768
Retirement Benefits payable to Pensioners					718	718
Net Charge to General Fund	1,238	201	155	3,174	718	5,486

	LGPS 2020/21 £'000	FFPS 2020/21 £'000	NFPS 2020/21 £'000	FF CARE 2020/21 £'000	FFCS 2020/21 £'000	TOTAL 2020/21 £'000
Income and Expenditure Account						
Net Cost of Services:						
Current Service Cost	1,334	510	230	6,990	180	9,244
Other Operating Expenditure comprising:						
Administration Expenses	17					17
Pensions Grant		(9,098)	157	3,912		(5,029)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:						
Net Interest Expense	371	6,530	540	640	400	8,481
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,722	(2,058)	927	11,542	580	12,713
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
Experience (gains)/losses	(856)	(4,040)	(2,320)	(7,430)	(1,810)	(16,456)
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(4,952)					(4,952)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising in financial assumptions	7,962	28,190	3,360	4,480	1,160	45,152
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,876	22,092	1,967	8,592	(70)	36,457

	LGPS 2020/21 £'000	FFPS 2020/21 £'000	NFPS 2020/21 £'000	FF CARE 2020/21 £'000	FFCS 2020/21 £'000	TOTAL 2020/21 £'000
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	(1,722)	2,058	(927)	(11,542)	(580)	(12,713)
Reversal of remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(2,155)	(24,150)	(1,040)	2,950	650	(23,745)
Actual Amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:						
Employer's contribution payable to scheme	1,010	387	176	3,007		4,580
Retirement Benefits payable to Pensioners					794	794
Net Charge to General Fund	1,010	387	176	3,007	794	5,374

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	Funded Liability LGPS 2021/21 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFPS 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liability NFPS 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFCARE 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFCS 2021/22 £'000	TOTAL 2021/22 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	51,154	309,146	25,235	42,380	16,837	444,752
Fair Value of Plan assets	(33,338)					(33,338)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	17,816	309,146	25,235	42,380	16,837	411,414

	Funded Liability LGPS 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFPS 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liability NFPS 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFCARE 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liability FFCS 2020/21 £'000	TOTAL 2020/21 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	49,782	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	438,895
Fair Value of Plan assets	(30,761)					(30,761)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	19,021	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	408,134

Assets and Liabilities in relation to post-employment benefits

74. Reconciliation of the present value of scheme liabilities:

	Funded Liabilities (LGPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (NFPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FF CARE) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFCS) 2021/22 £'000	TOTAL 2021/22 £'000
at 1 April	49,782	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	438,895
Current Service Cost	1,650	140	120	7,520	180	9,610
Past Service Cost						
Interest Cost	1,047	6,220	510	700	340	8,817
Employee Contributions	263					263
Remeasurement Gains and Losses						
Experience (Gains) and Losses	132	360	(310)	3,110	100	3,392
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(373)					(373)
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(1,018)	(3,370)	(390)	(710)	(160)	(5,648)
Business Combination Adjustment	241					241
Pensions Grant		(10,489)	(71)	4,933		(5,627)
Employer contributions firefighter scheme/benefits paid LGPS scheme	(570)	(201)	(155)	(3,174)	(718)	(4,818)
at 31 March	51,154	309,146	25,235	42,380	16,837	444,752

	Funded Liabilities (LGPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (NFPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FF CARE) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFCS) 2020/21 £'000	TOTAL 20/21 £'000
at 1 April	40,784	294,781	23,740	24,416	17,959	401,680
Current Service Cost	1,334	510	230	6,990	180	9,244
Past Service Cost						
Interest Cost	980	6,530	540	640	400	9,090
Employee Contributions	270					270
Remeasurement Gains and Losses						
Experience (Gains) and Losses	(856)	(4,040)	(2,320)	(7,430)	(1,810)	(16,456)
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions						
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	7,962	28,190	3,360	4,480	1,160	45,152
Pensions Grant		(9,098)	157	3,912	0	(5,029)
Employer contributions firefighter scheme/benefits paid LGPS scheme	(692)	(387)	(176)	(3,007)	(794)	(5,056)
at 31 March	49,782	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	438,895

75. Reconciliation of fair value of scheme assets:

	Funded Assets (LGPS) 2020/21 £'000	Funded Assets (LGPS) 2021/22 £'000
Fair value at 1 April	24,125	30,761
Interest Income	610	650
Remeasurement gain/loss		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	4,952	1,263
Other (administration expenses)	(17)	(16)
Employer Contributions	1,514	987
Employee Contributions	270	263
Benefits Paid	(693)	(570)
at 31 March	30,761	33,338

76. The expected rate of return on assets (LGPS only) is based on market expectations, at the beginning of the period, for investment returns over the life of the entire life of the related obligation. The assumption used is the average of the assumptions shown in table 88 appropriate to the individual asset classes weighted by the proportion of the assets in the particular asset class as shown in table 89. Note that rates quoted are gross of expenses. The actual return on schemes' assets in the year was £1.914m (2020/21 £5.306m).

77. The objective of the Local Government Pension scheme is to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Worcestershire County Council Pension Fund has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 25 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The triennial valuation was completed on 31st March 2019.

78. The Authority anticipates it will pay approximately £0.773m in contributions to the Local Government Pension scheme in 2022/23.
79. The Firefighter scheme employer contribution rates are set by the Home Office and the current rates are in place from April 2019 until March 2022.
80. Expected employers' contributions for the firefighters' pension schemes in the year to 31st March 2023 are approximately £3.548m.
81. No adjustment has been made to the expected employer contributions to allow for the implications of the appeal relating to McCloud/Sargeant which reviews the lawfulness of the transitional protection arrangements, as it is not possible to assess the impact at this time.
82. Reconciliation of Movements in Net Pensions Liability:

	Funded Liabilities (LGPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (NFPS) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FF CARE) 2021/22 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFCS) 2021/22 £'000	TOTAL 2021/22 £'000
at 1 April	19,021	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	408,134
Current Service Cost	1,650	140	120	7,520	180	9,610
Past Service Cost						
Employer Contributions	(987)	(201)	(155)	(3,174)	(718)	(5,235)
Pensions Grant		(10,489)	(71)	4,933	0	(5,627)
Administration Expenses	16					16
Interest on Liabilities	1,047	6,220	510	700	340	8,817
Interest on Assets	(650)					(650)
Net remeasurement gains and losses	(2,522)	(3,010)	(700)	2,400	(60)	(3,892)
Business Combination Changes	241					241
at 31 March	17,816	309,146	25,235	42,380	16,837	411,414

