



CAMBRIDGESHIRE
& PETERBOROUGH
FIRE AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2016/17

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Narrative Report

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority was formed on 1 April 1998 following Local Government reorganisation in Cambridgeshire.

The Fire Authority must prepare and publish a Statement of Accounts annually. Its purpose is to give electors, local taxpayers, Fire Authority Members, employees and other interested parties clear information about the Fire Authority's finances.

Publication of these accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom for 2016/17', which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), is required under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015.

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts aim is to provide information on:

- the cost of providing Fire Authority services in the financial year;
- how these services were paid for;
- what assets the Fire Authority owned at the end of the financial year; and
- what was owed, to and by, the Fire Authority at the end of the financial year.

This report gives a guide to the most important matters included in the Statement of Accounts.

Performance

The Authority has fully reviewed and refreshed its Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). This will be reviewed every three years and the Authority receives monitoring reports on these indicators annually. The most recent report was presented at the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 19th October 2016 covering 2017/18 to 2019/20. This report can be viewed via the following link:

<http://www.cambsfire.gov.uk/october-19-2016-2891.aspx>

The Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017 consists of the following: -

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Fire Authority and the Treasurer for preparing the Statement of Accounts.

The Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Fire Authority analysed between usable and other reserves. The surplus or (deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Fire Authority's service, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

The Balance Sheet

This shows information on the financial position of the Fire Authority as at the 31 March 2017, including the level of balances and reserves at the Fire Authority's disposal, its long term indebtedness and the value of the assets held by the Fire Authority.

The Cash Flow Statement

This shows the cash and cash equivalent movements in and out of the Fire Authority due to transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

The Statement of Accounting Policies

This summarises the accounting rules used to prepare the Statement of Accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These explain in more detail a number of entries in the core financial statements.

The Firefighter Pension Fund Accounts

These set out the payments made and received in respect of the Firefighter Pension Schemes.

The Net Asset Statement

This sets out the balance of Firefighters Pension funding payable to / from central government.

External Borrowing

The Fire Authority has existing long term borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB), totalling £3,200k, which has been taken out to fund the Fire Authority's historical capital programme. No new borrowing was taken during the financial year.

Pensions Liability

The Fire Authority participates in five defined benefit pension schemes. Although the benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Fire Authority has a commitment, under International Accounting Standard 19 – Employee Benefits, to account for the significant liability that is disclosed within the Balance Sheet.

Opinion

In my opinion the statement of accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fire Authority at 31 March 2017 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

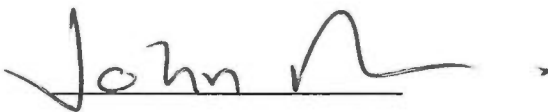


Matthew Warren CPFA
Treasurer

Date: 28th September 2017

Signed on behalf of the Fire Authority:

I confirm that these accounts were approved and events after the 31 March 2017 up to the 28th September were taken into account by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority.



Cllr John Peach
On behalf of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority

Date: 28th September 2017

For further information concerning any items contained in this Statement please write to:

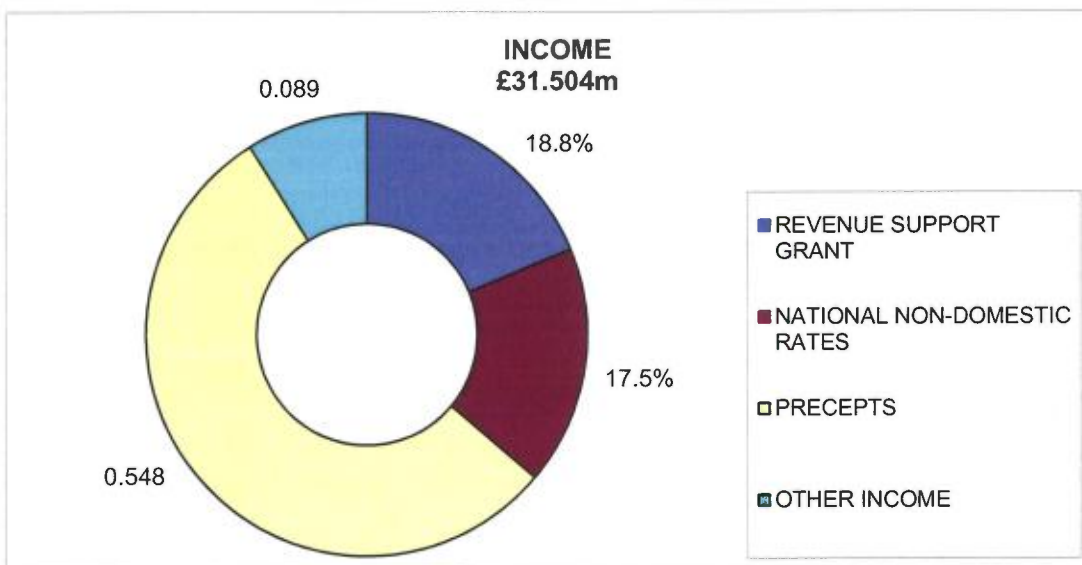
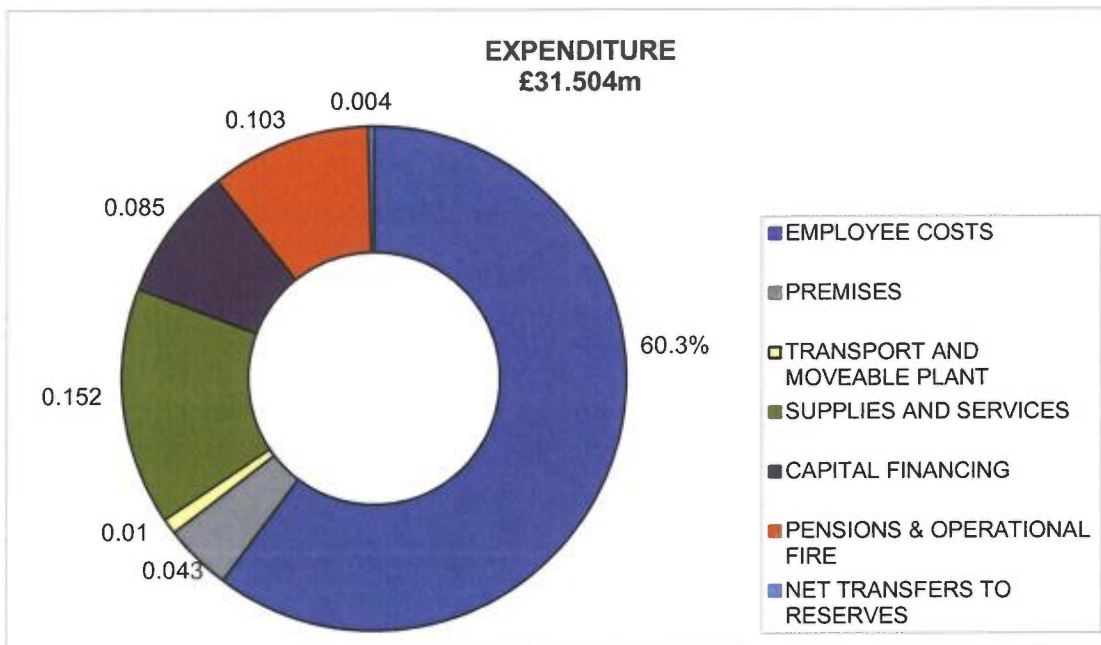
The Treasurer
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority
Hinchingsbrooke Cottage
Brampton Road
Huntingdon
Cambs PE29 2NA

or telephone (01480) 444500

Summary of the Financial Year

Revenue Spending

The figures used in this summary are taken from the Fire Authority’s management accounts and will be different in some areas to the numbers in the Statement of Accounts (as seen in the reconciliation note C10). The Fire Authority’s total net expenditure was £28.557m. This is made up of £31.504m (expenditure) less £2.808m (other income) less £0.139m (net transfers from reserves). The following charts show where the monies we received came from and how we spent it.



