

WEST MIDLANDS FIRE SERVICE

WEST MIDLANDS FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY



Financial Statements & Notes to the Accounts

2016/2017

CONTENTS

Auditor's Report	Page 3
Narrative Report by the Treasurer	Page 6
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	Page 13
Statement of Approval for the Statement of Accounts	Page 14
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	Page 15
Expenditure and Funding Analysis	Page 16
Movement in Reserves Statement	Page 17
Balance Sheet	Page 19
Cash Flow Statement	Page 20
Notes to the Core Financial Statements	Page 21
Pension Fund Account	Page 82
Notes to Pension Fund Account	Page 83
Annual Governance Statement	Page 85
Glossary of Terms	Page 92

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of the
West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WEST MIDLANDS FIRE AND
RESCUE AUTHORITY**

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NARRATIVE REPORT BY THE TREASURER

The West Midlands Fire Service (WMFS) covers an area approaching 92,000 hectares (350 sq. miles) and provides a fire and rescue service to a population of approximately 3 million people living in a million dwellings. It covers the cities of Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull and Walsall.

WMFS is accountable to the public via the West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority, made up of 27 Elected Members of the seven Councils in the West Midlands. Headed by the Chair of the Fire Authority they set the direction for the Service in the best interests of the community. The Service is managed directly by three Brigade Managers – the Chief Fire Officer (CFO), Deputy Chief Fire Officer and Assistant Chief Fire Officer.

The Service's activities are governed by the Home Office and legislative responsibilities are set out in the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 and the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England.

WMFS works towards 'Making the West Midlands Safer, Stronger and Healthier'. The Brigade Managers together with the Strategic Enabling Team (SET) and Authority work towards achieving three priorities:

- Prevention - Safer and healthier communities. We try to fight fires and stop road accidents before they even happen. Prevention work focuses on the most vulnerable residents. By encouraging safe and healthy lifestyles, we know that we can reduce the risks that people face.
- Protection - Stronger business communities. We are passionate about helping West Midlands businesses to stay in business, and helping the economy to thrive. The Fire Safety team work with employers to protect their people and premises.
- Response - Dealing effectively with emergencies. Firefighters aim to get to life or death emergencies in 5 minutes, and when they arrive, they call on their training and professionalism to deliver an assertive, safe and effective response.

We deliver our priorities with fewer and effective resources by these outcomes:

- Value for Money - Government funding reductions are met and the Service Delivery Model is maintained. Flexible and sustainable funding opportunities are identified and secured. Assets are used as effectively and efficiently as possible.
- People - Leadership and personal accountability at all levels will be empowered to effectively deliver change. Developing an environment of wellbeing through supporting the personal resilience of the workforce so that they are responsive to opportunities of change. The service will achieve diversity, inclusion, cohesion and equality outcomes for its diverse community and workforce.
- Information Communication Technology - Emergency 999 systems to mobilise and enable rapid response when and where it is needed. The right level of information is provided to the communities and mobile workforce at the right time. Secure and reliable data sharing with partner agencies enables cost effective joined up services to the most vulnerable within our communities.

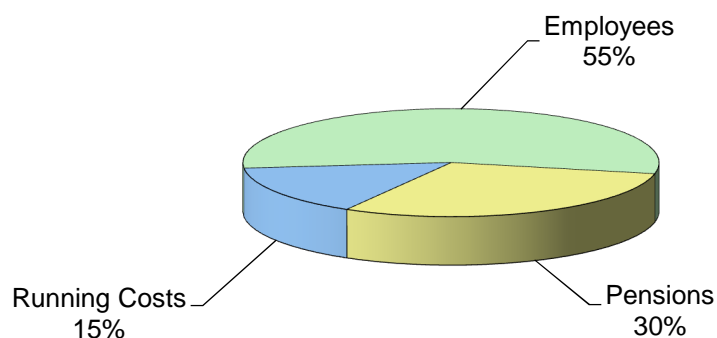
Further information can be found on our website www.wmfs.net

- 1 The Authority's accounts for the financial year 2016/2017 are set out on the following pages and consist of:
 - The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), the Authority's main revenue account, covering income and expenditure on all services.
 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA), which shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources and how this expenditure is allocated between the Authority's services.
 - The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS), which shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority.
 - The Balance Sheet, which sets out the financial position of the Authority at 31st March 2017.
 - The Cash Flow Statement, showing movements in cash and cash equivalents during the year and the cash position at the year-end.
 - The Pension Fund Account, which summarises the movements relating to the firefighters' pension schemes.

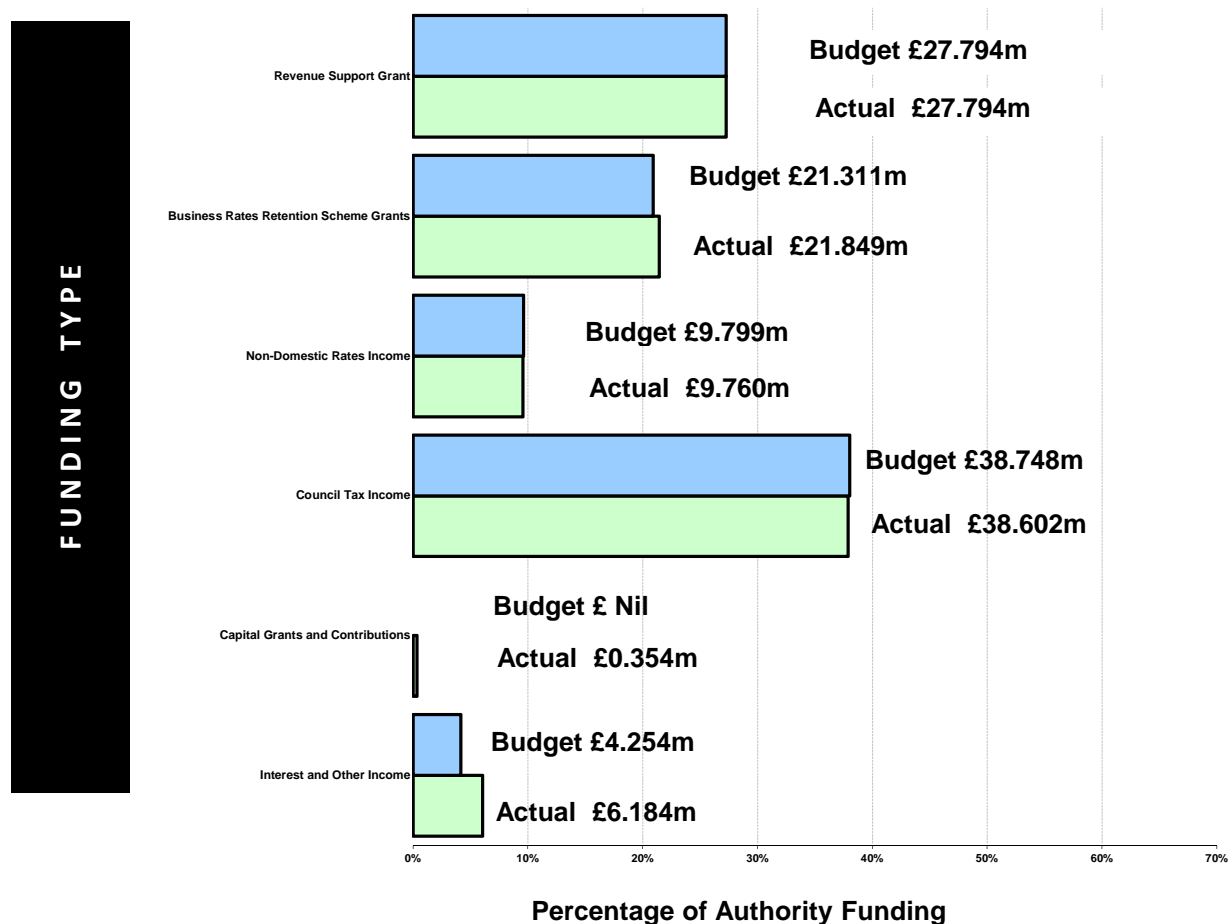
The accounts are supported by notes to the core financial statements.