	Funded Liabilities (LGPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (NFPS) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FF CARE) 2020/21 £'000	Un-funded Liabilities (FFCS) 2020/21 £'000	TOTAL 2020/21 £'000
at 1 April	16,659	294,781	23,740	24,416	17,959	377,555
Current Service Cost	1,334	510	230	6,990	180	9,244
Past Service Cost						
Employer Contributions	(1,513)	(387)	(176)	(3,007)	(794)	(5,877)
Pensions Grant		(9,098)	157	3,912	0	(5,029)
Administration Expenses	17					17
Interest on Liabilities	980	6,530	540	640	400	9,090
Interest on Assets	(610)					(610)
Net remeasurement gains and losses	2,154	24,150	1,040	(2,950)	(650)	23,744
at 31 March	19,021	316,486	25,531	30,001	17,095	408,134

83. Scheme History

	31-Mar 2017 £'000	31-Mar 2018 £'000	31-Mar 2019 £'000	31-Mar 2020 £'000	31-Mar 2021 £'000	31-Mar 2022 £'000
Present value of liabilities:						
LGPS : Local Government Pension Scheme	34,802	34,990	39,313	40,785	49,782	51,154
FFPS : Firefighters' 1992 Scheme	296,194	299,345	319,232	294,781	316,486	309,146
NFPS : Firefighters' 2006 Scheme	21,616	22,638	25,688	23,741	25,531	25,235
FFCARE: Firefighters' 2015 Scheme	8,082	11,424	17,419	24,416	30,001	42,380
FFCS : Firefighters' Injury Scheme	16,457	18,447	19,384	17,958	17,095	16,837
	377,151	386,844	421,036	401,681	438,895	444,752
Fair value of assets in the LGPS	21,432	23,433	24,620	24,125	30,761	33,338
	21,432	23,433	24,620	24,125	30,761	33,338
Net Liabilities of the scheme:						
LGPS : Local Government Pension Scheme	13,370	11,557	14,693	16,660	19,021	17,816
FFPS : Firefighters' 1992 Scheme	296,194	299,345	319,232	294,781	316,486	309,146
NFPS : Firefighters' 2006 Scheme	21,616	22,638	25,688	23,741	25,531	25,235
FFCARE: Firefighters' 2015 Scheme	8,082	11,424	17,419	24,416	30,001	42,380
FFCS : Firefighters' Injury Scheme	16,457	18,447	19,384	17,958	17,095	16,837
Total	355,719	363,411	396,416	377,556	408,134	411,414

84. The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £411.414m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £365.878m.

85. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy:

- The deficit on the LGPS will be made good by contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.
- Finance is only required to be raised to cover Firefighters' pensions when the pension is actually paid.

Basis for Estimating Liabilities

86. Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

87. Estimates for the LGPS have been made by Mercer Limited (an independent firm of actuaries), and for the firefighters' schemes by GAD, the Government Actuary's Department.

88. The principal assumptions used by the Actuaries are shown overleaf:

	LGPS 2021/22	FFPS 2021/22	NFPS 2021/22	FFCARE 2021/22	FFCS 2021/22
Mortality assumptions:					
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners					
Male	22.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Female	25.0	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners					
Male	24.1	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Female	27.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Rate of inflation (CPI)	3.30%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Short term rate of increase in salaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term rate of increase in salaries	n/a	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.80%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of CARE revaluation	3.30%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
Rate of increase in pensions	3.40%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.80%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:					
take maximum cash	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
take 3/80ths cash	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	LGPS 2020/21	FFPS 2020/21	NFPS 2020/21	FFCARE 2020/21	FFCS 2020/21
Mortality assumptions:					
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners					
Male	22.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Female	25.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners					
Male	24.4	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1
Female	27.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.7%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
Short term rate of increase in salaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term rate of increase in salaries	n/a	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of CARE revaluation	2.7%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.80%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:					
take maximum cash	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
take 3/80ths cash	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

89. The Firefighters' schemes have no assets to cover their liabilities. The LGPS assets consist of the following categories by proportion of the total assets held – shown in the following table.

Asset Category	Sub Category	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22
Equities	UK Quoted	0.1%	0.1%
	Overseas Quoted	31.3%	24.5%
	UK Managed Funds	13.9%	13.8%
	UK Managed Funds – Overseas Equities)	39.5%	40.0%
	Overseas Managed Fund	0.1%	0.8%
Bonds	UK Corporate	0.0%	0.0%
	Overseas Corporate	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Bonds	0.1%	0.0%
	LGPS Central Global Pooled Funds	0.0%	1.4%
	UK Government Fixed	0.0%	1.6%
Property	Overseas Government	0.0%	0.0%
	European Property Funds	1.9%	0.0%
	UK Property Debt	0.4%	0.7%
	Overseas Property Debt	0.3%	0.5%
	UK Property Funds	2.0%	4.4%
Alternatives	Overseas REITs	0.1%	0.0%
	UK Infrastructure	3.9%	4.7%
	European Infrastructure	2.8%	3.1%
	US Infrastructure	2.1%	2.6%
	US Stock Options	0.3%	0.4%
Cash	Overseas Stock Options	0.1%	-0.2%
	Corporate Private Debt	1.1%	1.6%
	Cash Instruments	0.0%	0.0%
	Cash Accounts	0.0%	0.0%
	Net Current Assets	0.0%	0.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%

Injury Awards

90. The level of injury awards payable to eligible members is dependent on the salary, service and also degree of disablement of the member at the time the injury is incurred. Therefore, in line with IFRS Code of Practice, the assumption that such awards are “not usually subject to the same degree of uncertainty as the measurement of post-employment benefits” can be rebutted and injury awards are therefore accounted for, under IAS19, in the same manner as for the main pension scheme benefits.