The Fire Authority held £2.423m in general reserves as at 31 March 2017, which equals 7.7% of revenue budget. The General Reserve is required to provide the Fire Authority with financial flexibility when dealing with unexpected circumstances. Specific Reserves have also been established to provide for future or predicted liabilities. A statement detailing our earmarked reserves is set out at Note B2 on page 28 to the Statement of Accounts.

A summarised comparison of the Fire Authority’s expenditure for the year to the budget is presented in the table on page 6. A reconciliation between the figures shown in this table and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis on page 8.

Under spends can be used to help finance capital expenditure and reduce our borrowing requirement and debt financing costs in the future. £2.240m has been used to fund the capital programme; this is consistent with the Fire Authority's approved treasury management strategy and has avoided the need for any new borrowing.

The table below shows the cash movements to reconcile with that in the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 10).

	£000
General Reserve Balance as at 31st March 2016	2,349
Transfer to Revenue C/Forwards Reserve	74
General Reserve Balance as at 31st March 2017	2,423

As part of the budget preparation process for 2016/17 a total of £0.650m savings were identified and applied.

The Fire Authority undertook a wholetime recruitment campaign to bring the operational numbers up to the budgeted position. This recruitment offset the previous under spend, resulting in the budget for full time firefighters being marginally over spent at the year end (0.237m).

The budgets for support and control were under spent at year-end (total of £0.648m). This was due to increased turnover and subsequent delays in recruiting to the affected posts.

The under spend against the supplies and services budget (£0.720m) relates to projects running behind schedule and monies set aside for budget reductions in 2016/17 not being fully spent. In addition, there are some carry forward requests and orders not yet received; this under spend has been utilised to finance capital expenditure.

2015/16			2016/17			
Revised Budget £000's	Actual £000's	Variance £000's	Description	Revised Budget £000's	Actual £000's	Variance £000's
10,321	10,299	-22	Full Time Firefighters	10,525	10,762	237
1,513	1,356	-157	Control Room Staff	1,539	1,466	-73
3,360	2,832	-528	Local Govt. Employees	3,306	3,015	-291
2,387	2,487	100	Senior Management (Hay)	2,677	2,393	-284
985	877	-108	Recruitment & Training	796	842	46
510	547	37	Fire Allowances	485	499	14
19,076	18,398	-678	EMPLOYEE COSTS	19,328	18,977	-351
448	394	-54	Property Maintenance	429	361	-68
224	188	-36	Insurance	208	123	-85
280	253	-27	Energy Costs	268	222	-46
125	129	4	Cleaning	111	107	-4
536	562	26	Rents & Rates	551	548	-3
1,613	1,526	-87	PREMISES	1,567	1,361	-206
65	60	-5	Car & Cycle Allowances	74	82	8
186	186	0	Vehicle Running Expenses	157	141	-16
183	145	-38	Vehicle Insurance	172	98	-74
434	391	-43	TRANSPORT AND MOVEABLE PLANT	403	321	-82
302	310	8	Office Expenses	358	291	-67
1,663	1,416	-247	IT & Communications Equip.	1,604	1,504	-100
287	253	-34	Fire Equipment	289	281	-8
618	523	-95	Uniforms & Clothing	523	497	-26
3,529	1,320	-2,209	Other Supplies & Services	2,720	2,201	-519
6,399	3,822	-2,577	SUPPLIES AND SERVICES	5,494	4,774	-720
1,826	2,452	626	Debt Charges	2,726	2,676	-50
-90	-121	-31	External Interest	-90	-109	-19
1,736	2,331	595	CAPITAL FINANCING	2,636	2,567	-69
29,258	26,468	-2,790	CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE	29,428	28,000	-1,428
-1,353	-1,171	182	Other Income	-1,300	-1,443	-143
-2,006	-2,080	-74	Other Government Grants	-415	-1,256	-841
-3,359	-3,251	108	CONTROLLABLE INCOME	-1,715	-2,699	-984
25,899	23,217	-2,682	NET CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE	27,713	25,301	-2,412
588	750	162	Pensions - Injury Awards	596	759	163
3,880	3,451	-429	Operational Fire Budget	3,054	2,498	-556
4,468	4,201	-267	SAFETY-NETTED EXPENDITURE	3,650	3,257	-393
30,367	27,418	-2,949	NET EXPENDITURE	31,363	28,558	-2,805
-28,534	-28,555	-21	Grant/Precept Income	-28,453	-28,696	-243
-1,833	-53	1,780	Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	-2,910	-188	2,722
	1,126	1,126	Year end transfer to Capital Reserve		252	252
-30,367	-27,482	2,885	CONTRIBUTIONS	-31,363	-28,632	2,731
	0	0	CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL RESERVE		-74	-74
27,418			Net expenditure as above		28,558	
-883			Prior year adjustment		-	
26,535					28,558	
114			Year end accounting entries		5,881	
-157			Other income not included in cost of sales		-1,119	
26,492			Net expenditure per the CIES		33,320	

Variations

Positive variance denotes expenditure in excess of budget or income less than budget. Negative (-) variance denotes expenditure less than budget or income more than budget.

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Capital Spending

The table below details the capital expenditure and how this was financed.

Expenditure	£000's	£000's
Vehicles	939	
IT & Equipment	270	
Building Works	755	
Assets Under Construction	583	
		2,547
Financed By		
Capital Grants Reserve	307	
Revenue Contribution	2,240	
		2,547

This vehicles expenditure covers the purchase of operational and non-operational vehicles. During the year the Fire Authority completed the build of three fire appliances and purchased 31 other vehicles.

This budget also covers the maintenance of existing properties and the investment in new facilities.

The equipment relates to heavy duty rescue equipment, thermal cameras, radios and appliance ladders.

The ICT capital budget covers the purchase of major IT systems, hardware and the upgrade of communications equipment.

Expenditure and Funding analysis

This statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, 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. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2015/16			2016/17		
Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the funding and accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the funding and accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
21,716	(2,551)	19,165	22,234	2,906	25,140
1,526	-	1,526	1,361	-	1,361
391	-	391	321	-	321
3,822	-	3,822	4,774	-	4,774
-	2,665	2,665	-	2,976	2,976
-	(1,077)	(1,077)	-	(1,252)	(1,252)
27,455	(963)	26,492	28,690	4,630	33,320
(29,486)	7,181	(22,305)	(28,828)	8,166	(20,662)
(2,031)	6,218	4,187	(138)	12,796	12,658
3,567			2,349		
2,031			138		
			-		
(3,249)			(64)		
2,349			2,423		

Note to the Expenditure and Funding analysis

The tables below provide analysis of the Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis for 2016/17 and 2015/16 respectively.

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts 2016/17	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Provision of Fire Services	439	2,907	1,416	4,762
Other Income and Expenditure	2	9,402	-1,370	8,034
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit	441	12,309	46	12,796

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts 2015/16	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Provision of Fire Services	1,522	-2,553	988	-43
Other Income and Expenditure	-1,166	9,761	-2,334	6,261
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit	356	7,208	-1,346	6,218

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts**The Fire Authority's Responsibilities**

The Fire Authority is required to:

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

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code.

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.



Matthew Warren CPFA
Treasurer

Date: 28th September 2017

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Fire 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 and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Authority tax setting purposes. The Net Increase /(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

	General Fund and Earmarked Reserves Balance £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000's	Total Usable Reserves £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Authority Reserves £000's
Balance at 1 April 2015	9,847	-	4,343	14,190	(270,324)	(256,134)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2015/16 restated</u>						
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(4,187)	-	-	(4,187)	48,806	44,619
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note B1)	6,218	1,164	188	7,570	(7,570)	-
Increase/(decrease) in 2015/16	2,031	1,164	188	3,383	41,236	44,619
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward restated	11,878	1,164	4,531	17,573	(229,088)	(211,515)

	General Fund and Earmarked Reserves Balance £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000's	Total Usable Reserves £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Authority Reserves £000's
<u>Movement in reserves during 2016/17</u>						
Balance at 1 April 2016 brought forward	11,878	1,164	4,531	17,573	(229,088)	(211,515)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(12,658)	-	-	(12,658)	(35,086)	(47,744)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note B1)	12,796	42	(307)	12,531	(12,531)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in 2016/17	138	42	(307)	(127)	(47,617)	(47,744)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	12,016	1,206	4,224	17,446	(276,705)	(259,259)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

During the 2015/16 closedown a lump sum contribution, totalling £947k, was made to the Firefighter's Pension Fund in respect of backdated employers contributions to the modified scheme. It has since been determined this contribution was not required so adjustments have been made in both the Fire authority's accounts, reducing the expenditure by this amount, and the Pension Fund accounts. Only the Employee costs, below, and subsequent sub-totals are affected by this change.