2. This narrative report provides a brief explanation of the financial aspects of the Authority's activities and draws attention to the main characteristics of the Authority's financial position.
3. The accounting policies adopted by the Authority comply with the relevant accounting standards except where indicated in notes to the accounts.
4. Significant change in Accounting Policies, following the Telling the Story review of the presentation of local authority financial statements, the 2016/17 Code no longer requires statements or notes to be prepared in accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17 (SeRCOP). The 2016/17 Code changed the segmental reporting arrangements for the CIES and introduced the EFA. The EFA brings together local authority performance reported on the basis of expenditure measured under proper accounting practices with statutorily defined charges to the General Fund. These reports both include a segmental analysis which show how the Authority operate, monitor and manage financial performance. The 2016/17 Code also introduced a streamlined MIRS which presents the total CIES as one line.
5. The CIES shows a deficit on provision of services of £58.881m. After statutory adjustments, such as the removal of depreciation and impairments and applying International Accounting Standard Nineteen (IAS19) entries in relation to pension costs, the Authority shows an overall deficit of £306.874m.

6. The total expenditure of the Authority in 2016/17 was £163.424m. The types of costs incurred were:



7. The total income of the Authority to fund expenditure in 2016/17 was £104.543m, which came from:



8. In 2016/17 the Authority spent £3.677m on capital projects, the largest of these being £1.734m on Vehicle Replacements, £0.728m on the redevelopment of Coventry Fire Station and £0.340m on Secondary Control Room Relocation. The total expenditure on capital schemes was financed by a combination of Capital Grants, Capital Receipts and Direct Revenue Financing. Note 30 provides details of capital expenditure and capital financing.
9. In 2016/17 appropriations of £3.569m were made to earmarked general fund reserves and £0.003m to un-earmarked general fund reserves.

10. The Authority, at its February 2016 meeting authorised the limit for external debt at £43m and the statutory limit for external debt at £47m. As at 31st March 2017, the Authority's actual long-term principal borrowing was £37.363m and short-term principal borrowing was £1.264m as per Note 16.3.
11. The 2016/17 accounts include the impact of IAS19. The effects of IAS19 are shown within the CIES and Balance Sheet. There is no effect on Council Tax from the implementation of this standard. The figures disclosed represent a snapshot in time. The accounts show that there is a significant shortfall between the forecast cost of pensions and the current level of assets built up in the pension fund. The Government Actuaries Department (GAD) review the defined benefit arrangements and appropriate levels of employer & employee contributions.

12. **Financial Outlook**

As part of the settlement for 2016/17, an offer was made for a multi-year funding settlement. Any Authority wishing to take up the four year funding settlement to 2019/20 was required to set out their proposals in an Efficiency Plan to qualify for the four year settlement from April 2016. The settlement offer (provisional for 2018/19 and 2019/20) would result in a cumulative budget deficit of circa £10m if the Service did not make any efficiency savings. The Authority at its meeting on 19 September 2016 considered and approved the Efficiency Plan which was submitted to the Home Office.

The areas where savings are anticipated and reflected within the medium term financial strategy are:

- £4m – Staffing
- £2m – Flexible funding through business development
- £1m – Internal restructures
- £1m – General budget reductions
- £2m – Council tax

Further details of the Efficiency Plan can be found at <http://94.236.33.181/cm55/>.

On 15 December 2016, the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) announced the provisional Finance Settlement for 2017/18 at £54.703m, resulting in a core funding reduction of £3.962m. The Government also proposed a referendum threshold of 2% for any Fire and Rescue Authority increasing its Council Tax. In February 2017, the Secretary of State for DCLG confirmed the Finance Settlement.

The Authority set its 2017/18 budget on 20th February 2017, setting a Council Tax requirement of £39.377m which resulted in a Council Tax increase of (1.99%), £1.11 at Band D.

13. **Performance Indicators (PI)**

The Authority has an established Scrutiny Committee whose role is to scrutinise performance information including progress made against the 'The Plan'.

The setting of targets against operational and other performance indicators enables the Service to identify key areas for improvement which contribute to making the West Midlands safer, stronger and healthier. During 2016/17 the Scrutiny

Committee received quarterly updates of the organisation's performance.

The five-minute attendance standard lies at the heart of the Service Delivery Model which shows how staff based mainly at fire stations deliver the three strategic objectives of prevention, protection and response.

A summary of the performance indicators for prevention, protection and response is provided below and further details of Authority's performance monitoring through the Scrutiny Committee can be found at <http://94.236.33.181/cm5/>.


Key:
Blue
Green
Red

Over performance against the tolerance levels



Performance is within the tolerance levels








Under performance against the tolerance levels


RESPONSE


PI 1		The Risk Based Attendance Standard Target: under 5 minutes Actual: 4 minutes 44 seconds
Attendance times for Category 2, 3 & 4 incidents also remain well within target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 2: 5 minutes 34 seconds (target is under 7 minutes) • Category 3: 4 minutes 59 seconds (target is under 10 minutes) • Category 4: 6 minutes 46 seconds (target is under 20 minutes) 		

PREVENTION


PI 2		The number of accidental dwelling fires Annual Forecast : 1665 (1581 – 1698 tolerance) Actual for year: 1591
PI 3		Injuries from accidental fires in dwelling (taken to hospital for treatment) Annual Forecast: 61 (48 – 66 tolerance) Actual for year: 65


PI 4		<p>The number of deaths from accidental dwelling fires</p> <p>Annual Forecast: Not applicable</p> <p>Actual for year: 13</p>
PI 5		<p>The percentage of Home Safety Checks referred by our partners</p> <p>Annual Forecast: 40%</p> <p>Actual for year: 42.2%</p>
PI 6		<p>The number of Home Safety Check / Safe & Well Visit points achieved by the Brigade</p> <p>Annual Forecast: 180,000</p> <p>Actual for year: 215,423</p>
PI 7		<p>The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions</p> <p>Annual Forecast: Not applicable</p> <p>Actual for year: 978</p>
PI 8		<p>The number of arson fires in dwellings</p> <p>Annual Forecast: 185 (165 – 192 tolerance)</p> <p>Actual for year: 206</p>
PI 9		<p>The number of arson fires in non-domestic premises</p> <p>Annual Forecast: 125 (112 – 131 tolerance)</p> <p>Actual for year: 193</p>
PI 10		<p>The number of arson vehicle fires</p> <p>Annual Forecast: 670 (603 – 704 tolerance)</p> <p>Actual for year: 914</p>

PI 11		The number of arson rubbish fires Annual Forecast: 2053 (1951 – 2094 tolerance) Actual for year: 1922
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PI 12		The number of arson fires in derelict buildings Annual Forecast: 137 (123 – 144 tolerance) Actual for year: 197
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PROTECTION

PI 13		The number of accidental fires in non-domestic premises Annual Forecast: 445 (400 – 467 tolerance) Actual for year: 449
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PI 14	 Fire alarm	The number of false alarm calls due to fire alarm equipment Annual Forecast: 5662 (5379 – 5775 tolerance) Actual for year: 5660
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14. Further information about the accounts is available from:

Finance Manager,
West Midlands Fire Service Headquarters,
99 Vauxhall Road,
Birmingham. B7 4HW.

Telephone : 0121-380-6920
or E-Mail : kal.shoker@wmfs.net

15. Interested members of the public also have the right to inspect the accounts before the Audit is completed. The availability of the accounts for inspection is advertised on the Authority's website.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- (i) make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Treasurer.
- (ii) manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- (iii) approve the statement of accounts.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's statement of accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the C.I.P.F.A. / L.A.S.A.A.C. Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Treasurer has:

- (i) selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- (ii) made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- (iii) complied with the local authority Code.

The Treasurer has also:

- (iv) kept proper accounting records which were up to date.
- (v) taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that this statement of accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position and expenditure and income of the West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority for the year ending 31st March 2017.