Usable Reserves

91. Movements in the Authority’s usable reserves are summarised in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Notes and are described below:

	Note	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
General Fund	92	1,538	1,538
Earmarked Reserves	93-95	14,238	15,476
Unapplied Grants and Contributions	96	3	3
Capital Receipts Reserve	97	5,533	7,070
		21,312	24,087

92. General Fund Balance

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 01 April	1,538	1,538
Transfers from CIES	0	0
Balance at 31 March	1,538	1,538

Earmarked Reserves

93. Earmarked revenue reserves are held for a variety of purposes, and they were reviewed and consolidated at the Authority meeting in June 2022. The nature and value of these is outlined below:

- **C&C Reserve** – to fund the cyclical upgrade/replacement of the mobilising system. The current system was largely funded by specific government grant.
- **ICT Replacements Reserve** – to fund replacement of key ICT systems principally equipment, safety monitoring and tracking, Intel (Intelligence on Operational Risks) and station end equipment for alerting.
- **ESMCP Reserve** – to fund the as yet unknown, costs associated with the implementation of the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Project (ESMCP), the new national radio/communications system, as and when the significantly delayed project requires.
- **Organisational Excellence Reserve** – to embed National Operational Guidance (NOG), enhance Command Training and achieve statutory accreditation of the Fire Investigation function.
- **On Call Recruitment Reserve** – to provide an in-depth sustained and targeted approach to On-Call recruitment over the next four years.
- **RPE Reserve** – to fund the future costs of replacing Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE).
- **Broadway Reserve** – to fund the replacement of the Fire Station at Broadway.
- **Capital Projects Reserve** – to provide funds to complete the North Herefordshire Training Facility and continue to move training facilities from the cramped site at Droitwich.
- **Property Maintenance Reserve** – to be utilised in future years to ensure the completion of planned station maintenance.
- **Pension Tribunal Reserve** – to meet the potential costs of HMRC challenge relating to employment of Fire fighters on the retained fire fighter duty system who had retired from whole time posts before reaching the age of 55.
- **Development Reserve** – to provide funding for capacity building or “invest to save” type initiatives to prepare for future grant reductions.
- **Sustainability Reserve** – for targeted actions with the Environmental Sustainability Plan
- **Fire Prevention Reserve** – monies set aside for targeted increases in prevention activities.
- **Pensions Reserve** – to meet the potential back cost of any matters arising from pensions including grant given at the end of 2020/21 for 2021/22 administration costs.
- **Protection Grants Reserve** – specific government grant to improve protection arrangements, being used over next two years to embed and extend capabilities.
- **Equipment Reserve** – to fund additional equipment required within the service, when it falls due, (including the remaining costs of mobile data terminals and fire-ground radios) as well as allowing investment in new equipment on an “invest to save” basis.

- **Safety Initiatives Reserve** – monies set aside for targeted increases in protection activities.
- **Budget Reduction Reserve** – this reserve is held as part of the MTFP in response to the extreme uncertainty about future funding. It can meet short term costs as necessary or be released for future investment if future funding becomes sustainable.
- **Budget Reduction (Covid) Reserve** – as above, but specifically showing monies received as special Covid grants being used to offset loss of tax income in the next few years.
- **Tax Income Grant Reserve** – Government grant to support tax losses over next three years (and included in the Medium Term Financial Plan).
- **Operational Activity Reserve** – to fund exceptional activity costs arising from spate conditions e.g. prolonged fires in the Malvern Hills or flooding.
- **Insurance Reserve** – this reserve is created to fund the excess on any long-tail claims.

94. A summary of movements is shown below.

	Balance At 31-Mar-21 £'000	Transfer from/to General Fund £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-22 £'000
Future Expenditure Reserves			
C&C Reserve	1,527		1,527
ICT Replacements Reserve	1,200	115	1,315
ESMCP Reserve	1,099	(67)	1,032
Organisational Excellence Reserve	1,040	(132)	908
On Call Recruitment Reserve	1,000	(5)	995
RPE Reserve	1,000		1,000
Broadway Reserve	981	(39)	942
Capital Projects Reserve	900	1,575	2,475
Property Maintenance Reserve	812	(278)	534
Pensions Tribunal Reserve	400		400
Development Reserve	310		310
Sustainability Reserve	310		310
Fire Prevention Reserve	230		230
Pensions Reserve	216	44	260
Protection Grants Reserve	201	48	249
Equipment Reserve	190		190
Safety Initiatives Reserve	110	28	138
	11,526	1,289	12,815
Budget Reduction Reserves			
Budget Reduction Reserve	1,234		1,234
Budget Reduction (Covid) Reserve	602		602
Tax Income Guarantee Grant Reserve	146	(51)	95
	1,982	(51)	1,931
Other Specific Reserves			
Operational Activity Reserve	600		600
Insurance Reserve	130		130
	730	0	730
	14,238	1,238	15,476

95. The comparative movements for 2020/21 are summarised below:

	Balance At 31-Mar-20 £'000	2020/21 Reclassif -ications £'000	Transfer from/to General Fund £'000	Fire Authority Realloc £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-21 £'000
Future Expenditure Reserves					
C&C Reserve	1,267		(40)	300	1,527
ICT Replacements Reserve	0			1,200	1,200
ESMCP Reserve	1,599			(500)	1,099
Organisational Excellence Reserve	0			1,040	1,040
On Call Recruitment Reserve	0			1,000	1,000
RPE Reserve	1,000				1,000
Broadway Reserve	1,000		(19)		981
Capital Projects Reserve	0			900	900
Property Maintenance Reserve	660		(98)	250	812
Pensions Tribunal Reserve	400				400
Development Reserve	0	237	(48)	121	310
Sustainability Reserve	0		310		310
Fire Prevention Reserve	0	242	(12)		230
Pensions Reserve	0	162	54		216
Protection Grants Reserve	0		201		201
Equipment Reserve	191		(1)		190
Safety Initiatives Reserve	0	158	(48)		110
Pay Award Reserve	837			(837)	0
Fire Alliance Reserve	188		(67)	(121)	0
DCP Change Reserve	164		(164)		0
	7,306	799	68	3,353	11,526
Budget Reduction Reserves					
Budget Reduction Reserve	3,582		1,005	(3,353)	1,234
Budget Reduction (Covid) Reserve	0		602		602
Tax Income Guarantee Grant Reserve	0		146		146
	3,582	0	1,753	(3,353)	1,982
Other Specific Reserves					
Operational Activity Reserve	600				600
Insurance Reserve	130				130
Pensions Reserve	162	(162)			0
Development Reserve	237	(237)			0
Safety Initiatives Reserve	400	(400)			0
	1,529	(799)	0	0	730
	12,417	0	1,821	0	14,238

96. Unapplied Grant and Contributions

	Hereford Hub Contribution £'000	West Mercia Police Contribution £'000	Shropshire Fire & Rescue Contribution £'000	TOTAL £'000
Balance at 31 March 2020	(3)	0	0	3
Used to Finance Capital Expenditure in 2020/21	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2021	(3)	0	0	3
Grants and Contributions Received in Year	0	373	23	396
Used to Finance Capital Expenditure in 2021/22	0	(373)	(23)	(396)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(3)	0	0	3

97. Capital Receipts

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 01 April	0	(5,533)
Net Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	(5,533)	(1,602)
Used to Finance Capital Expenditure	0	65
Balance at 31 March	(5,533)	(7,070)

98. Unusable Reserves

	Note	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	99-100	6,542	5,840
Capital Adjustment Account	101-104	18,226	16,386
Pensions Reserve	105-106	(408,638)	(411,666)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	107	(1,401)	(362)
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	108	(267)	(163)
		(385,538)	(389,965)

Revaluation Reserve

99. 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:

- revalued 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.