The layout of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) has been changed as defined in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The Code requires the CIES to be reported in line with internal reporting.

2015/16							2016/17		
Restated									
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure					Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000's	£000's	£000's					£000's	£000's	£000's
19,165		19,165	Employee Costs			25,140		25,140	
1,526		1,526	Premises Costs			1,361		1,361	
391		391	Transport and Plant			321		321	
3,822		3,822	Supplies and Services			4,774		4,774	
2,665		2,665	Depreciation and Amortisation			2,976		2,976	
	(1,077)	(1,077)	Other income				(1,252)	(1,252)	
27,569	(1,077)	26,492	Cost Of Services			34,572	(1,252)	33,320	
-	(1,166)	(1,166)	(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	C1	2	-		2	
9,903	(121)	9,782	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	C2	9,543	(109)		9,434	
-	(30,921)	(30,921)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	C3	-	(30,098)		(30,098)	
		4,187	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services					12,658	
		(1,323)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non current assets					(3,109)	
		335	Impairment losses on non current assets charged to the revaluation reserve					104	
	(47,818)		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)					38,091	
		(48,806)						35,086	
		(44,619)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure					47,744	

BALANCE SHEET

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

31 March 2016 Restated £000's		Note	31 March 2017 £000's
38,233	Property, Plant & Equipment	D1	40,766
474	Intangible Assets	D2	281
1	Long Term receivables	D3	3
38,708	Long Term Assets		41,050
10,774	Short Term Investments	D3	12,249
4	Inventories	-	11
3,557	Short Term Receivables	D5	3,079
5,396	Cash and Cash Equivalents	D6	4,772
19,731	Current Assets		20,111
(15)	Short Term Borrowing	D3	(16)
(2,266)	Short Term Payables	D7	(2,554)
(428)	Provisions	D8	(336)
(2,709)	Current Liabilities		(2,906)
(3,200)	Long Term Borrowing	D3	(3,200)
(640)	Other Long Term Liabilities	D3	(639)
(263,405)	Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	D17	(313,675)
(267,245)	Long Term Liabilities		(317,514)
(211,515)	Net Assets		(259,259)
17,573	Usable Reserves	D9	17,446
(229,088)	Unusable Reserves	D10	(276,705)
(211,515)	Total Reserves		(259,259)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Fire Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Fire 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 Fire Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Fire Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Fire Authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Fire Authority.

2015/16 Revised			2016/17
£000's			£000's
4,187	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		12,658
(9,368)	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements		(16,195)
1,351	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		190
<hr/>			
(3,830)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	Note E1	(3,347)
4,446	Investing Activities	Note E2	3,971
1	Financing Activities	Note E3	-
<hr/>			
617	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		624
6,013	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		5,396
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5,396	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		4,772
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SECTION A: NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Accounting Policies****A1.1 General Principles**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fire Authority's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2017. The Fire Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015. These Regulations require the Statement of Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom for 2016/17, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets. The principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

A1.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Fire Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Fire Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Fire 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 Fire 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 those rendered by the Fire Authority's Officers) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than 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 receivable or payable for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of receivables is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

A1.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are payable on demand.

A1.4 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior year adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Fire 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.

A1.5 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the real cost of using non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service

- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off

- amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Fire Authority is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

A1.6 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within twelve months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Fire Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as result of a decision by the Fire Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Fire Authority is demonstrably committed to the termination of employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Fire Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

There is a requirement for a disclosure note setting out the number of exit packages agreed, analysed between compulsory redundancies and other departures. The total cost of packages in each band must also be disclosed. Please see note C6.

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Fire Authority are members of two separate pension Schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme for non-uniformed and control room employees, administered by Cambridgeshire County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Fire Authority and employee pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- The four Firefighters Pension schemes for uniformed employees. A separate account detailing the 2016/17 transactions and liabilities is shown within the Firefighter Pension Fund Account (Page 62).

These schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), which are earned as employees worked for the Fire Authority.

- The liabilities of the Cambridgeshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Fire Authority are included in the Balance Sheet, along with those of the Firefighters' schemes, on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to the retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employees turnover rates, etc, and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.6% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality AA rated corporate bonds).
- There are no assets in the Firefighters schemes. The assets of Cambridgeshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Fire Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price
 - property – market value
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost – the increase in the present value of a defined benefit obligation (liability) resulting from employee service in the current period. This is allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - past service costs – the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from a plan (scheme) amendment (i.e. the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (i.e. a significant reduction by the authority in the number of employees covered by a plan). It is debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
 - any gain or loss on settlements – a settlement is a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan, other than a payment of benefits to, or on behalf of, employees that is set out in the terms of the plan and included in the actuarial assumptions. However, if the plan is replaced by a new plan that offers benefits that are, in substance, the same, the termination of a plan is not a settlement.

- o net interest on the net defined benefit pensions' liability – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time. The net interest on the net defined benefit liability comprises the interest income on plan assets, interest cost on the defined benefit obligation. It is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- o Re-measurements – comprising:
 - ▣ actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
 - ▣ return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – This is defined as interest, dividends and other income derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less:
 - any costs of managing plan assets, and
 - any tax payable by the plan itself, other than tax included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the present value of the defined benefit obligation.It is charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- o contributions paid to the Cambridgeshire County Council pension fund and Firefighters' funds – amounts paid by the employer to reduce scheme liabilities

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

Discretionary Benefits

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

A1.7 Financial Instruments

A financial asset or liability is recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Fire Authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This will normally be the date that a contract is entered into but may be later if there are conditions that need to be satisfied.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Fire Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years. The Fire Authority has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Fire Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Fire Authority has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

The Fire Authority has no Available for Sale Assets.

A1.8 Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Fire Authority are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution has been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A1.9 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Fire Authority's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early.

These two cost categories are defined in SeRCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

A1.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis subject to a de minimis of £10,000, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Fire Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that is below the de minimis or maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price;
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The Fire Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its current value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Fire Authority). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Fire Authority.

Donated assets are measured initially at current value. The difference between current value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- assets under construction and vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – depreciated historical cost
- land and buildings – current value
- all other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

When there is not market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every three years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- 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 to 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.

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

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- 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 Revaluations 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.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service 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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

A full year's depreciation is applied in the year of purchase and none applied in the year of sale.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Buildings – straight line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment –straight line allocation, of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount for the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, or Plant and Equipment) is written off to the other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Donated Assets

Donated assets from other public bodies are accounted for as a government grant as they are coming from the DCLG, those from developers are accounted for as other capital grants. Donated assets where there are no conditions outstanding are recognised immediately on receipt at current value as Property, Plant and Equipment. The opposite entries to these transactions are recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Subsequent measurement is in accordance with the Property, Plant and Equipment policy and are depreciated accordingly.

A1.11 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Fire 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 Fire Authority. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

A1.12 Reserves

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Fire Authority – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

A2 New Requirements in the Code of Accounting practice

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom for 2016/17 has introduced changes in accounting requirements that have a material impact on the Fire Authority's Financial Statements, namely the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and the new expenditure funding analysis.

A3 Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

- Amendment to the reporting of the pension fund scheme transition costs
- Amendment to the reporting of investment concentration

The Authority has not yet assessed the impact of these standards.