Mike Griffiths, C.P.F.A
Treasurer

Date: 24th July 2017

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The statement of accounts for the year 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 was approved by the West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority's Audit Committee on 24th July 2017.

Tersaim Singh
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Date: 24th July 2017

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the EFA and the MIRS.

2015/2016 (Restated)				2016/2017		
Gross Exp. £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp. £000		Gross Exp. £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp. £000
84,645	(3,324)	81,321	Service Delivery	77,077	(2,885)	74,192
21,958	(1,772)	20,186	Service Support	21,677	(2,888)	18,789
2,322	(3)	2,319	Corporate Management	2,618	(15)	2,603
3,972	(4)	3,968	Corporate Charges	11,638	(27)	11,611
112,897	(5,103)	107,794	Cost of Services	113,010	(5,815)	107,195
201	(274)	(73)	Other Operating Expenditure - (Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	60	(86)	(26)
52,711	(303)	52,408	Financing and investment income & expenditure (Note 12)	50,354	(282)	50,072
		(99,512)	Taxation and non-specific grant income (Note 13)			(98,360)
		60,617	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services			58,881
496	(15,593)	(15,097)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Vehicles, Plant and Equipment assets (Note 11.1)	16,448	(15,388)	1,060
		(232,032)	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)			246,933
		(247,129)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			247,993
		(186,512)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			306,874

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

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

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis is not a primary statement and is part of the notes to the accounts.

2015/2016				2016/2017		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund * £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7) £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund * £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7) £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
67,737	13,584	81,321	Service Delivery	67,368	6,824	74,192
18,528	1,658	20,186	Service Support	17,598	1,191	18,789
2,051	268	2,319	Corporate Management	2,274	329	2,603
4,438	(470)	3,968	Corporate Charges	4,161	7,450	11,611
92,754	15,040	107,794	Cost of Services	91,401	15,794	107,195
(96,655)	49,478	(47,177)	Other Income and Expenditure	(94,973)	46,659	(48,314)
(3,901)	64,518	60,617	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,572)	62,453	58,881
(45,497)			Opening General Fund Balance	(49,398)		
(49,398)			Closing General Fund Balance @ 31 March	(52,970)		

* As reported to the Strategic Enabling Team

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Authority's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory amounts required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	Un-earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	General Fund Balance (Restated) £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2015	(9,231)	(36,266)	(45,497)	(902)	(5,650)	(52,049)	1,433,484	1,381,435
Movement in Reserves During 2015/16								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure *	60,617	-	60,617	-	-	60,617	(247,129)	(186,512)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 9)	(64,518)	-	(64,518)	(220)	3,057	(61,681)	61,681	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,901)	-	(3,901)	(220)	3,057	(1,064)	(185,448)	(186,512)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 10)	3,899	(3,899)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2015/16	(2)	(3,899)	(3,901)	(220)	3,057	(1,064)	(185,448)	(186,512)
Balance at 31 March 2016	(9,233)	(40,165)	(49,398)	(1,122)	(2,593)	(53,113)	1,248,036	1,194,923
Movement in Reserves During 2016/17								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure *	58,881	-	58,881	-	-	58,881	247,993	306,874
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 9)	(62,453)	-	(62,453)	1,061	2,034	(59,358)	59,358	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,572)	-	(3,572)	1,061	2,034	(477)	307,351	306,874
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 10)	3,569	(3,569)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2016/17	(3)	(3,569)	(3,572)	1,061	2,034	(477)	307,351	306,874
Balance at 31 March 2017	(9,236)	(43,734)	(52,970)	(61)	(559)	(53,590)	1,555,387	1,501,797

- * The total comprehensive income and expenditure is now shown as one line on the basis that the columnar analysis of the usable and unusable reserves automatically separates the movements between the surplus and deficit on the provision of services and other comprehensive income and expenditure.

BALANCE SHEET

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

31 March 2016 £000		Note	31 March 2017 £000
154,227	Property, Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	15	146,158
66	Heritage Assets		66
27	Intangible Assets		20
154,320	Long Term Assets		146,244
-	Assets Held For Sale	15	1,200
582	Inventories	17	629
15,065	Short Term Debtors	18	15,098
56,069	Cash and Cash Equivalents	19	57,428
71,716	Current Assets		74,355
(1,302)	Short Term Borrowing	16	(1,461)
(10,865)	Short Term Creditors	20	(10,926)
(756)	Grant Receipts in Advance – Revenue	29	(405)
(12,923)	Current Liabilities		(12,792)
(677)	Provisions	21	(426)
(38,627)	Long Term Borrowing	16	(37,363)
(1,368,732)	Other Long Term Liabilities	31	(1,671,815)
(1,408,036)	Long Term Liabilities		(1,709,604)
(1,194,923)	Net Assets		(1,501,797)
(53,113)	Usable Reserves		(53,590)
1,248,036	Unusable Reserves	11	1,555,387
1,194,923	Total Reserves		1,501,797

Mike Griffiths C.P.F.A (Treasurer)
24th July 2017

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
60,617	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	58,881
(62,426)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 22.2)	(64,706)
239	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 22.3)	75
(1,570)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(5,750)
3,121	Investing Activities (Note 23)	3,318
1,052	Financing Activities (Note 24)	1,073
2,603	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,359)
58,672	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	56,069
56,069	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 19)	57,428

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position as at the year-end, 31st March 2017. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which require the Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

It has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under the Local Government Act 2003.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

1.2. 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 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 Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed — where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as Income and Expenditure.
- Where income and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Accruals of Income and expenditure are subject to a de minimis level of £1,000.

1.3. 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 highly liquid investments that mature in a specified period; no more than three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

1.4. 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 period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Authority's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Details of restated figures for 2015/16 are provided in Note 1.18 of the Accounting Policies.

1.5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Authority in accordance with statutory guidance within England.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the MIRS for the difference between the two.

1.6. Council Tax and Non-domestic Rates (NDR)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and NDR on behalf of the major preceptors. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

The council tax and NDR included in the CIES is the Authority's share of accrued income for the year. Regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the Authority's General Fund. The difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the MIRS. The effect on the surplus on provision of services for the year 2016/17 in the CIES is a surplus of £0.247m which is also reflected in the MIRS.

The Balance Sheet includes the Authority's share of the year end balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

1.7. Employee Benefits

1.7.1 Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services but then reversed out through the MIRS so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

1.7.2 Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the MIRS, 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.

1.7.3 Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of four separate pension schemes:

- Uniformed Firefighters – Original (1992) Scheme

This is an unfunded scheme, which is administered by the Authority in accordance with the DCLG regulations. For such schemes, as there are no investment assets, IAS19 requires recognition of the liability and pension reserve in the Balance Sheet and transactions in the CIES for movements in the liability and reserve. The pension costs that are charged to the Authority's accounts in respect of these employees are equal to the contributions paid to the pension fund for these employees. The scheme was only open to those firefighters in the scheme as at 31st March 2006 and the employer's contribution is higher than for the new firefighters' pension scheme. All contributions are made into a pension fund and equally the payments to pensioners are paid out of the same fund. This is then balanced by a contribution to or from the fund by the Government each year.

- Uniformed Firefighters – (2006) Scheme

On 1st April 2006 a new firefighters' pension scheme was established for new firefighters, retained firefighters and for uniformed employees carrying out operational duties in the old pension scheme who wished to transfer to the new scheme. This scheme is an unfunded scheme and operates in exactly the same way as the old scheme except for the reduced level of contribution from employees and employers which reflects the different conditions and benefits of the new scheme. All contributions are made into a pension fund and equally the payments to pensioners are paid out of the same fund. This is then balanced by a contribution to or from the fund by the Government each year.

On 1st April 2015 a new modified section was established for employees who were employed as retained firefighters between 1st April 2000 and 5th April 2006.

- Uniformed Firefighters – (2015) Scheme

On 1st April 2015 a new firefighters' pension scheme was established. This scheme is a career average revalued earnings scheme for members starting after the 1st April 2015. Members of the 1992 and 2006 final salary schemes moved into this scheme, unless protection applied. This scheme is an unfunded scheme. All contributions are made into a pension fund and equally the payments to pensioners are paid out of the same fund. This is then balanced by a contribution to or from the fund by the Government each year.