100. The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1st 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.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	10,604	6,542
Upward revaluation of assets	982	1,770
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,901)	(1,715)
Reverse charge to Provision of Service where Revaluation Reserve in place		(26)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,685	6,571
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(143)	(75)
Accumulated gains on assets sold	0	(656)
Accumulated gains on assets derecognised		
Amounts written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		
Balance at 31 March	6,542	5,840

Capital Adjustment Account

101. The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.
102. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised as Donated Assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority.
103. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.
104. The table below provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	26,443	18,226
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets Revaluation gains/(losses) on Property, Plant and Equipment Amortisation of intangible assets Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 	(2,485) (2,460) (106) (5,443)	(2,222) (198) (106) (2,149)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusting amounts written out to the Revaluation Reserve - difference in depreciation on historical & current cost basis - accumulated gains on assets sold 	15,949 143	13,551 75 656
Capital financing applied in the year:	16,092	14,282
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital Expenditure Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance. Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance 	1,697 437	65 396 1,605 38
Balance at 31 March	18,226	16,386

Pensions Reserve

105. 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.
106. The Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing for 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.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	377,556	408,638
Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets & liabilities	23,745	(3,892)
Business Combinations Adjustment		241
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services the CIES	12,713	12,166
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(5,376)	(5,487)
Balance at 31 March	408,638	411,666

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

107. 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 rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	611	(1,401)
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements:		
Council Tax	(483)	447
Non-Domestic Rates	(1,529)	592
Balance at 31 March	(1,401)	(362)

Accumulated Absences Account

108. The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(232)	(267)
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory provisions	(35)	104
Balance at 31 March	(267)	(163)

Lease Income Adjustment Account

109. The Lease Income Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of lease income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from lessors compared with the statutory accounting arrangements.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	422	0
Amount by which lease income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from lease income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements:	(422)	0
Balance at 31 March	0	0

Provision - NNDR Appeals Provision

110. This is a provision to reflect the authority's share of the appeals made by NNDR payers at billing authorities.

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1 April	181	352
Transfer from CIES	171	(154)
	352	198

Contingent Liabilities

McCloud/Sergeant

111. The Authority is aware of the recent lodging of the "injury to feelings" claim concerning the transitional arrangements that were put in place when the 2015 Firefighters' Pension Scheme came into effect on 1st April 2015. There is currently no date set aside for the case to be heard by the courts, but if the claim is successful it is possible that the Authority may incur a financial impact. At this stage the value and quantum of any impact is unknown.

Protected Pension Age of Fire-fighters

112. The Authority and HMRC have different views on the interpretation of the rules regarding Protected Pension Age of fire-fighters who retired from their whole-time role whilst continuing in an On-Call (RDS) capacity. This is currently part of a long-running national issue and may involve the Authority in an HMRC Tribunal. If the HMRC view prevails the Authority may face a potential liability. Although the risk is covered by an earmarked reserve, estimated at £400k the Authority's view is that it will have no liability.

Fire-fighters Pension Scheme: Immediate Detriment (McCloud/Sargeant)

113. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 ('the 2015 Scheme') was introduced on 1st April 2015, and the regulations for the implementation of the 2015 Scheme included transitional arrangements that gave tapered protection for those employees who were closer to normal retirement age.

114. In December 2018, in the case of *McCloud/Sargeant*, the Court of Appeal ruled that the transitional arrangements (not the 2015 Scheme itself) amounted to age discrimination against younger members of the pension schemes who were not given the same protections.
115. The Court of Appeal referred the case back to the Employment Tribunal (ET) to decide on the appropriate remedies. In December 2019 the ET made an interim declaration that claimants in the proceedings should be treated as though they were full protection members of the 1992 Scheme. At the same time, the LGA issued guidance to FRAs that:
- the ruling applied only to the actual claimants in the proceedings
 - they had asked the Home Office to quickly issue guidance on implementation (e.g. applicable contribution rates to be used)
 - pending that guidance, FRAs should take no immediate steps with regard to implementation
 - whilst the order did not cover non-claimants discussions were taking place on how to provide a remedy for non-claimants
 - subsequent hearings would deal with claims for 'injury to feelings' and other heads of financial loss (the injury to feelings claims are now listed for hearing in October 2022).
116. Following a period of consultation the Government announced in February 2021 they would introduce legislation for all public sector pension scheme members to be given the choice of having their service during the 'remedy period' (1st April 2015 – 31st March 2022) calculated either under the new [2015] pension schemes or the relevant legacy scheme, whichever they prefer (and subject to paying any additional contributions under the legacy scheme) and that this would be implemented by October 2023.
117. Parliament has now laid the foundations for that change in the Public Sector Pensions and Judicial Office Holders Act 2022 but the relevant provisions will not come into force until the necessary amendments to regulations are made, which are expected in October 2023.
118. The Home Office issued 'informal guidance' to FRAs in August 2020 (updated June 2021) regarding payment of pension benefits under the legacy schemes even though the remedying legislation was not yet in force. However, there were concerns about:
- the status and validity of the Home Office's informal guidance;
 - how to implement the guidance in practice - some of the calculations that would be needed were dependent upon decisions that HM Treasury had not yet made;
 - the risk of FRAs adopting very different approaches to the calculations; and
 - the risk that the approach adopted might not accord with the eventual remedying legislation
119. Consequently, many FRAs were reluctant to follow the Home Office guidance on immediate detriment. In response to three test cases brought by the FBU, the LGA and FBU agreed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2021 with an agreed framework for implementing immediate detriment which all FRAs were recommended to adopt. This covered both:
- forthcoming retirements (Cat.1 cases); and
 - people who had already retired (Cat.2 cases) (who had been outside the scope of the Home Office guidance)