A4 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Fire 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:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Fire Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Fire Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- The fair value of the PWLB loan is disclosed in the accounts using the new loan rate from the market rather than the premature loan rate from PWLB. The difference between the two is £1,065m based on the differing calculation methods.

A5 Assumptions Made About The Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Fire Authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Fire Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Land and Buildings (Carrying value £31,088K)	Based on this years movements in indices and revaluations the valuations in following years could have a material impact.	The effect of a 1% difference in revaluations would equal £311k.
Pensions Liability (Carrying value £313,675k)	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement age, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Fire Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effect on net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. Assumptions are detailed in note D17.

A6 Events After The Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Resources on 28 September 2017. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

SECTION B - NOTES TO MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Note B1

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all receipts of an authority are required to be paid into and out of which all liabilities of an authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied Account

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

2015/16	Usable Reserves				Total 2015/16 £000's
	General Fund Balance £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000's	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000's	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	2,353	-	-	(2,353)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	310	-	-	(310)	-
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	129	-	-	(129)	-
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(184)	-	-	184	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	(2,161)	-	-	2,161	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(1,164)	1,164	-	-	-
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:					
Capital Grants and Contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(188)	-	188	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	11	-	-	(11)	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to the post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement/ Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in year	16,329	-	-	(16,329)	-
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payables in year.	(9,119)	-	-	9,119	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which Authority tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Authority tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(98)	-	-	98	-
Sub-total Adjustments	6,218	1,164	188	(7,570)	-
Total Adjustments	6,218	1,164	188	(7,570)	-

2016/17	Usable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves £000's	Total 2016/17 £000's
	General Fund Balance £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000's		
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	2,727	-	-	(2,727)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	248	-	-	(248)	-
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	235	-	-	(235)	-
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(140)	-	-	140	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	(2,395)	-	-	2,395	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(42)	42	-	-	-
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:					
Capital Grants and Contributions unapplied credited(Debited) to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	-	-	(307)	307	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:					
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to the post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement/ Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in year	20,718	-	-	(20,718)	-
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payables in year.	(8,539)	-	-	8,539	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	120	-	-	(120)	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which Authority tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Authority tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(136)	-	-	136	-
Total Adjustments	12,796	42	(307)	(12,531)	-

Note B2**Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves**

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balance in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2016/17.

	Balance at 1 April 2015	Transfers Out 2015/16	Transfers In 2015/16	Balance at 31 March 2016	Transfers Out 2016/17	Transfers In 2016/17	Balance at 31 March 2017
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
General Fund:							
Community Safety Reserve	200	-	-	200	-	-	200
Revenue Pension Reserve	824	-	-	824	-	-	824
On-call Operations Reserve (Previously called Management of Change Fund)	975	-	-	975	-	-	975
Property Development Reserve	4,281	-	162	4,443	-	-	4,443
Revenue C/Forwards Reserve	-	-	3,087	3,087	(2,911)	2,975	3,151
Total	6,280	-	3,249	9,529	(2,911)	2,975	9,593

SECTION C - NOTES TO COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**Note C1
Other Operating Expenditure**

2015/16			2016/17		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
-	(1,166)	(1,166)	2	-	2
-	(1,166)	(1,166)	2	-	2
			Loss/(Gain) on the disposal of non current assets		
			Total		

**Note C2
Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure**

2015/16			2016/17		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
142	-	142	141	-	141
9,761	-	9,761	9,402	-	9,402
-	(121)	(121)	-	(109)	(109)
9,903	(121)	9,782	9,543	(109)	9,434
			Interest payable and similar charges		
			Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets		
			Interest receivable and similar income		
			Total		

**Note C3
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income**

2015/16			2016/17		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
-	(17,163)	(17,163)	-	(17,859)	(17,859)
-	(5,788)	(5,788)	-	(6,064)	(6,064)
-	(7,783)	(7,783)	-	(6,174)	(6,174)
-	(187)	(187)	-	(1)	(1)
-	(30,921)	(30,921)	-	(30,098)	(30,098)
			Council tax income		
			Non domestic rates		
			Non-ringfenced government grants		
			Capital grants and contributions		
			Total		

Note C4

Note C4**Grant Income**

The Fire Authority credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17 as follows:

2015/16		2016/17
£000's		£000's
	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	
(6,085)	Revenue Support Grant	(5,079)
(5,788)	Share of NDR	(6,064)
(17,163)	Council Tax Contributions	(17,859)
(181)	New burdens Grant	(180)
(187)	Central Government Capital Grants	(1)
(1,445)	Transformation Grant	-
(48)	New Dimensions Grant	(12)
-	ESMCP Grant	(833)
-	Transition Grant	(61)
(24)	Other Minor Grants	(9)
(30,921)	Total	(30,098)

Note C5**Members Allowances**

The Fire Authority paid the following amounts to members of the Fire Authority during the year:

2015/16		2016/17	
£000's		£000's	
37	Salaries	43	
53	Allowances	50	
9	Expense	2	
99	Total	95	

Note C6**Officer Emoluments**

The number of employees, excluding Senior Officers, whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

2015/16		2016/17
Number of employees	Remuneration band	Number of employees
22	£50,000 - £54,999	18
1	£55,000 - £59,999	4
5	£60,000 - £64,999	4
2	£65,000 - £69,999	3
1	£70,000 - £74,999	-
1	£75,000 - £79,999	3
-	£80,000 - £84,999	-
-	£85,000 - £89,999	-
1	£95,000 - £100,000	-

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers for 2016/17.

Postholder Information (Post Title)	Salary	Bonuses	Benefits in Kind	Pension	Total
	(Including Fees & Allowances)		(e.g. Car Allowance)		
	£	£	£	£	2016/17
Chief Fire Officer - C Strickland	141,400	-	26	-	141,426
Assistant Chief Fire Officer	116,535	1,183	26	15,742	133,486
Director of Resources & Treasurer to the Fire Authority - M Warren	122,736	-	7,913	23,035	153,684
	-	380,671	7,965	38,777	428,596

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers for 2015/16.

Postholder Information (Post Title)	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances) £	Bonuses £	Benefits in Kind (e.g. Car Allowance) £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions 2015/16 £
Chief Fire Officer - G Stagg - retired December 2015	158,997	10,303	-	89,038	-	258,338
Director of Community Safety	106,976	6,419	-	-	-	113,395
Director of Operational Support	120,880	7,178	-	-	-	128,058
Director of Resources & Treasurer to the Fire Authority	111,290	6,677	7,746	-	21,010	146,723
	498,143	30,577	7,746	89,038	21,010	646,514

Termination Benefits

The Fire Authority terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2016/17, incurring liabilities of £28k (£159k in 2015/16) – see note below for the number of exit packages and total cost per band (Of this total, £15k was paid to two employees who retired on the grounds of non-service related ill health, £13k was paid to one employee who was made redundant).

Exit Packages

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

a) Exit package cost band (including special payments)	b) Number of compulsory redundancies		c) Number of other departures agreed		d) Total number of exit packages by cost band		e) Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	[(b) + (c)]		2015/16	2016/17
	£0 - £20,000	1	1	3	2	4	3	70
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	89	-

Note C7**Related Parties**

The Fire Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Fire Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Fire Authority. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Fire 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 Fire Authority.

During 2016/17 the Deputy Chief Executive held the position of Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Police and Crime Commissioner. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority received £10k during the year in relation to Local Resilience contributions, rental income and the recharge for the CFO. The year end debtor balance as at 31/03/17 was £4k .

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Fire Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Fire Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Fire Authority has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills). Grants receipts outstanding at 31 March 2017 are included in Note D5.

Members

Members of the Fire Authority have direct control over the Fire Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of member's allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in note C5. Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the Fire Authority's standing orders. We have consulted with all members of the Fire Authority with regard to Related Party Transactions for 2016/17 and there are no material transactions to disclose, (Nil in 2015/16). The Fire Authority has 17 elected members of which 13 are Cambridgeshire County Councillors and 4 are Peterborough City Councillors.