The combined pension fund for uniformed firefighters as at 31st March 2017 had a net deficit value of £1,625,600m.

- The Local Government Pensions Scheme

Other employees, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Wolverhampton City Council. The pension costs that are charged to the Authority's accounts, £2.733m in 2016/17 in respect of these employees, are equal to the contributions paid to the funded pension scheme for these employees. Further costs arise in respect of certain pensions paid to retired employees on an unfunded basis. The scheme is, however, funded.

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

These schemes are accounted for as defined benefits schemes:

- The liabilities of the West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund and the liabilities of the Firefighters Pension Schemes attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method — i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and estimates of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.65% for the Firefighters' Pension Schemes and a discount rate of 2.8% for the Local Government Pension Scheme.
- The assets of West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities — current bid price
 - unquoted securities — professional estimate
 - unitised securities — current bid price
 - property — market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - Service cost comprising:
 - Current service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year — allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost — the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years — debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES within the corporate charges Service line.

- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Authority — the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Remeasurements comprising:
 - The return on plan assets — excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - Changes in demographic and financial assumptions — changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions — charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the Pension Fund — cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

The top up grant is accounted for as an actuarial gain.

1.7.4 Discretionary Benefits

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

1.8. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period — the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period — the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

1.9. Financial Instruments

1.9.1 Financial Liabilities

The Authority has its own portfolio of loans payable directly to the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB); these are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost with the exception of Other Local Authority debt inherited from the former West Midlands County Council (WMCC) which is held at historic cost. Annual charges are made to the CIES based on the carrying value of the liability multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

Debt inherited from the former WMCC is managed by Dudley MBC and redeemed over a period of 40 years from 1st April 1986. Annual charges to the CIES for interest payable were charged on this debt in 2016/17 at a rate of 6.202%.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited or debited to the CIES as they occur. Any premium or discount arising on restructured borrowing is respectively deducted from, or added to, the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and charged to the CIES over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Creditors are carried on the balance sheet at contract amount.

1.9.2 Financial Assets

Debtors are carried on the balance sheet at contract amount.

1.9.3 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 requires that local authorities measure some of their non-financial and some of their financial instruments at fair value.

The objective of the fair value approach is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market.

The Authority measures fair value using the same assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability assuming that they will act in their own economic best interest.

For non-financial assets the Authority takes into account the participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

When determining fair value the Authority's valuers use techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

These inputs are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

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

1.10. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Authority are not credited to the CIES 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 in the form of 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 Receipts in Advance. 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-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the CIES.

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MIRS. 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. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital Expenditure.

1.11. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the latest price. This does not comply with the standard which requires the lower of cost and net realisable value. The total value of stocks held is approximately £629k (2015/16 £582k) and therefore any difference in accounting treatment will not materially affect the reasonableness of the figures disclosed within the accounts.

1.12. Overheads and Support Services

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

The costs of support services provided to the Authority by Sandwell MBC have been recharged in accordance with Service Level Agreements. These specify the level of service to be provided and the charge.

1.13. Property, Vehicles, 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, vehicles, plant and equipment.

1.13.1 Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, vehicles, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Expenditure along with associated grant income on non-current assets are capitalised subject to a de minimis level of £10,000.

1.13.2 Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the CIES, 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 CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the MIRS.

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction — held at historical cost.
- Residential Homes — the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective. The Authority no longer provides residential homes to new tenants and any properties which become or are vacant, are held as surplus assets.
- All other assets — current value, determined on the basis of market value.

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. If an event occurs, such as a dramatic fall in land and property prices, which mean the current values are no longer appropriate, the assets will be revalued again. 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 in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the corporate charges service line in the CIES.

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.

1.13.3 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 Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the corporate charges service line in the CIES.

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

1.13.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, vehicles, 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).

The following depreciation policies have been adopted:

- Operational Vehicles - straight line over 10 years.
- Ancillary Vehicles - straight line over 5 years.
- Equipment - straight line over 5 years.
- All property assets have been depreciated in line with their life expectancies.
- Freehold land is not depreciated.
- No depreciation is accounted for in the year of acquisition but is accounted for in the year of disposal.

Wilkes Head & Eve (WHE), of 78 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1HB is a RICS (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) Regulated Firm, are the Authority's valuers and were instructed to provide valuations for all land and property assets and recommend the appropriate life expectancies. A full valuation of all land and property assets was completed as at 31st March 2017. The Code requires that land and property assets must be revalued every five years as a minimum but must be revalued more regularly where a five year valuation is insufficient to keep pace with material changes in fair value.

WHE also provide valuations for splitting land and building assets into individual components. Where an asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item and which have differing estimated useful lives, these components are depreciated separately. The Authority has adopted this as the basis for depreciation from 1st April 2011.

Where an asset it is deemed to be material for component accounting purposes, i.e. valued in excess of £1m, the following individual components have been identified:

- Main structure
- Roof
- Heating and associated systems
- Tower and associated functions
- Electrical
- Lift
- External

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.

1.13.5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

A non-current asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. The following criteria have to be met before an asset can be classified as held for sale under this section of the Code:

- The asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition.
- The sale must be highly probable; with an active programme to dispose of the asset.
- The asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value
- The sale should be expected to complete within one year of the date of classification.

Assets Held for Sale are valued at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value (market value) less costs to sell at initial reclassification and at the end of each reporting date, and are not subject to depreciation. Investment Properties that are to be disposed of are not reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale and remain as Investment Properties until disposed of, reclassified to short term investment properties where they are expected to be disposed of within a year of the balance sheet date.

1.14. Minimum Revenue Provision

Under the Local Government Act 2003, the Authority is required to set aside an amount from revenue as a provision for debt repayment. This amount is known as the MRP.

The calculation is based on Asset Life Method, which is to make a provision over the estimated life of the asset for which borrowing was undertaken.

From 2015/16 onwards the proposed MRP policy was amended to an Annuity base.

The Treasurer has the discretion to make an additional provision.

1.15. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

1.15.1 Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year — where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Authority settles the obligation.

1.15.2 Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

1.16. Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the Un-earmarked General Fund Balance in the MIRS. 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 CIES. The reserve is then transferred back into the Un-earmarked General Fund Balance in the MIRS 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, local taxation, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority — these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

1.17. Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

1.18. Restated Figures 2015/2016

For comparative purposes, 2015/2016 figures are provided.

Note 10 shows 2015/16 restated figures for 'transfers out' following a change in the format of the movement in earmarked reserves table.

Note 14 shows 2015/16 restated figures for service expenditure and income and the general fund balance.

Notes 16.1 and 16.4.4 the Debtors and Creditors figures have been restated and now exclude the Collection Fund.

Note 25 shows 2015/16 restated figures as the Clerk to the Authority is now the Strategic Enabler Strategic Hub. This role was previously provided by Sandwell MBC.

1.19. Roundings

Unless otherwise stated, the figures that follow have been rounded to the nearest £'000.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Authority.

The standards introduced in the 2017/18 Code that are relevant to the above are:-

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

The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2017 and there is therefore no impact on the 2016/17 Statement of Accounts.

The Authority has concluded that there will be no material impact upon the 2017/18 Statement of Accounts.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

- Insurance – The Authority continues to operate a self-insure scheme for all of its property and vehicle assets.
- No Residual Value of Assets – The Authority assumes that the residual value of plant and equipment will be nil when they are de-commissioned, as the assets are held to provide a service rather than for resale at the end of their useful life. The Authority has determined that the amounts received when assets are decommissioned are negligible and depend on the market demand for the assets at time of disposal.
- Property valued at Current Value – The Authority has had all its land and property assets valued on the basis of current value as at 31st March 2017. The Code requires that land and property assets must be revalued every five years as a minimum but must be revalued more regularly where a five year valuation is insufficient to keep pace with material changes in fair value. In 2011 the Authority introduced component accounting to its land and property assets as part of its valuations.
- Government Funding - There remains a degree of uncertainty about future levels of core funding for local government although the offer of a provisional four year settlement by DCLG is considered to be a reasonable basis to formulate medium term financial planning. The Authority has however determined that the level of uncertainty is not yet sufficient to indicate that the assets of the Authority may be significantly impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2017 for which there is a risk of a material adjustment in the following financial year are:

- Pensions Liability – Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes to retirement age, mortality rates and expected return on pension fund assets. The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) and Barnett Waddingham provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied (Note 31).
- Provisions – The Authority has made an insurance provision for employee and public liability claims. The provision is based on the advice of the Authority's Risk Management advisor. However, the figure could increase or decrease based on the final settlement.
- Property, Plant and Equipment – The Authority's assets are depreciated over the useful life assigned by the external valuer. Assumptions are made about the level of repairs and maintenance which could affect the useful lives assigned to assets.