120. In October 2021, the Authority commenced processing immediate detriment cases in accordance with the Framework, but only one (cat.1) case has actually been paid.
121. In November 2021, HM Treasury published advice strongly advising FRAs not to implement immediate detriment ahead of the remedying legislation. At the same time, the Home Office withdrew their immediate detriment guidance and stated that the Government would not provide any funding if FRAs chose to process immediate detriment claims ahead of the remedying legislation. The HM Treasury advice has since been further explained in a letter to the Firefighters Pension Scheme Advisory Board.
122. In February 2022, in light of the HM Treasury advice and withdrawal of the Home Office guidance, the Authority decided to pause processing further immediate detriment cases.
123. The outstanding issues are not about whether firefighters are ultimately entitled to have benefits calculated under the legacy pension schemes – that has been settled and is accepted. Nor is it about *the principle* of FRAs giving effect to the Courts’ rulings and implementing immediate detriment as soon as possible. The issues are about the consequences, in particular the tax consequences, of implementing the ET declaration ahead of the amending legislation being in force and the risks in so doing.
124. In its November 2021 advice, HM Treasury make clear that if FRAs process claims ahead of the remedying legislation then they have to operate within existing tax legislation and which may generate unwelcome tax outcomes.
125. The main areas of risk are around:
- Potential liability to repay pension tax relief on previous contributions paid into the 2015 scheme
 - whether contributions (including arrears of contributions) into the legacy scheme will benefit from pension tax relief
 - unauthorised payment charges (for Category 2 cases who retired more than 12 months ago)
 - whether refunds of 2015 Scheme contributions (or re-allocation of those contributions to the 1992 scheme) are a cost on the pension fund or will have to be borne by the FRA revenue account
126. If the Authority were to implement immediate detriment for all affected scheme members, then the potential costs are estimated as below

2015 Scheme contributions not tax deductible	£0.340m
1992 Scheme contributions not tax deductible	£0.370m
2015 Scheme refunds if not chargeable to the pension fund	£1.700m
Total	£2.410m

127. It must be emphasised however that these are just the costs areas that have specifically been recognised – the HM Treasury guidance of November 2021 warned that there may be other costs and consequences that have not yet been identified.
128. Work is ongoing between the LGA and FBU discussing potential revisions to the framework in light of the HM Treasury advice but at the time of writing this report, there is still no conclusion to that work.

129. Some of those costs may not arise once the remedying legislation is in place and hopefully any that remain will be covered by the LGA New Burdens funding claim

Specific Government Grants

130. The following grants are included as income within the CIES on page 25

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Fire Revenue Grant - New Dimensions/Firelink	1,028	980
MORSE Funding – PCC	47	77
Belwyn Grant	33	0
Low Carbon Skills Fund – Salix	12	0
Building Risk Review Grant	60	0
Protection Uplift Grant	134	193
Grenfell Infrastructure Grant	48	0
Redmond Review	0	13
	1,362	1,263

Cashflow Statement – Operating Activities

131. The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Depreciation	(2,485)	(2,222)
Downward revaluations	(2,676)	(198)
Amortisations	(106)	(106)
Increase/decrease in creditors	203	699
Increase/decrease in debtors	(1,065)	992
Increase/decrease in inventories	(35)	(11)
Movement in pensions liability	(6,835)	(6,930)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold or derecognised	(5,443)	(2,149)
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(170)	154
	(18,612)	(9,771)

132. The net surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Proceeds of sales of Property, Plant & Equipment – Capital Receipts	4,983	1,581
	4,983	1,581

133. The cashflows for operating activities include the following items:

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Interest Paid	(562)	(497)
Interest Received	35	7
	(527)	(490)

134. Cashflow Statement – Investing Activities

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	1,102	2,938
Proceeds of sales of Property Plant & Equipment - Capital Receipts	(4,983)	(1,581)
	(3,881)	1,357

135. Cashflow Statement – Financing Activities

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Long Term Loans Raised		
Long Term Loans Repaid	1,500	1,726
	1,500	1,726

Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

136. The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made based on past experience, current trends and other relevant factors. As some balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.
137. The items in the balance sheet at 31st March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are set out below. The list does not include items which are carried at fair value based on recently observed market prices, such as land and buildings, for which the Authority relies on independent advice from specialist valuers.

Pensions Liability

138. The Actuaries have provided an assessment of the effect of changes in the assumptions used in estimating the pension and assets included in the Accounts according to the requirements of IAS19.
- There are a range of actuarial assumptions which is acceptable under IAS19, particularly in respect of expected salary increases and demographic factors. The assumptions made are the responsibility of the Authority, after taking the advice of the Actuaries. There are risks and uncertainties associated with whatever assumptions are adopted, as the assumptions are effectively projections of future investment returns and demographic experience many years into the future. Inevitably this involves a great deal of uncertainty about what constitutes a “best estimate” under IAS19. The Actuaries interpret this as meaning that the proposed assumptions are neutral, i.e. there is an equal chance of actual experience being better or worse than the assumptions.
 - The assumptions used are largely prescribed and reflect market conditions at 31st March 2021. Changes in market conditions can have a significant effect on the value of liabilities reported. For example, a reduction in the net discount rate will increase the assessed value of liabilities as a higher value is placed on benefits paid in the future. The effect of changes in financial assumptions made by the relevant Actuary is shown in the table.

- With regard to the LGPS, it is also relevant to note that IAS19 requires the discount to be set with reference to the yields on high quality corporate bonds irrespective of the actual investment strategy of the Fund. Therefore the balance sheet position may change significantly due to relative changes in the equity and AA corporate bond markets at the reporting date.

139. Approximate increase in Net Liability

Change in financial assumptions 2021/22: 1992 Firefighters' Scheme		
	£'000	%
0.5% Decrease in rate of discounting scheme liabilities	-25,000	-8.0%
0.5% Increase in rate of salaries	2,000	0.5%
0.5% increase in rate of pensions/deferred revaluation	23,000	7.5%
Life Expectancy: each pensioner subject to longevity of an individual 1 further year younger than assumed	11,000	3.5%

Change in financial assumptions 2021/22: 2006 Firefighters' Schemes		
	£'000	%
0.5% Decrease in rate of discounting scheme liabilities	-4,000	-14.0%
0.5% Increase in rate of salaries	1,000	4.0%
0.5% increase in rate of pensions/deferred revaluation	2,000	11.0%
Life Expectancy: each pensioner subject to longevity of an individual 1 further year younger than assumed	1,000	3.5%

Change in financial assumptions 2021/22: 2015 Firefighters' Schemes		
	£'000	%
0.5% Decrease in rate of discounting scheme liabilities	-6,000	-14.5%
0.5% Increase in rate of salaries	2,000	5.0%
0.5% increase in rate of pensions/deferred revaluation	5,000	10.5%
Life Expectancy: each pensioner subject to longevity of an individual 1 further year younger than assumed	1,000	3.0%

Change in financial assumptions 2021/22: LGPS		
	£'000	%
0.1% Increase in real discount rate	(968)	(5.4%)
0.1% Increase in rate of increase in salaries	108	0.6%
1 Year Increase in Member Life Expectancy	1,496	8.3%

Property, Plant and Equipment

140. 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.
141. If the useful life of an asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by approximately £15,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
142. The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on 11th March 2020, has and continues to impact many

aspects of daily life and the global economy – with some real estate markets having experienced lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. Travel, movement of resources and operational restrictions have been implemented by many countries. In some cases, “lockdowns” have been applied to varying degrees and to reflect further waves of COVID-19; although these may imply a new stage of the crisis, they are not unprecedented in the same way as the initial impact. The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally.

143. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date (31st March 2022), property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence, returning to levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. Accordingly, and for the avoidance of doubt, our valuation is not reported as being subject to ‘material valuation uncertainty’ as defined by VPS3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards.
144. The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on 11th March 2020 meant that as at 31st March 2020, the valuer was faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances upon which to base a judgement. Valuations at this date were reported on the basis of “material valuation uncertainty” as per VPS3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Red Book Global.

However, as at 31st March 2021 – the valuation date – the Authority’s valuer advised that as “property markets are largely functioning again with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence returning to levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value”, the valuations reported as at 31st March 2021 are not reported as “subject to material valuation uncertainty

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

145. In applying the accounting policies set out in the Accounts, 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:

Government Funding

146. There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be significantly impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Property Value

147. In order to satisfy The Code of Practice, which explicitly states that revaluations must be ‘sufficiently regular to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from the current value at the end of the reporting period’, all land and buildings have undergone a valuation assessment on 31st March 2022. All the stations are classed as a specialised building using the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method

Firefighters' Pension Schemes

148. The final remedy will apply to those members that were in active service on or prior to 31st March 2012 and on or after 1st April 2015. At retirement, these members will be given a choice in which scheme they wish to accrue benefits over the remedy period, 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2022. To make that choice all members will be automatically defaulted to the legacy scheme during the remedy period and the reformed scheme benefits kept as an underpin. From 1st April 2022, everyone is assumed to accrue benefits in the CARE scheme.
149. Given the uncertainty of how members' benefits will accrue over the remedy period, due to future salary increases, preferences for early/late retirement over more pension, we have made assumptions in order to determine which scheme the member will choose to accrue benefits in at retirement.
150. We calculated the estimated present value of the benefits that would accrue over the remedy period under each member's legacy and the CARE scheme and determined that the member would choose the scheme that had the highest present value. Where retirement dates differed we applied early retirement factors to the CARE benefits to bring in line with the assumed retirement age of the legacy scheme. Where the member's legacy scheme retirement age is lower than 55 we have assumed that the member would remain in their legacy scheme. The effect of this adjustment to the McCloud allowance is a very slight reduction to the overall liability.

LGPS

151. The Scheme Advisory Board, with consent of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), commissioned GAD to report on the possible impact of the McCloud/Sargeant judgement on LGPS liabilities, and in particular, those liabilities to be included in local authorities' accounts as at 31st March 2019. This followed an April 2019 CIPFA briefing note which said that local authorities should consider the materiality of the impact. This analysis was to be carried out on a "worst-case" basis, (i.e. what potential remedy would incur the highest increase in costs/liabilities). The results of this analysis are set out in GAD's report dated 10th June 2019.
152. Although GAD were asked to carry out their analysis on a "worst-case" basis, there are a number of other potential outcomes to the case which would potentially inflict less cost to the Employer. For example, the solution proposed by the Government would only apply the underpin to all members who were active on 31st March 2012. This would have less impact than GAD's scenario (which also includes any new joiners from 1st April 2012).
153. IAS19/FRS102 requires us to place a best estimate value on liabilities and costs. Consistent with the approach we adopted for the McCloud impact estimates made last year, we will adjust GAD's estimate to include only members that were active on 31st March 2012. This is in line with that proposed in the Government's consultation.

Kings Court EMC Ltd

154. The Authority is a member of Kings Court EMC Ltd, which manages ground maintenance on the common areas of the office site, at Kings Court, Charles Hastings Way, Worcester, which was owned by the Fire Authority to realise rental income, until its sale on the 9th April 2020. The company is one that

is limited by guarantee, for which the maximum liability to the Authority is £1. The Authority had appointed the Director of Finance (Treasurer) as its (unpaid) director. Following the sale of Kings Court the managers of Kings Court EMC Ltd were asked (and reminded twice) to notify Companies House that the directorship has now ceased. .

LGPS Pension Liability Prepayment

155. As part of the triennial revaluation of the Worcestershire Pension Fund (LGPS), the Fire Authority has a liability to make lump sum contributions to the previous deficit relating to prior years in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 totalling £801k. In April 2020 the Authority paid the 2020/21 liability and prepaid the liability for 2021/22 and 2022/23 to secure a discount of £47.1k in the total liability.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Firefighters' Pension fund

1. Since 2006/07 Firefighters' pensions are paid out of a separate account into which the employee's contributions and an employer's contribution are paid. Any deficit on this account is made up by direct government grant.
2. A detailed explanation of the schemes can be found on pages 49-50, but although they are all statutory, national un-funded defined benefit schemes, they are administered locally by each Authority.
3. The financial arrangements for the schemes were established under the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2006.
4. The employer's contribution is borne by the General Fund for Council Tax Precept setting purposes.
5. Employees' and employers' contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by Home Office and subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department.
6. In accordance with the requirements of IAS19 the employer's contribution is replaced by the current service cost of pensions in the CIES, and reversed out again in the MiRS.
7. Although the scheme remains an un-funded one, Government has determined that this account is deemed a Pension Fund separate from the income and expenditure account and is thus reported on separately. As an un-funded scheme there are no assets and the difference between income and expenditure is met by the direct government grant.
8. The accounts are prepared in accordance with the same Code of Practice and accounting policies as outlined in the Statement of Accounting Policies set out on pages 15-24.
9. Any Government grant payable is paid in two instalments, 80% of the estimated annual amount at the start of the year, and the actual balance paid following completion of the accounts for the year.
10. The following Statement shows the income and expenditure for the year. It does not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the year end. These are calculated in accordance with IAS 19 and are included in the Balance Sheet on page 29 and detailed in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements on pages 49-58.

Firefighters' Pension Fund Account

	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Contributions receivable		
Fire & Rescue Authority		
Contributions in relation to pensionable pay	(3,488)	(3,445)
Other	(85)	(85)
Firefighters' Contributions	(1,543)	(1,527)
	(5,116)	(5,057)
Transfers in from other schemes	0	(586)
Benefits Payable		
Pensions	8,701	8,539
Commutations & lump sum retirement benefits	1,258	2,451
Payments to and on account of leavers		
Transfers out to other schemes	185	280
Net amount payable for the year	5,028	5,627
Top-up grant payable by government	(5,028)	(5,627)
	0	0

Firefighters' Pension Fund Statement of Net Assets

The following balances are held in relation to the Pensions Fund.