Officers

We have consulted with all Senior Managers of the Fire Authority with regard to Related Party Transactions for 2016/17 and there are no material transactions to disclose, (Nil in 2015/16).

Note C8**Audit and Inspection**

In 2016/17, the Authority incurred the following fees relating to external audit inspection:

2015/16		2016/17
£000's		£000's
35	Fees paid to BDO LLP (the appointed auditor) with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	38
35	TOTAL FEES	38

Note C9
Financial Instruments Gains and Losses

	2015/16			2016/17		
	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets		Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	
	Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Loans and Receivables	Total	Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Loans and Receivables	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Interest expense	142	-	142	141	-	141
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	142	-	142	141	-	141
Interest income	-	(121)	(121)	-	(109)	(109)
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(121)	(121)	-	(109)	(109)
Surplus/ Deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Loss)/Gain for the year	142	(121)	21	141	(109)	32

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SECTION D - NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET**Note D1****Property, Plant and Equipment - Movement on Balances**

Movements on Balances: 2016/17

	Land and buildings £000's	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000's	Assets under constructi on £000's	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 April 2016	28,427	18,560	664	47,651
Additions / Donations	96	1,224	1,172	2,492
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,249	-	-	2,249
Derecognition - Disposals	-	(1,302)	(7)	(1,309)
Assets reclassified from Other Assets under construction	988	325	(1,313)	-
At 31 March 2017	31,760	18,807	516	51,083
Nature of Asset Holding				
Owned	31,760	18,807	516	51,083
Finance Lease	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
At 1 April 2016	(453)	(8,965)	-	(9,418)
Depreciation charge	(621)	(1,753)	-	(2,374)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	756	-	-	756
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(354)	-	-	(354)
Derecognition - Disposals	-	1,073	-	1,073
At 31 March 2017	(672)	(9,645)	-	(10,317)
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2017	31,088	9,162	516	40,766
At 31 March 2016	27,974	9,595	664	38,233

Movements on Balances: 2015/16

	Other land and buildings £000's	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000's	Assets under construction £000's	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 April 2015	27,628	17,810	573	46,011
Additions / Donations	143	1,330	663	2,136
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	611	-	-	611
Derecognition - Disposals	-	(1,107)	-	(1,107)
Assets reclassified from Other Assets under construction	45	527	(572)	-
At 31 March 2016	28,427	18,560	664	47,651
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
At 1 April 2015	(31)	(8,389)	-	(8,420)
Depreciation charge	(696)	(1,555)	-	(2,251)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	376	-	-	376
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(102)	-	-	(102)
Derecognition - Disposals	-	979	-	979
At 31 March 2016	(453)	(8,965)	-	(9,418)
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2016	27,974	9,595	664	38,233
At 1 April 2015	27,597	9,421	573	37,591

Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Buildings: 20-60 years
- Vehicles: 3-25 years % of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.
- Equipment: 5-15 years % of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Commitments Under Capital Contracts

Capital Commitments greater than £100,000 as at 31 March 2017:

Scheme	£000's	Period of investment	Purpose of investment
Purchase of 5 vehicles	111	3 years	Fleet Vehicle replacement
Rebuild of various drill towers	120	35 years	Review of training resources
Outstanding	231		

Revaluations

The Fire Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every three years. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out by the Appointed Valuer, Wilks, Head and Eve with an effective date of revaluation of 31 March 2017; with one third of assets being revalued each year by a Surveyor with a RICS qualification. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment were carried out internally based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The Valuer's general assumptions in regard to costs are that our valuations have been provided in gross form and do not include an allowance for purchaser's costs at the appropriate rate. The Valuer would expect purchaser's cost to be in the region of 0.5% and 5.0% dependant on the overall value of the asset and property type. The Valuer has made no allowance for any vendor's costs or taxation (actual or notional) nor has any allowances been made for any capital or annual grants or incentives to which a purchaser may be entitled. The Valuer has not been asked by the client to specifically reflect these costs separately.

Donated Assets

Donated assets are assets transferred at nil value or acquired at less than fair value.

The New Dimension Programme is a programme to improve national capability to respond to emergencies. As part of the programme the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has purchased a variety of assets which are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Department's Statement of Financial Position. The assets are located within Fire Authorities and utilised by Fire Authority staff. Four vehicles and associated equipment were transferred to this Fire Authority on 1 April 2010.

	Land £000's	Vehicles £000's	Equipment £000's	Total £000's
Costs	68	390	152	610
Depreciation	-	(213)	(87)	(300)
Net	68	177	65	310

Parkside Fire Station

The Fire Authority retains the freehold of the land at Parkside, Cambridge. However, the Authority leased out this land to allow for the development of 99 residential units, a commercial

On completion of the development, the Fire Station was leased back to the Fire Authority in July 2013 for 999 years on peppercorn rent.

Note D2 Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include purchased licenses.

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 Fire Authority are 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis and amortisation of £248k was charged to the Cost of Services in the Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement in 2016/17. It is not quantifiable how much of the amortisation is attributable to each heading,

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's
Cost or Valuation - Gross Carrying Amount (GCA)		
At 1 April	2,674	2,851
Additions	177	55
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-
Impairment losses reversed in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services during the period	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Other Land & Buildings	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At 31 March	2,851	2,906
Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment		
At 1 April	(2,067)	(2,377)
Amortisation charge	(310)	(248)
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March	(2,377)	(2,625)
Net Book Value at 31 March	474	281

Note D3 Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's
Investments:				
Loans and Receivables - Short Term investments	-	-	10,774	12,249
Total investments	-	-	10,774	12,249
Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Cash held by officers	-	-	10	15
Bank current accounts	-	-	5,386	4,757
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	5,396	4,772
Receivables:				
Receivables	1	3	43	60
Total receivables	1	3	43	60
Borrowings:				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Principal	(3,200)	(3,200)	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Accrued	-	-	(15)	(16)
Total borrowings	(3,200)	(3,200)	(15)	(16)
Other Payables:				
Deferred income	(640)	(639)	-	-
Total Other Payables	(640)	(639)	-	-
Payables:				
Financial liabilities at Amortised Cost	-	-	(1,878)	(2,121)
Total payables	-	-	(1,878)	(2,121)

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets (represented by loans and receivables) and financial 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, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the PWLB and other loans payable, new loan rates from the market have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other payables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The valuation basis adopted in calculating fair value uses level 2 inputs – i.e. inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for financial assets and financial liabilities. There has been no change to the valuation techniques applied in previous years.”

The fair values calculated are as follows:

31 March 2016			31 March 2017	
Carrying amounts	Fair Value		Carrying amounts	Fair Value
£000's	£000's		£000's	£000's
3,200	4,136	Financial Liabilities	3,200	4,704
3,200	4,136		3,200	4,704

The fair value of the liabilities is greater 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.

31 March 2016			31 March 2017	
Carrying amounts	Fair Value		Carrying amounts	Fair Value
£000's	£000's		£000's	£000's
16,170	16,186	Loans and receivables	17,021	17,032
16,170	16,186		17,021	17,032

The fair value of assets differ to the carrying amount because the Fire Authority's portfolio of investments includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable may be more or less than is available on equivalent loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future gain or loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2017) attributable to the commitment to receive interest above or below current market rates.

Short term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

Note D4**Prior period adjustments**

The following adjustments were made for 2015/16. At closedown a lump sum contribution, totalling £947k, was made to the Firefighter's Pension Fund in respect of backdated employers contributions to the modified scheme. It has since been determined this contribution was not required so adjustments have been made in both the Fire authority's accounts, and the Pension Fund accounts.