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

All material items of Income and expenditure have been disclosed within the CIES.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 28 April 2017 the Authority made a payment of £7.9m to the West Midlands Pension Fund. This payment was based on Barnett Waddingham's Rates and Adjustments Certificate for the amounts due for Employer Pension Contributions 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2020. By paying early a saving of £0.6m was achieved.

7. EFA – ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING

2015/2016	Adjustments for capital purposes (Note 7.1)	Net change for the pension adjustments (Note 7.2)	Other differences (Note 7.3)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Service Delivery	-	13,662	(78)	13,584
Service Support	-	1,658	-	1,658
Corporate Management	-	268	-	268
Corporate Charges	2,855	(3,325)	-	(470)
Cost of Services	2,855	12,263	(78)	15,040
Other Income and Expenditure	(742)	50,421	(201)	49,478
Total	2,113	62,684	(279)	64,518

2016/2017	Adjustments for capital purposes (Note 7.1)	Net change for the pension adjustments (Note 7.2)	Other differences (Note 7.3)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Service Delivery	-	8,580	(1,756)	6,824
Service Support	-	1,170	21	1,191
Corporate Management	-	211	118	329
Corporate Charges	9,432	(1,982)	-	7,450
Cost of Services	9,432	7,979	(1,617)	15,794
Other Income and Expenditure	(1,265)	48,171	(247)	46,659
Total	8,167	56,150	(1,864)	62,453

7.1 Adjustments for capital purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the corporate charges services line, and within other income and expenditure:

- Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. MRP and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. The taxation and non-specific grant income line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

7.2 Net change for the pension adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- For financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

7.3 Other differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the CIES and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For services this represents the impact of accruals for accumulating compensated absences.
- The adjustment under other income and expenditure for taxation and non-specific grant income represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and non-domestic rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

8. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

The Authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
	Expenditure	
95,993	Employee expenses	90,469
14,050	Other services expenses	13,108
2,854	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	9,433
50,421	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	48,171
2,290	Interest payments	2,183
201	Disposal of non-current assets	60
165,809	Total Expenditure	163,424
	Income	
(3,539)	Fees, charges and other service income	(3,034)
(303)	Interest and investment income	(282)
(36,995)	Council tax income	(38,602)
(9,441)	Non-domestic rates income from West Midlands Local Authorities	(9,760)
(54,640)	Government grants and contributions	(52,779)
(274)	Disposal of non-current assets	(86)
(105,192)	Total Income	(104,543)
60,617	(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	58,881

9. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

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

General Fund Balance

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

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

2015/2016	Usable Reserves		
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied
Adjustments to Revenue Resources	£000	£000	£000
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the CIES are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pension costs transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve	(62,684)	-	-
Council tax and NDR transfers to/(from) Collection Fund Adjustment Account	201	-	-
Holiday pay transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve	78	-	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(3,036)	-	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(65,441)	-	-
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	220	(220)	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	703	-	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	923	(220)	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	3,057
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	3,057
Total Adjustments	(64,518)	(220)	3,057

2016/2017	Usable Reserves		
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied
Adjustments to Revenue Resources	£000	£000	£000
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the CIES are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pension costs transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve	(56,150)	-	-
Council tax and NDR transfers to/(from) Collection Fund Adjustment Account	247	-	-
Holiday pay transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve	1,617	-	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(9,139)	-	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(63,425)	-	-
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	61	(61)	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	744	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	167	-	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	972	(61)	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	1,122	-
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	2,034
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	1,122	2,034
Total Adjustments	(62,453)	1,061	2,034

10. MOVEMENTS IN EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside within the General Fund balances for earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in both 2015/16 and 2016/17.

	Balance at 1 st April 2015 £000	Transfers out 2015/16 (Restated) £000	Transfers in 2015/16 £000	Balance at 31 st March 2016 £000	Transfers out 2016/17 £000	Transfers in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 st March 2017 £000
<i>General Fund:</i>							
Capital Projects	22,870	248	1,427	24,049	525	90	23,614
Insurance	7,159	175	459	7,443	139	0	7,304
Project Management/ Support	1,355	539	1,771	2,587	1,648	5,291	6,230
System Enhancements/ Upgrades	483	76	1,283	1,690	170	739	2,259
Station Works	1,129	35	259	1,353	304	160	1,209
New Dimensions	745	25	108	828	64	60	824
Training & Development	813	527	355	641	280	275	636
Partnership Working	772	838	810	744	402	273	615
Firefighting & Rescue Equipment	419	389	295	325	231	428	522
Office Equipment/ Furniture	128	126	386	388	284	245	349
Fire Prevention & Education	393	341	65	117	122	177	172
Total	36,266	3,319	7,218	40,165	4,169	7,738	43,734

11. UNUSABLE RESERVES

31 March 2016 £000		31 March 2017 £000
(60,751)	Revaluation Reserve	(58,009)
(62,768)	Capital Adjustment Account	(59,378)
1,368,732	Pensions Reserve	1,671,815
(136)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(383)
2,959	Accumulated Absences Account	1,342
1,248,036	Total Unusable Reserves	1,555,387

11.1 Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its property, vehicles, plant, 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.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(46,814)	Balance 1 April	(60,751)
(15,593)	Upward revaluation of assets	(15,388)
496	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	16,448
(61,911)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(59,691)
1,160	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	1,682
(60,751)	Balance 31 March	(58,009)

11.2 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 additions to those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or subsequent costs as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert current and 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 subsequent costs.

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

The note below provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(60,884)	Balance 1 April	(62,768)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CIES:	
4,752	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	4,960
(1,900)	Revaluation losses on Property, Vehicles, Plant and current assets	4,466
2	Amortisation of intangible assets	7
200	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	60
(57,830)		(53,275)
(1,160)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(1,682)
(58,990)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(54,957)
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
-	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(1,122)
(18)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	(354)
(3,057)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(2,034)
(703)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(744)
-	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(167)
(62,768)	Balance 31 March	(59,378)

11.3 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 Authority accounts for post-employment benefits in the CIES as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Authority makes employer's contributions to the pension fund 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.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
1,538,080	Balance 1 April	1,368,732
(232,032)	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	246,933
75,459	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	68,407
(12,775)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(12,257)
1,368,732	Balance 31 March	1,671,815

11.4 Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and NDR in the CIES as it falls due from council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund. The balance at the 31 March 2017 is (£0.383m) and was (£0.136m) as at 31 March 2016.

11.5 Accumulated Absences Account

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

2015/2016			2016/2017	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	3,037	Balance 1 April		2,959
(3,037)		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(2,959)	
2,959		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	1,342	
	(78)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(1,617)
	2,959	Balance 31 March		1,342

12. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
2,290	Interest payable and similar charges	2,183
50,421	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	48,171
(303)	Interest receivable and similar income	(282)
52,408	Total	50,072

13. TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(36,995)	Council tax income	(38,603)
(9,441)	NDR income from West Midland Local Authorities	(9,760)
(31,327)	Revenue support grant	(27,794)
(21,731)	Business rates retention scheme grants	(21,849)
(18)	Capital grants and contributions	(354)
(99,512)	Total	(98,360)

14. PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENTS

14.1 Prior Period Restatement of Service Expenditure and Income

The 2016/17 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires that the Authority shows its expenditure and income on a Service basis. This is a change from previous years where the analysis was based on SeRCOP. This note sets out how the net expenditure and income has been restated.