	31-Mar-21 £'000	31-Mar-22 £'000
Current Assets		
Debtors		
Employer Contributions Due	65	66
Employee Contributions Due	32	32
Top Up receivable from the government	1,465	2,673
Prepayments		
Pensions paid in advance	672	693
Creditors		
Amounts due to General Fund	(2,234)	(3,464)
	0	0

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2021/22

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 The Fire Authority (the Authority) has a statutory responsibility to ensure that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. To do this the Authority must ensure that proper arrangements exist for the governance of its affairs. This includes maintaining a sound system of internal control and ensuring that robust arrangements for the management of risk are in place.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 2.1 Governance is about how the Authority ensures that it is doing the right thing, in the right way for the right people in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner. It comprises the systems and processes, cultures and values, by which the Authority is directed and controlled and through which it accounts to and engages with its communities.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level (rather than to eliminate all risk). The Authority maintains a sound system to protect against risks and mitigate their impact. The systems are regularly reviewed and updated.

3. Key Elements of the Governance Framework and Internal Control System

- 3.1 The Authority has adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which sets out how the Authority promotes good governance. A copy of the code is available at hwfire.cmis.uk.com/hwfire/Documents/DocumentLibrary.aspx or may be obtained from Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority Headquarters, Hindlip Park, Worcester, WR3 8SP.
- 3.2 The Authority has the following protocols and processes in place which demonstrate the core principles as required by the CIPFA/SOLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016:

Core Principle A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law is demonstrated through:

- **Members' Code of Conduct and Registers of Interests** – a local Code of Conduct for all Members is in place and a Register of Financial Interests for each Member is published on the Authority's website.
- **Ethical Framework** - reflects the Authority's commitment to always operating fairly and ensuring dignity and respect in the workplace and in the communities we serve, in an environment which values individual contributions and work towards the elimination of unlawful discrimination.
- **Core Code of Ethics for Fire & Rescue Services** – the Authority has committed to implementing the Core Code of Ethics for Fire and Rescue Services in England, which was developed in partnership by the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC), the Local Government Association and the Association of Police Crime Commissioners
- **Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Plan** – sets out the Authority's commitment to our equality objectives by being an inclusive organisation which recognises and diverse backgrounds, beliefs and needs of our staff and the communities we serve. There is an Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Officer in post and three Fire Authority Members are appointed as Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Champions

- **Code of Conduct for Staff and Register of Staff Interests** - requires employees to perform their duties with honesty, integrity, impartiality and objectivity.
- **Whistleblowing Policy** - in place for receiving and investigating complaints from staff and/or contractors.
- **Complaints Systems** - in place for receiving and investigating complaints from the public. A procedure is also in place for complaints relating to alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct by Members.
- **Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy** – the Authority has a zero tolerance approach to fraud, bribery and corruption, whether it is attempted from inside or outside the organisation.
- **Monitoring Officer** - provides advice on the scope of the powers and responsibilities of the Authority. The Monitoring Officer has a statutory duty to ensure lawfulness and fairness of decision making and also to receive allegations of breaches of the Code of Conduct by Authority Members. The Head of Legal Services acts as the Authority's Monitoring Officer and is governed by the professional standards set by the Solicitors' Regulation Authority.

Core Principle B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement demonstrated through:

- **Public Participation at Authority meetings** – members of the public can raise any topic at full Authority meetings as long as it is relevant to the duties and power of the Fire Authority. In the case of meetings that were held virtually during the Covid-19 pandemic, these were streamed live on Youtube.
- **Public Consultation** - public consultation on the draft Community Risk Management Plan 2021-25 took place between 6 July 2020 and 25 September 2020. This included public focus groups and an on-line questionnaire sent to key stakeholders, including councillors, parish and town councils, libraries, housing associations and trusts, voluntary organisations, faith and community groups, as well as other fire and rescue services, emergency services and representative bodies.
- **Internal engagement** – the Authority is committed to ensuring effective engagement with its staff. In addition to consultation and negotiation with recognised trade union bodies, for example via the Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), staff groups such as women@hwfire provide forums for engagement with staff. The Authority has also appointed an Employee Engagement and Wellbeing Officer
- **Active engagement with partners** – the Authority is represented on Local Strategic Partnerships, the Safer Roads Partnership and local Community Safety Partnerships. The Authority has also worked closely with West Mercia Police with regards to sharing buildings and assets and has set up a strategic alliance with Shropshire Fire and Rescue Service with a Strategic Alliance Plan 2018-2022 in place.

Core Principle C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits demonstrated through:

- **Fire Authority Annual Report 2021/22** (Corporate Plan) - incorporates the future outlook and objectives for the year.
- **Community Risk Management Plan 2021-2025 (CRMP)** – sets out how we will deliver sustainable services for our communities.
- **Core Strategies** - the Service has published core strategies for Prevention, Protection and Response showing how the commitments in the CRMP will be delivered

- **Strategic Projects Programme** – a programme of major projects identified as being critical to the success of the organisation because they ensure its on-going resilience in the coming years. The projects in the programme include new fire stations, the roll out of vital new technology upgrades as part of national projects, and pivotal work with local partner organisations.
- **Fleet Strategy 2016-2021** – provides a structured approach to vehicle management that ensures the Authority continues to provide and maintain an effective fleet of vehicles to ensure that staff can undertake their jobs effectively.
- **Property Strategy 2018-2023** – to ensure premises are sustainable, safe and meet operational need
- **ICT Strategy 2017-2020** - provides a comprehensive picture of how the Authority will use ICT to support the services it provides
- **Environmental Sustainability Plan 2021-2025** – sets out how we will continue to improve the ways in which we use our resources to ensure the least harm to our environment

Core Principle D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes demonstrated through:

- **Performance Management Framework** – a comprehensive set of key performance indicators measures the quality of service for users. Performance is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Authority's Policy & Resources Committee and Senior Management Board to ensure that services are delivered in accordance with the Authority's objectives and best use of resources.
- **Medium Term Financial Plan** - sets out the resources needed to deliver services.
- **Strategic Risk Register** - identifies controls to mitigate inherent identified risks and is monitored on an on-going basis with exception reporting to the Senior Management Board and to the Audit & Standards Committee.
- **Departmental Risk Registers** - reviewed by managers on a quarterly basis.