	Originally stated £000s	Restated £000s	Amount of Restatement £000s
Effect on comprehensive income and expenditure 2015/16			
Deficit on provision of services	5,134	4,187	947
Effect on line items in the balance sheet 2015/16			
Receivables	2,610	3,557	(947)
Usable reserves	(16,626)	(17,573)	947
Effect on line items in Fire Fighters Pension Fund Account			
Contributions receiveable - Employers	(2,532)	(1,584)	(947)
Movement in Reserves Statement - Usable Reserves 31 March 2016			
Balance at 1 April 2015	14,190	14,190	-
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(5,134)	(4,187)	(947)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7,570	7,570	-
Increase/(decrease) in 2015/16	2,436	3,383	(947)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	16,626	17,573	(947)

Note D5**Receivables**

31 March 2016 Restated £000's		31 March 2017 £000's
1,536	Central government bodies	1,001
2,294	Other local authorities	1,839
470	Other entities and individuals:	1,069
<u>4,300</u>		<u>3,909</u>
(743)	Less Provision for Bad Debts:	(830)
	Sundry Receivables	-
<u>3,557</u>		<u>3,079</u>

Note D6**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

31 March 2016 £000's		31 March 2017 £000's
10	Bank current accounts	15
5,386	Short term deposits with banks	4,757
<u>5,396</u>	Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,772</u>

Note D7
Payables

31 March 2016		31 March 2017
£000's		£000's
(501)	Central government bodies	(802)
(573)	Other local authorities	(1,040)
(1,192)	Other entities and individuals	(712)
<u>(2,266)</u>		<u>(2,554)</u>

Note D8
Provisions

Provisions are defined in note A5 to the Statement of Accounting Policies.
Movements during the year were as follows:

	Total
	£000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	428
Reversed	(92)
Balance at 31 March 2017	<u>336</u>

	Current	Total
	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	428	428
Balance at 31 March 2017	336	336

The current provision is for items that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months.

Note D9**Usable Reserves**

31 March 2016 Restated £000's		31 March 2017 £000's
2,349	General Fund Balance	2,423
9,529	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	9,593
1,164	Capital Receipts Unapplied Account	1,206
4,531	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	4,224
17,573	Total Usable Reserves	17,446

Movements in the Fire Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and notes B1 and B2.

Note D10**Unusable Reserves**

31 March 2016 £000's		31 March 2017 £000's
8,869	Revaluation Reserve	11,734
25,672	Capital Adjustment Account	25,444
(263,405)	Pensions Reserve	(313,675)
(14)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	122
(210)	Accumulated Absences Account	(330)
(229,088)	Total Unusable Reserves	(276,705)

Note D10.1 Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Fire 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.

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

2015/16 £000's		2016/17 £000's
7,934	Balance at 1 April	8,869
1,323	Upward revaluation of assets	3,109
(335)	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(104)
988	Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,005
(53)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(140)
-	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-
(53)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(140)
8,869	Balance at 31 March	11,734

Note D10.2 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions.

The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis).

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

The Account contains accumulated gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note B1 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2015/16 £000's		2016/17 £000's
26,066	Balance at 1 April	25,672
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
(2,353)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(2,727)
(310)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(248)
(129)	Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(235)
(2,792)		(3,210)
53	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	140
(2,739)	Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year	(3,070)
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
-	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	307
184	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	140
2,161	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	2,395
2,345		2,842
25,672	Balance at 31 March	25,444

Note D10.3 Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Fire Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Authority makes employer's contributions to pensions 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.

2015/16		2016/17
£000's		£000's
(304,013)	Balance at 1 April	(263,405)
47,818	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(38,091)
(16,329)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(20,718)
9,119	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to retirees	8,539
<u>(263,405)</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>(313,675)</u>

Note D11**Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing**

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note. Section 40 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 defines capital purposes expenditure, which may be financed from capital resources (mainly borrowing within approved Government limits and usable capital receipts). Under local government capital accounting arrangements, only expenditure which adds value to non-current assets is capitalised.

Some expenditure falling within the capital purposes definition is not capitalised and is therefore charged to a revenue account. In such circumstances, the charge to a revenue account is deemed to form part of the statutory obligation to provide a Minimum Revenue Provision for debt redemption.

2015/16		2016/17
£000's		£000's
3,310	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	3,278
	Capital Investment	
2,136	Property, Plant and Equipment	2,492
177	Intangible Assets	55
	Sources of finance	
-	Government grants and other contributions	(307)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(2,161)	Direct revenue contributions	(2,395)
(184)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(140)
<u>3,278</u>	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<u>2,983</u>
	Explanation of movements in year	
(32)	Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(295)
<u>(32)</u>	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	<u>(295)</u>

Note D12**Leases****Authority as Lessee****Finance Leases**

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

31 March 2016		31 March 2017
£000's		£000's
4,228	Land & Buildings	5,651
4,228		5,651

Parkside Fire Station

The Authority retains the freehold of the land at Parkside, Cambridge. However, the Fire Authority leased out this land to allow for the development of 99 residential units, a commercial unit and a Fire Station.

On completion of the development, the Fire Station was leased back to the Fire Authority in July 2013 for 999 years on peppercorn rent. The Net Book Value in the Statement of Accounts is £4,228k.

Note D14**Grant Income in Advance**

All grant income has been recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Note D15**Disclosure of Nature and Extent of Risk Arising From Financial Instruments**

All monies within these institutions are currently subject to the respective administration and policy.

Key Risks

The Fire Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the Authority might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms.
- Interest rate risk – the possibility that the Authority could pay higher costs on variable rate debt.
- Price risk – the possibility that the Authority could loss money on its investments.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Fire Authority's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by the finance team, under policies approved by the Fire Authority in the annual treasury management statement. The Fire Authority provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Authority's customers.

This risk is minimised through the annual treasury management statement, which requires that deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet minimum credit criteria of A, as laid down by Moody, Fitch, Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Credit Default Spread data provided by Capita Asset Services. The Fire Authority has a policy of not investing more than £4m with any one group of institutes unless it is UK Government backed where it is capped at £8m.

Due to the nature of the service and financial values involved, customers are not usually assessed of their financial position.

The Fire Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £16,986k cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of recoverability applies to all of the Fire Authority's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Fire Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and collectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

	Amount at 31 March 2017 £000's	Historical experience of default %	Adjustment for market conditions at 31 March 2017 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default %
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a) * (c)
Deposits with banks & financial institutions				
A rated counterparties	14,756	0.00%	0.00%	-
Other counterparties	2,230	0.00%	0.00%	-
Total	16,986			-

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Fire Authority does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

Liquidity Risk

The Authority has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Fire Authority has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the Fire Authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fire Authority sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The strategy is to ensure budget certainty through the use of long term funding secured at low rates of interest. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on the carrying value in the balance sheet is as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's
Later than five years	3,200	3,200
Total	3,200	3,200

All trade and other creditors are due to be paid in less than one year.

The Fire Authority allows 14 days credit for its business receivables; the amortised amounts due can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s
Less than three months	27	41
Six months to one year	3	2
Total	30	43

The maturity analysis of financial assets based on the carrying value in the balance sheet is as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s
Less than one year	16,170	17,021
Total	16,170	17,021

Market Risk

Interest rate risk - The Authority is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Authority, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Fire Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Authority's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

The finance team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

Sensitivity Analysis

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2017, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	£000s
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	68
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	58
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>126</u>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	<u>(77)</u>
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	<u>(77)</u>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure).	<u>-</u>

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. 1% is not the Fire Authority's estimate of probable variation, it is used as an example to allow readers to easily work out comparisons using their own estimates.

Note D16**Contingent Liabilities**

At 31 March 2017, the Fire Authority had no known material contingent liabilities subject to those listed below not being material.

New Firefighter Scheme Transitional Arrangements

The Fire Brigades Union have presented a claim to an employment tribunal that the transitional arrangements currently in place are discriminatory on the grounds of age. At this stage no indications are available with regards to the outcome and therefore no value of future liability can be calculated.