SeRCOP Service	As reported CIES 2015/16 £000	Adjustments between SeRCOP and internal reporting £000	Restated £000	Service
Firefighting & Rescue Operations	91,901	(10,580)	81,321	Service Delivery
Community Safety	13,710	(13,710)	-	
Fire Service Emergency Planning & Civil Defence	95	20,091	20,186	Service Support
Corporate & Democratic Core	1,604	715	2,319	Corporate Management
Non distributed costs	484	3,484	3,968	Corporate Charges
Cost of Services	107,794	-	107,794	
Gross Expenditure				
Firefighting & Rescue Operations	95,766	(11,121)	84,645	Service Delivery
Community Safety	14,862	(14,862)	-	
Fire Service Emergency Planning & Civil Defence	121	21,837	21,958	Service Support
Corporate & Democratic Core	1,647	675	2,322	Corporate Management
Non distributed costs	501	3,471	3,972	Corporate Charges
Cost of Services	112,897	-	112,897	
Gross Income				
Firefighting & Rescue Operations	(3,865)	541	(3,324)	Service Delivery
Community Safety	(1,152)	1,152	-	
Fire Service Emergency Planning & Civil Defence	(26)	(1,746)	(1,772)	Service Support
Corporate & Democratic Core	(43)	40	(3)	Corporate Management
Non distributed costs	(17)	13	(4)	Corporate Charges
Cost of Services	(5,103)	-	(5,103)	

14.2 Prior Period Restatement of MIRS – General Fund Balance

The Code requires the total General Fund Balance be presented. In the past, it was recommended that Earmarked General Fund Reserves be separately presented. The 2015/16 MIRS has been restated for this change.

2015/16	General Fund Balance as previously stated	Earmarked General Fund Reserves as previously stated	General Fund Balance Restated
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2015	(9,231)	(36,266)	(45,497)
Movement in Reserves During 2015/16			
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	60,617	-	60,617
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	60,617	-	60,617
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under	(64,518)	-	(64,518)
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,901)	-	(3,901)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 4)	3,899	(3,899)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2015/16	(2)	(3,899)	(3,901)
Balance at 31 March 2016	(9,233)	(40,165)	(49,398)

15. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15.1 Comparative Movements in 2015/2016

2015/16	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2015	128,513	32,033	1,762	175	162,483
Additions	741	370	-	1,942	3,053
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	12,163	-	33	-	12,196
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,896	-	4	-	1,900
De-recognition – Disposals	-	(699)	(125)	-	(824)
De-recognition – Other	-	(262)	-	-	(262)
Other movements in cost or valuation	193	74	-	(267)	-
At 31 March 2016	143,506	31,516	1,674	1,850	178,546
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2015	-	23,299	254	-	23,553
Depreciation charge	2,876	1,852	-	24	4,752
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(2,876)	-	-	(24)	(2,900)
De-recognition – Disposals	-	(699)	(125)	-	(824)
De-recognition – Other	-	(262)	-	-	(262)
At 31 March 2016	-	24,190	129	-	24,319
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2015	128,513	8,734	1,508	175	138,930
At 31 March 2016	143,506	7,326	1,545	1,850	154,227

15.2 Movements on Balances 2016/2017

2016/17	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2016	143,506	31,516	1,674	1,850	178,546
Additions	1,408	795	-	1,474	3,677
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(4,343)	-	30	-	(4,313)
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,468)	-	2	-	(4,466)
De-recognition – Disposals	-	(996)	(129)	-	(1,125)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	(1,200)	-	-	-	(1,200)
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	665	1,020	(1,685)	-
At 31 March 2017	134,903	31,980	2,597	1,639	171,119
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2016	-	24,190	129	-	24,319
Depreciation charge	3,229	1,707	24	-	4,960
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(3,229)	-	(24)	-	(3,253)
De-recognition – Disposals	-	(936)	(129)	-	(1,065)
De-recognition – Other	-	(1,020)	1,020	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	23,941	1,020	-	24,961
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2016	143,506	7,326	1,545	1,850	154,227
At 31 March 2017	134,903	8,039	1,577	1,639	146,158

15.3 Depreciation

The depreciation rates used in the table above are consistent with those described in the accounting policies statement.

15.4 Capital Commitments

As at the 31st March 2017, the Authority approved capital expenditure in future years of £27.326m of which £1.516m has been contractually committed leaving £25.810m as the uncommitted sum which relates to expenditure on property, plant and equipment.

The largest of these contractual commitments represents:

	£000
• Vehicle Replacement Programme	722
• Training Tower Replacement	327

15.5 Revaluations

The Authority had all of its property assets valued as at 31st March 2017 on the basis of current value. The work was completed by qualified external valuers, WHE. Valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation manual 2014 edition which was effective from 6th January 2014 and is International Valuation Standards compliant. The use of the manual means there is certainty with the valuation process.

Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

16.1 Balance Sheet

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

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000 *	31 March 2017 £000
Debtors				
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	9,796	9,048
Total included in Debtors	-	-	9,796	9,048
Investments				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	56,069	57,428
Total included in Investments	-	-	56,069	57,428
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(35,209)	(34,196)	(1,073)	(1,264)
Financial liabilities at historical cost	(3,418)	(3,167)	(229)	(197)
Total included in Borrowings	(38,627)	(37,363)	(1,302)	(1,461)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	-	-	(4,824)	(4,054)
Total included in Creditors	-	-	(4,824)	(4,054)

Debtors excludes payments in advance, Collection Fund and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs receipts of £6.050m (2015/2016 £5.269m).

Creditors excludes receipts in advance, Collection Fund and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs payments of £6.872m (2015/2016 £6.041m).

* The Debtors and Creditors figures have been restated and now exclude the Collection Fund.

16.2 Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2015/16			2016/17		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables £000	Total £000
Interest expense	2,290	-	2,290	2,183	-	2,183
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,290	-	2,290	2,183	-	2,183
Interest income	-	(303)	(303)	-	(282)	(282)
Gains on de-recognition	(73)	-	(73)	(26)	-	(26)
Total income in surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(73)	(303)	(376)	(26)	(282)	(308)
Net (gain)/loss for the year	2,217	(303)	1,914	2,157	(282)	1,875

16.3 Loans Outstanding

The Authority has its own portfolio of loans payable directly to the PWLB. Loans are also outstanding to Dudley MBC, which represent the Authority's share of the outstanding loan debt of the WMCC abolished in 1986.

Under accounting requirements, the financial instruments shown in the balance sheet are shown at "amortised cost". This is the carrying amount and comprises the principal amount borrowed and adjusted for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) and includes accrued interest.

The amounts owing are as follows:

	2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Long-Term £000	Short-Term £000	Long-Term £000	Short-Term £000
PWLB	35,209	844	34,196	1,012
Dudley MBC	3,418	229	3,167	252
Total Principal Amount	38,627	1,073	37,363	1,264
Plus Accrued Interest	-	229	-	197
Total Amortised Cost	38,627	1,302	37,363	1,461

16.4 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 requires that local authorities measure some of their financial instruments at fair value and to apply the relevant input levels of the fair value hierarchy that are detailed in 1.9.3 of the Authority's accounting policies.

16.4.1 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities at Amortised Costs

Financial Liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term creditors and debtors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of cash flows that will take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- Actual ranges of interest rates at 31st March 2017 of 9.75% to 3.95% for loans from the PWLB;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than twelve months, the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding or the billed amount.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

16.4.2 Financial Liabilities

The fair values are as follows:

	2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Carry Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carry Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB Short & Long Term Loans	36,053	57,976	35,208	63,372
Dudley MBC (WMCC)	3,647	3,647	3,419	3,419
Total	39,700	61,623	38,627	66,791

Overall, the fair value for 2016/2017 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 rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date.