Core Principle E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it demonstrated through:

- **Constitution** - defines the roles and responsibilities of the Authority, Committees, Members and Officers and the protocols to be followed.
- **Fire Authority Members** – all new Members are provided with an induction and information is available for all Members to further develop fire-specific knowledge during their tenure.
- **Senior Management Board (SMB)** – involves all Principal Officers and Assistant Directors in supporting the Chief Fire Officer to lead the Service.
- **People Strategy 2020 - 2022** - sets out how the Authority is supporting its workforce to become more resilient and diverse, to develop their skills and maximise their wellbeing at work.
- **Staff Development Process** – Individual Appraisals are in place for all staff to enable personal objectives to be set which contribute to the overall aims of the Authority. Competency training records and a course management system are also in place.

Core Principle F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management demonstrated through:

- **Audit & Standards Committee** - reviews arrangements for identifying and managing the Authority's business risks and the approval of policies in respect of the Authority's governance framework.
- **Chief Financial Officer (Treasurer)** - ensures the sound administration of the financial affairs of the Authority, as required by the statutory duties associated with s.151 of the Local Government Act 1972, the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The Chief Financial Officer is also governed by professional standards set by CIPFA.
- **Risk Management Strategy** - ensures that the Authority identifies strategic risks and applies the most cost effective control mechanisms to manage those risks.
- **Business Continuity Plans** – these plans have been implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure the delivery of core functions.

Core Principle G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability demonstrated through:

- **Transparency Information** - published on the website in accordance with the Local Government Transparency Code to **promote openness and accountability through reporting on local decision making, public spending and democratic processes.**
- **Agendas, minutes and decisions** – published on the website and includes the rationale and considerations on which decisions are based.
- **Internal Auditors** - Worcestershire Internal Audit Shared Service Audit Team provides the internal audit function for the Authority and reports quarterly to the Audit & Standards Committee.
- **External Auditors** - Grant Thornton UK LLP provides the external audit services to the Authority and reports regularly to the Audit & Standards Committee.
- **Annual Assurance Statement** - provides staff, partners and local communities with an assurance that the Authority is doing everything it can to keep them safe and that it is providing value for money.
- **Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services** – provides an additional external perspective on the effectiveness and efficiency of services provided.

4. Review of Effectiveness

- 4.1 The Authority has prepared the Annual Governance Statement in accordance with the "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016" published by CIPFA/SOLACE. As part of the process the Audit & Standards Committee will consider the self-assessment review of its corporate governance arrangements against the CIPFA/SOLACE framework to ensure that the Authority's governance arrangements are working correctly and are relevant to the current environment.
- 4.2 The Authority is satisfied that its financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement of the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. In addition, the key financial systems are continually reviewed by the Internal Auditor. There were no major weaknesses identified in the 2021/22 financial year.

4.3 The continued uncertainty during 2021/22 over the delayed Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) along with the impact of Covid-19 required some re-allocation of revenue budget to support core business activity. Budget Monitoring reports have been presented to the Policy and Resources Committee and have shown that the Authority's finances continue to be well controlled.

5. Significant Governance Issues

5.1 Based on the information provided above there are no significant governance issues identified at this time. We are satisfied that the need for improvements will be addressed and we will thereafter monitor the implementation and operation of any agreed recommendations as part of our next annual review.

[Signed on original]

[Signed on original]

Jon Pryce
Chief Fire Officer/Chief Executive

Cllr Kit Taylor
Chairman of the Fire Authority

Date: 20th April 2022

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accrual

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

Capital Adjustment Account

Provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under IFRS and are financed through capital controls system.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of non current assets such as land, building, vehicles and equipment, which are of long term value, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of existing assets.

Capital Receipts

Money received from the sale of capital assets such as vehicles, which may be used to repay outstanding debt or finance new assets.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Capital Financing Requirement

This measures the underlying need to borrow to finance capital expenditure.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

Provides a mechanism for recognising the Fire Authority's share of the Collection Fund surplus/deficits at the end of the year.

Council Tax

The means of raising money locally which pays for Fire Authority services. This is a property based tax where the amount levied is dependent on the valuation of each dwelling.

Creditors

Amount owed by an organisation for work done, goods received or services rendered to the organisation within the accounting period but for which payment has not been made.

Current Assets

Items from which the Fire Authority derives a benefit but which will be consumed or realised during the next accounting period ie. stocks, debtors, cash.

Current Liabilities

Amounts which will become payable in the next accounting period ie creditors.

DCLG

The Department of Communities and Local Government – the Government department which had responsibility for the Fire and Rescue Service until 5th January 2016. Responsibility for Fire then transferred to the Home Office.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the Fire Authority for goods sold or services rendered but for which payment has not been received at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a non current asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Finance Lease

Leases which transfer the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee and such assets are included within the non current assets in the balance sheet.

Government Grants

Assistance by Government in the form of cash or transfers of assets to authorities, in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Fire Authorities.

Heritage Assets

Assets preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations, which have historical, artistic, scientific or environmental qualities, and which are held and maintained by the Fire Authority principally for the contribution to knowledge and culture.

Home Office

The Government department with responsibility for the Fire and Rescue Service from 5th January 2016.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a non current asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

International Accounting Standards (IAS)**International Financial Accounting Standards (IFRS)**

The framework of standards within which the financial statements are prepared.

Long Term Borrowing

Loans that are raised with external bodies, for periods of more than one year.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year to set aside the provision for credit liabilities, previously 4% of the capital financing requirement.

Non Current Assets

Assets that yield benefits to the Fire Authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Operating Lease

Leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the lessor, and the annual rental is charged to the revenue account.

Operational Assets

Non current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Fire Authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either statutory or discretionary responsibility.

PCC

The Police and Crime Commissioner – this is a directly elected role which oversees policing and ensures that police forces are effective. The Police and Crime Act 2017 now enables the PCC to take on responsibility for Fire and Rescue Services where a local case is made.

Revaluation Reserve

Contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st June April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset. These costs may be charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CIES in the year.

Revenue Support Grant

Government grant in aid of the Fire Authority's services generally. It is based upon the Government's assessment of how much the Fire Authority needs to spend in order to provide a standard level of service.

RICS

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Stocks

The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use.

Useful Life

The period over which the Fire Authority will derive benefits from the use of non current assets.

Virement

The transfer of resources between budget heads. Virements must be properly authorised by the appropriate committee or by officers under delegated powers.

VPS

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors – Valuation Technical and Performance Standard

VPGA

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors – Valuation Practice Global Alert.