Note D17 Pensions

Participation in pensions schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Fire Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Fire Authority has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement

The Fire Authority participates in five post employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme for non-uniformed and control room employees, administered by Cambridgeshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Fire Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- There are four Firefighters' Pension schemes for uniformed employees. These are unfunded defined benefit schemes. The Firefighters' pension schemes have no assets. The total contributions, by both current members and the Fire Authority, are used to fund payments to the current pensioners regardless of which scheme they are in. A separate account detailing the 2016/17 transactions and liabilities is shown within the Firefighters' Pension Fund Account on page 69.
- The Local Government pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Cambridgeshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations.
The principal risks to the authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.
The operation of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes is controlled by the Firefighters Pension Scheme (Amendment)(England) Order 2006 (SI 2006/1810) and The Firefighters' Pension Scheme (England) Regulations 2014. Employees' and employers' contributions into the Firefighter Pension Fund are determined by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Government Actuary. Payments of pensions and other retirement benefits are made from the Pension Fund. Government grant is payable to cover any shortfall on the Pension Fund account.

The principal risks to the Fire Authority are statutory change to the scheme and the number of ill health retirements and injury awards.

The Fund's Actuary determined the Authority's contribution to the Fund for 2016/17. The contribution rate equates to approximately 22% of pay to address the Pension Fund deficit over 15 years.

The actuarial value of the fund's liabilities as at 31 March 2017, in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, was completed by the Government's Actuary Department on 31 March 2017, and subject to triennial valuation.

Transactions relating to retirement benefits

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	Firefighters' Schemes		Injury pensions 2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Main Scheme 2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's			2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's
Cost of Services:						
- Current Service Cost	(4,400)	(4,300)	(500)	(400)	(1,268)	(1,198)
- Past Service Cost	(400)	(5,400)	-	-	-	(18)
	(8,400)	(8,200)	(800)	(800)	(1,268)	(1,298)
Financing and Investment Income Expenditure:						
- Interest Cost	-	-	-	-	807	896
- Interest Income	3,809	4,951	-	-	-	-
- Relief from DCLG (Top up Grant)	(9,391)	(12,949)	(1,400)	(1,200)	(1,729)	(1,618)
Charge to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services						
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
- Expected Return on Scheme Assets	-	-	-	-	(1,210)	5,839
- Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	700	(1,300)	100	(200)	-	323
- Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	23,000	(44,900)	3,800	(5,400)	4,200	(7,138)
- Other experience	14,400	12,400	2,400	1,500	428	785
Sub-total	38,100	(33,800)	6,300	(4,100)	3,418	(191)
	28,709	(46,749)	4,900	(5,300)	1,689	(1,809)
Total Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Movement in Reserves Statement:						
- Reversal of Net Charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	9,391	12,949	1,400	1,200	1,729	1,618
	7,400	6,700	600	600	1,119	1,239
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:						
- Employer's Contributions payable to scheme						

Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits**Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:**

	Firefighters' Schemes		Injury pensions		Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Main Scheme 2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's
Funded Liabilities:						
Unfunded Liabilities:						
Opening Position as at 1 April	(261,100)	(228,800)	(28,600)	(23,100)	(38,875)	(36,476)
Current Service Cost	(4,400)	(4,300)	(500)	(400)	(1,268)	(1,198)
Interest cost	(8,400)	(8,200)	(900)	(800)	(1,268)	(1,298)
Contributions by scheme participants	(1,200)	(1,200)	-	-	(282)	(309)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	700	(1,300)	100	(200)	-	323
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	23,000	(44,900)	3,800	(5,400)	4,200	(7,138)
Past service (gains)/losses	(400)	(5,400)	-	-	-	(18)
Benefits paid	8,600	7,900	-	-	614	741
Injury Awards Expenditure	-	-	600	600	-	-
Other experience	14,400	12,400	2,400	1,500	428	785
Funded Liabilities:					(36,476)	(44,566)
Unfunded Liabilities:					(254)	(276)
Closing Position as at 31 March	(228,800)	(273,800)	(23,100)	(27,800)	(36,730)	(44,842)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

	Firefighters' Schemes		Injury pensions		Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Main Scheme 2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's
1 April						
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	807	896
Expected rate of return	-	-	-	-	(1,210)	5,839
Employer contributions	7,400	6,700	600	600	1,119	1,239
Contributions paid by scheme participants	1,200	1,200	-	-	282	309
Benefits paid	(8,600)	(7,900)	(600)	(600)	(614)	(741)
31 March					25,225	32,767

The expected return on scheme assets, held by the LGFS, is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The actual return on plan assets, held by the LGFS in the year was £6.735m, (2015/16: -£0.403m)

The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the following categories:

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 March 2016			Period Ended 31 March 2017		
	Quoted Prices in Active Market £000's	Quoted Prices not in active market Total £000's	Percentage of Total Assets	Quoted Prices in Active Market £000's	Quoted prices not in active market Total £000's	Percentage of Total Assets
Cash and Cash equivalents:	517	-	2.0%	936	-	2.9%
Equity Instruments:						
By Industry type:						
Consumer	589	589	2.3%	879	879	2.7%
Manufacturing	493	493	2.0%	570	570	1.7%
Energy and Utilities	430	430	1.7%	756	756	2.3%
Financial Institution	934	934	3.7%	1,328	1,328	4.1%
Health & Care	402	402	1.6%	348	348	1.1%
Information	203	203	0.8%	145	145	0.4%
Private Equity	-	1,961	7.8%	-	2,850	8.7%
Investment Funds	-	13,708	54.3%	-	18,437	56.4%
Sub Total Equity:	3,051	15,669	74.2%	4,026	21,287	77.4%
Bonds:						
By Sector:						
Investment Funds & Unit	-	3,817	15.1%	-	3,457	10.6%
UK Government	-	-	0.0%	-	883	2.7%
Other	-	2,171	8.6%	-	2,178	6.6%
Sub Total Bonds:	-	5,988	23.7%	-	6,518	19.9%
	3,568	21,657		4,962	27,805	
		25,225			32,767	

31 March 2016	Assets	31 March 2017
% of assets	Whole Fund	% of assets
18,720	Equities	25,313
5,988	Bonds	6,518
-	Property	-
517	Cash	936
25,225	Estimated Assets	32,767

Scheme history

	Year to	Year to	Year to	Year to
	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Present Value of Liabilities				
Local Government Pension Scheme	(26,483)	(32,078)	(39,154)	(36,730)
Fire-fighter's Pension Schemes	(224,200)	(247,400)	(289,700)	(251,900)
Fair Value of Assets	17,335	21,550	24,841	25,225
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme:				
Local Government Pension Scheme	(9,148)	(10,528)	(14,313)	(11,505)
Fire-fighter's Pension Schemes	(224,200)	(247,400)	(289,700)	(251,900)
	(233,348)	(257,928)	(304,013)	(263,405)
				(313,675)

The Fire Authority's underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits at 31 March 2017 are shown above. These liabilities represent the long-term underlying commitment that the Authority has to pay retirement benefits.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Authority in the year to 31 March 2018 will be £1,221k. Expected contributions to the Firefighters' Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2018 are £1,530k.

Liabilities have been assessed using the projected unit method; an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, based on assumptions about mortality rates and salary levels. The actuary determines the rate of employer contribution over the remaining working life of employees necessary to meet all liabilities.

The main assumptions used in their calculation are: -

- Mortality assumptions:
- Longevity at 60 for Firefighters & 65 LGPS for current pensioners:
 - Men 29.7
 - Women 31.6
- Longevity at 60 for Firefighters & 65 LGPS for future pensioners:
 - Men 31.2
 - Women 33.2
- Rate of inflation
 - Rate of increase in salaries 3.2
 - Rate of increase in pensions 3.2
 - Rate for discounting scheme liabilities 2.2
- Expected return on assets 3.5
- Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum
 - pre April 2008 0
 - post April 2008 90

Sensitivity analysis of the results to the methods and assumptions used

- 0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate 28,800
- 1 Year increase in member life expectancy 8,900
- 0.5% Increase in Salary Increase Rate 5,000
- 0.5% Increase in Pension Increase Rate 23,300

In order to quantify the impact of a change in the financial assumptions used, we have calculated and compared the value of the scheme liabilities as at 31 March 2017 on varying bases. The approach taken is consistent with that adopted to derive the IAS 19 figures provided in this report. The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption (i.e. member life expectancy). For sensitivity purposes, we estimate that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation by around 3-5%. In practise the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e. if improvements to survival rates predominantly apply at younger or older ages). Please note the above figures have been derived based on the membership profile of the Employer as at the date of the most recent actuarial valuation.