The fair values for the financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the PWLB redemption rules and prevailing PWLB redemption rates as at each balance sheet date and include accrued interest. The fair value of WMCC debt is taken to be the same as the amount of principal outstanding.

16.4.3 Financial Assets

The carrying amount and the fair value of the Authority's financial assets are the same due to the short term nature of the transactions.

16.4.4 Fair Value Hierarchy for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000 *	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	TOTAL 31 March 2016 £000
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Financial Liabilities (Loans)	-	61,623	-	61,623
Plus Accrued Interest	-	229	-	229
Total Borrowing	-	61,852	-	61,852
Creditors	-	4,824	-	4,824
Total Liabilities	-	66,676	-	66,676
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	56,069	-	56,069
Total Investments	-	56,069	-	56,069
Debtors	-	9,796	-	9,796
Total Assets	-	65,865	-	65,865

* The Debtors and Creditors figures have been restated and now exclude the Collection Fund.

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	TOTAL 31 March 2017 £000
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Financial Liabilities (Loans)	-	66,791	-	66,791
Plus Accrued Interest	-	197	-	197
Total Borrowing	-	66,988	-	66,988
Creditors	-	4,054	-	4,054
Total Liabilities	-	71,042	-	71,042
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	57,428	-	57,428
Total Investments	-	57,428	-	57,428
Debtors	-	9,048	-	9,048
Total Assets	-	66,476	-	66,476

16.5 Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

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

Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority.

Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have the funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measurements as interest rates.

16.5.1 Credit risk

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

The Authority does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £0.395m of the £15.098m Debtors balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Less than three months	423	312
Three to six months	13	21
Six months to one year	30	18
More than one year	86	44
Total	552	395

16.5.2 Liquidity risk

As the Authority has ready access to borrowings, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

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

16.5.3 Market risk

The Authority is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments.

During 2016/17, if interest rates on investments had been 0.25% lower with all other variables held constant, the impact on the CIES would be a fall in interest received of £0.168m (2015/2016 £0.165m). The impact of a 0.25% increase in interest rates would be the same but reversed, interest would increase by £0.168m (2015/2016 £0.165m).

The Authority's borrowing is at fixed rates, therefore there is little flexibility for any movement and impact on the CIES.

17. INVENTORIES

	General Stores		Mechanical Stocks		Heating Oil Petrol/ Diesel		Total	
	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	611	339	170	170	96	73	877	582
Purchases	953	470	355	332	463	496	1,771	1,298
Recognised as an expense in the year	(1,200)	(443)	(355)	(334)	(486)	(474)	(2,041)	(1,251)
Written off balances	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	-
Balance outstanding at year-end	339	366	170	168	73	95	582	629

Inventories are valued at the year end and included in the balance sheet at latest price.

18. SHORT TERM DEBTORS

31 March 2016 £000		31 March 2017 £000
8,775	Central government bodies	7,411
5,307	Other local authorities	6,747
164	National Health Service bodies	72
9	Public corporations and trading funds	14
810	Other entities and individuals	854
15,065	Total Short Term Debtors	15,098

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

31 March 2016 £000		31 March 2017 £000
11	Cash held by the Authority	11
56,058	Bank current accounts	57,417
56,069	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	57,428

20. CREDITORS

31 March 2016 £000		31 March 2017 £000
	Creditors - Revenue	
1,635	Central government bodies	2,399
4,781	Other local authorities	5,264
4,347	Other entities and individuals	2,877
10,763	Total Creditors - Revenue	10,540
	Creditors – Capital	
102	Other entities and individuals	386
102	Total Creditors – Capital	386
10,865	Total Creditors	10,926

21. PROVISIONS

21.1 An insurance provision of £0.426m has been provided for previous years' employee and public liability claims, it is held in line with recommendations of the actuarial valuation. Whilst the Actuary can give advice about the total value of claims they are not able to confirm when these will be submitted.

22. CASH FLOW STATEMENT – OPERATING ACTIVITIES

22.1 The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(248)	Interest received	(304)
2,314	Interest paid	2,217

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

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(4,752)	Depreciation	(4,960)
1,900	Impairment and downward valuations	(4,466)
(2)	Amortisation	(7)
(39)	(Increase)/decrease in impairment for bad debts	-
325	(Increase)/decrease in Creditors	606
(1,475)	Increase/(decrease) in Debtors	33
(296)	Increase/(decrease) in Inventories	47
(62,684)	Movement in pension liability	(56,150)
4,797	Contributions to Provisions	251
(200)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	(60)
(62,426)	Net cash (inflows)/outflows from adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(64,706)

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

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
221	Proceeds from the sale of property, vehicles, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	61
18	Capital Grants credited to Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services	14
239	Net cash (inflows)/outflows from adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	75

23. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
3,360	Purchase of property, vehicles, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,393
(221)	Proceeds from the sale of property, vehicles, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(61)
(18)	Capital Grants Received	(14)
3,121	Net cash (inflows)/outflows from investing activities	3,318

24. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
1,052	Repayments of short and long term borrowing	1,073

25. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

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

Total (Inc. pension) 2015/2016 (Restated) £		Salary £	Expenses Allowances £	Total (excl. pension) £	Pension £	Total (inc. pension) 2016/2017 £
	Senior Officer whose salary is £150,000 or more per year:					
201,697	Chief Fire Officer – Phil Loach	166,278	1,339	167,617	36,083	203,700
	Senior Officers' whose salary is less than £150,000 but equal or more than £50,000 per year:					
161,886	Deputy Chief Fire Officer - Director Service Support	133,227	1,917	135,144	28,910	164,054
151,922	Assistant Chief Fire Officer - Director Service Delivery	124,965	1,364	126,329	27,117	153,446
108,711	Strategic Enabler of Finance and Resources	99,524	345	99,869	13,037	112,906
* 54,701	Strategic Enabler Strategic Hub	56,560		56,560	7,409	63,969
678,917		580,554	4,965	585,519	112,556	698,075

* The Strategic Enabler Strategic Hub is now the Clerk to the Authority. This role was previously provided by Sandwell MBC. The 2015/16 figure has been restated to reflect this revised arrangement.

The Authority's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration band	2015/16 Number of employees	2016/17 Number of employees
£ 50,000 to £ 54,999	37	41
£ 55,000 to £ 59,999	9	5
£ 60,000 to £ 64,999	10	9
£ 65,000 to £ 69,999	5	4
£ 70,000 to £ 74,999	0	1
£ 75,000 to £ 79,999	1	1
£ 80,000 to £ 84,999	0	0
£ 85,000 to £ 89,999	0	0
Total	62	61

The table above excludes the senior officers who are reported separately.

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

(a) Exit package cost band (including special payments)	(b) Number of compulsory redundancies		(c) Number of other departures agreed		(d) Total number of exit packages by cost band [(b) +(c)]		(e) Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
£0 - £20,000	-	2	1	1	1	3	£5,178	£37,763
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	£39,100
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	£90,102
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	£143,272	-
£150,001 - £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	2	3	2	5	£148,450	£166,965

The Authority agreed to terminate the contracts of 5 employees in 2016/17, incurring costs of £167k (£148k in 2015/16).

26. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

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

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
248	Allowances	247
6	Expenses	7
254	Total	254

27. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

Fees payable to external auditors:

2015/2016 £000			2016/2017 £000
39	Grant Thornton	Fees payable for the external planned audit work	39
-		Non-audit services	3
39		Total	42

28. RELATED PARTIES

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

Letters have been sent to Brigade Managers, Statutory Officers and current and former Councillors asking them to identify whether they have any relationships with related parties. No members' of the Authority or Chief Officer or parties related to them have undertaken any disclosable related party transactions during the year.

The following material transactions with related parties took place during the year:

2015/2016 £000	Related Party	Nature of Transaction	2016/2017 £000
31,327	Central Government	Revenue Support Grant	27,794
21,731		Business Rates Retention Scheme Grants	21,849
18		Capital Grant	354
36,995	West Midland Local Authorities	Council Tax Income	38,603
9,441		NDR Income	9,760

Grants received are set out in Note 29.