Firefighters' Schemes		Local Government Pension	
2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Years	Years	Years	Years
29.7	30.2	22.5	22.4
31.6	31.7	24.5	24.4
31.2	31.6	24.4	24.0
33.2	33.2	26.9	26.3
%	%	%	%
3.2	3.4	2.2	2.4
3.2	3.4	4.2	2.7
2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4
3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6
0	0	3.5	2.6
90	90	25	25
90	90	63	63

Firefighters Schemes		Local Government Pension Scheme	
31 March 2017		31 March 2017	
£000's		£000's	
28,800	5,021	732	4,221
8,900			
5,000			
23,300			

Local Government Pension Scheme Defined Benefit Maturity Profile

	Liability split (£000) as at 31 March 2017	Liability split (%) as at 31 March 2017	Weighted Average Duration
Active Members	19,586	43.90%	24.5
Deferred Members	12,877	28.90%	24.2
Pensioner members	12,103	27.20%	12.7
Total	44,566	100.00%	20.4

SECTION E - NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT**Note E1****Operating Activities**

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2015/16 £000's		2016/17 £000's
(104)	Interest received	(136)
141	Interest paid	141
<u>37</u>		<u>5</u>

Note E2**Investing Activities**

The cash flows for investing activities include the following items:

Restated 2015/16 £000's		2016/17 £000's
2,161	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,703
22,230	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	20,230
(1,166)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and non-current assets held for sale	(231)
(18,500)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(18,730)
(279)	Other receipts from investing activities	(1)
<u>4,446</u>	Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>3,971</u>

The figures for 2015/16 have been restated to show gross investment proceeds and purchases rather than the net position.

Note E3**Financing Activities**

The cash flows for financing activities include the following items:

2015/16 £000's		2016/17 £000's
1	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	-
<u>1</u>	Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>-</u>

**Cambridgeshire And Peterborough Fire Authority
Firefighters Pension Fund Account**

This account shows the contributions made to and payments from the Firefighters' Pension Schemes. The schemes are unfunded and consequently since the scheme has no investment assets, the difference between the contributions and payments is now fully financed by the Home Office. The net effect on the Fire Authority will always be nil.

The fund's financial statements do not take into account any liabilities to pay pension and other benefits after the period end.

During the 2015/16 closedown an employers lump sum contribution, totalling £947k, was made to the Firefighter's Pension Fund in respect of backdated employers contributions to the modified scheme. It has since been determined this contribution was not required so adjustments have been made in both the Fire Authority's accounts and the Pension Fund accounts. For the Pension fund the reduction in employers contribution has been offset by an increase in top up grant from the sponsoring department.

2015/16	2016/17
Restated	£000's
£000's	£000's
Contributions Receivable	
(1,584) Employers	(1,584)
(164) Ill-health retirements	(184)
(1,503) Employees	(1,202)
(3,251)	(2,970)
(37) Transfers in from other schemes	0
Benefits Payable	
5,933 Pensions	6,080
2,105 Commutation of pension and lump sum retirement benefits	1,841
7 Transfers out to other schemes	0
Deficit/Surplus for the year before top up grant receivable/amount payable from/to sponsoring	
4,757 department	4,951
(4,757) Top up grant receivable/amount payable from/to sponsoring department	(4,951)
<u>0</u> Net amount payable/receivable for the year	<u>0</u>

SECTION F - NOTES TO THE FIREFIGHTERS PENSION FUND ACCOUNT**Note F1**

Firefighters Pension Fund Statement Notes

- The fund was established under the Firefighters' Pensions Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2006. The scheme is an unfunded scheme and has no investment assets. The fund pays all Firefighters' retirement benefits with the exception of injury awards which are paid from the Fire Authority's account and included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 12.
- The fund displays the contributions receivable and the benefits paid out in respect of pensions and leavers. As there are no investment assets held within the fund the difference between the income, from employee and employer contributions, and expenditure is met by a contribution from / to the Department of Communities and Local Government, thus the fund is balanced to nil each year. The fund is administered by the LGSS (Local Government Shared Service) Pensions Section of Cambridgeshire County Council and managed by Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Fire Authority.
- The accounting policies followed are as stated in the Accounting Policies on page 15. The Pension Fund Account only relates to the liabilities incurred during the 2016/17 financial year. All future liabilities are accounted for on an IAS 19 basis and are included within the core financial statements (note D17).
- The employees' and employer's contributions are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the DCLG and subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department.
- The amounts for 2015/16 have both been adjusted by £947k in respect of the unrequired employers contribution to the modified scheme.

Note F2

Net Assets Statement

2015/16 £000's	2015/16 Restated £000's		2016/17 £000's
445	1,392	Top-up grant due from/refundable to(-) the Government	907
(445)	(1,392)	Amount due to(-)/from General Fund	(907)
<hr/>		Long Term Assets	<hr/>
<hr/>			<hr/>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH FIRE AUTHORITY**Opinion on the Fire Authority's financial statements**

We have audited the financial statements of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Firefighter's Pension Fund Account and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority, as a body, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies within Chapter 2 of the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in April 2015. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Fire Authority those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Fire Authority and the Fire Authority's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Treasurer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Treasurer's Responsibilities, the Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which comprises the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASMC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the Code of Audit Practice and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Fire Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Treasurer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read the financial and nonfinancial information in the document containing the audited financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority as at 31 March 2017 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and

- have been prepared properly in accordance with applicable law and the CIPFA/LASMC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following other matters which the Code of Audit Practice (April 2015) requires us to report to you if:

- we have been unable to satisfy ourselves that the Annual Governance Statement meets the disclosure requirements set out in the guidance 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework' (2016 Edition) published by CIPFA/SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with other information that is forthcoming from the audit;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Act in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit;
- we designate under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 any recommendation as one that requires the Fire Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Conclusion on the Fire Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Respective responsibilities of the Fire Authority and auditor

The Fire Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

We are required under Section 20 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Fire Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements, having regard to relevant criteria specified by the National Audit Office.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Fire Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Fire Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion, published by the National Audit Office in November 2016, as to whether in all significant respects, the Fire Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to

achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.

The National Audit Office has determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Fire Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, the Fire Authority had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion published by the National Audit Office in November 2016, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Certificate of completion of the audit

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

BDO LLP

Zoe Thompson
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Appointed Auditor

Ipswich, UK

29 September 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Glossary of Terms

Accruals

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

Budget

A statement of the Fire Authority's policy expressed in financial terms.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of non-current assets or expenditure, which adds to the value of existing non-current

Capital Receipts

Income from the sale of assets. Such income may only be used to repay loan debt or to finance new capital expenditure.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The principal accountancy body dealing with local government finance.

Contingent Assets

A possible asset arising from past events, whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the Fire Authority's control.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Fire Authority for which payment has not been made by the end of the financial year.

Debtors

Amounts due to the Fire Authority but unpaid at the end of the financial year.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of non-current assets.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the Fire Authority for a period of more than one year.

Long Term Borrowing

Loans raised to finance capital spending which have still to be repaid.

Pension Schemes

a) Retirement Benefits

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment. Retirement benefits do not include termination benefits payable as a result of: (i) an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or (ii) an employee's decision to accept redundancy in exchange for those benefits, because these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

b) Scheme Liabilities

The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflects the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

Revenue Expenditure and Income

Expenditure and income arising from the day to day operation of the Fire Authority.

Precepting

The Fire Authority is deemed a major precepting authority and now has the power to levy a local Council Tax charge on the local taxpayer.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

The government body that provides local authority loans.

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)

The body dealing with property surveys.

Injury Award

An injury award compensates an individual for the potential loss of earnings for injury sustained whilst on duty that results in some level of disablement which hinders or prevents them from working in the future. An injury award is a life time award.