29. GRANT INCOME

29.1 The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the CIES in 2016/2017:

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
<i>Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:</i>		
Revenue Support Grant	31,327	27,794
Business Rates Retention Scheme Grants	21,731	21,849
Capital Grants and Contributions	18	354
Total	53,076	49,997
<i>Credited to Services:</i>		
Fire Control Project (Staffs collaboration)	7	11
New Dimension Training Crewing and Accommodation	980	899
Sandwell Partnerships	12	-
Migration Impact Fund	37	36
CFOA Seconded Officer National Procurement	-	55
DCLG Pre-Transitional Funding (ESMC)	46	1,126
New Risks Section 29	20	20
DCLG Oxford Power Station (NRAT)	6	7
FRS Flood Assistance North Yorkshire	20	-
FRS Flood Assistance Cumbria	10	-
Centro (Haden Cross Youth Officer)	6	-
Fire Control Project	155	430
Fire Reduction Partnership	257	190
New Burdens	8	8
Total	1,564	2,782

29.2 Grants – Receipts in Advance

The Authority has received the following grant that has yet to be recognised as income as it has conditions attached to it that could require the monies to be returned to the giver. The balance at the year-end is as follows:

Current Liabilities	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
<i>Grants - Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants):</i>		
Fire Control Project	756	405

Following the termination of the Fire Control project, any surplus of grant held as at the 31st March 2017 by the Authority has been reflected as a Receipt in Advance.

30. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the CFR, a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The movement in the CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
<i>Opening CFR</i>	40,211	39,508
Capital investment:		
Property, Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	3,075	3,677
Sources of finance:		
Capital Receipts	-	(1,122)
Government grants and other contributions	(3,075)	(2,388)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct Revenue Contributions	-	(167)
MRP/the Statutory Repayment of Loans Fund Advances	(703)	(744)
<i>Closing CFR</i>	39,508	38,764

<i>Movements in year</i>	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
MRP/the Statutory Repayment of Loans Fund Advances	(703)	(744)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in CFR</i>	(703)	(744)

31. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

31.1 Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

At the 31st March 2017 the Authority participated in four post-employment schemes:

- The West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund for civilian and fire control employees, administered locally by Wolverhampton City Council — this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.
- The 1992, 2006 and 2015 Firefighters' Pension Schemes for fire officers — these are unfunded defined benefit arrangements, there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities. Fund Accounts have been set up, into which the Authority and scheme members make contributions and pension payments are made from the fund.

31.2 Transactions Relating to Post-employment 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 MIRS. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MIRS during the year:

2015/2016	Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Firefighters'				Total £000
		Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Compensation Scheme £000	
CIES						
<i>Cost of services:</i>						
Current service cost	2,731	10,990	190	9,840	1,180	24,931
Past service costs, including curtailments	16	-	10	40	10	76
Administration Expenses	31	-	-	-	-	31
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:						
Net interest expense	1,361	45,820	1,640	220	1,380	50,421
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,139	56,810	1,840	10,100	2,570	75,459
Other post-employment benefits charged to the CIES:						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	(19,190)	(650)	(160)	(430)	(20,430)
Changes in financial assumptions	(6,657)	(110,180)	(10,030)	(1,100)	(2,400)	(130,367)
Changes in assumptions retained settlement	-	-	40	-	-	40
Experience gains and losses	-	(50,610)	2,780	(370)	(5,220)	(53,420)
Return on fund assets in excess of interest	2,608	-	-	-	-	2,608
Other actuarial gains/losses on assets	-	(37,794)	111	7,220	-	(30,463)
Total post-employment benefits charged to the CIES	90	(160,964)	(5,909)	15,690	(5,480)	(156,573)
MIRS						
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(4,139)	(56,810)	(1,840)	(10,100)	(2,570)	(75,459)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for Pensions in the year:						
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	2,596	4,456	141	3,910		11,103
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	62				1,610	1,672

2016/2017	Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Firefighters'				Total £000
		Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Compensation Scheme £000	
CIES						
Cost of services:						
Current service cost	2,524	7,000	160	8,690	430	18,804
Past service costs, including curtailments	165	1,090	130	10	-	1,395
Administration Expenses	37	-	-	-	-	37
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:						
Net interest expense	1,431	43,340	1,550	630	1,220	48,171
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,157	51,430	1,840	9,330	1,650	68,407
Other post-employment benefits charged to the CIES:						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
Changes in demographic assumptions	(2,305)	(19,480)	10	-	(1,690)	(23,465)
Changes in financial assumptions	32,102	260,810	21,710	10,880	5,620	331,122
Changes in assumptions retained settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience gains and losses	(8,744)	(2,180)	700	(1,250)	(470)	(11,944)
Return on fund assets in excess of interest	(12,861)	-	-	-	-	(12,861)
Other actuarial gains/losses on assets	(3,328)	(40,168)	(21)	7,598	-	(35,919)
Total post-employment benefits charged to the CIES	9,021	250,412	24,239	26,558	5,110	315,340
MIRS						
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(4,157)	(51,430)	(1,840)	(9,330)	(1,650)	(68,407)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for Pensions in the year:						
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	2,733	3,772	69	4,058		10,632
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	55				1,570	1,625

31.3 Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

2015/2016	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £000	Total £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(111,379)	(736)	(1,238,480)	(43,480)	(11,780)	(35,010)	(1,440,865)
Fair value of plan assets	72,133	-	-	-	-	-	72,133
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(39,246)	(736)	(1,238,480)	(43,480)	(11,780)	(35,010)	(1,368,732)

2016/2017	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £000	Total £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(136,485)	(743)	(1,485,120)	(67,650)	(34,280)	(38,550)	(1,762,828)
Fair value of plan assets	91,013	-	-	-	-	-	91,013
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(45,472)	(743)	(1,485,120)	(67,650)	(34,280)	(38,550)	(1,671,815)

31.4 Reconciliation of the movements in the fair value of scheme (plan) assets:

2015/2016	Funded assets: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded assets: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £000	Total £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	71,394	-	-	-	-	-	71,394
Interest income	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	2,372
Remeasurement gain/(loss):							
Return on assets less interest	(2,608)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,608)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	37,794	(111)	(7,220)	-	30,463
Contributions from Employer	2,596	62	4,456	141	3,910	1,610	12,775
Contributions from employees into the scheme	742	-	2,720	60	3,310	-	6,832
Benefits paid	(2,332)	(62)	(44,970)	(90)	-	(1,610)	(49,064)
Administration expenses	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	(31)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	72,133	-	-	-	-	-	72,133

2016/2017	Funded assets: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded assets: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Unfunded assets: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £000	Total £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	72,133	-	-	-	-	-	72,133
Interest income	2,670	-	-	-	-	-	2,670
Remeasurement gain/(loss):							
Return on assets less interest	12,861	-	-	-	-	-	12,861
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	3,328	-	40,168	21	(7,598)	-	35,919
Contributions from Employer	2,733	55	3,772	69	4,058	1,570	12,257
Contributions from employees into the scheme	737	-	2,180	60	3,540	-	6,517
Benefits paid	(3,412)	(55)	(46,120)	(150)	-	(1,570)	(51,307)
Administration expenses	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	(37)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	91,013	-	-	-	-	-	91,013

31.5 Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

2015/2016	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 £000	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme £000	Total £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(113,129)	(815)	(1,403,900)	(49,530)	-	(42,100)	(1,609,474)
Current service cost	(2,731)	-	(10,990)	(190)	(9,840)	(1,180)	(24,931)
Interest cost	(3,707)	(26)	(45,820)	(1,640)	(220)	(1,380)	(52,793)
Contributions from scheme participants	(742)	-	(2,720)	(60)	(3,310)	-	(6,832)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):							
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	19,190	650	160	430	20,430
Changes in financial assumptions	6,614	43	110,180	10,030	1,100	2,400	130,367
Changes in assumptions retained settlement	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	(40)
Experience gains/(losses)	-	-	50,610	(2,780)	370	5,220	53,420
Past service costs, including curtailments	(16)	-	-	(10)	(40)	(10)	(76)
Benefits paid	2,332	62	44,970	90	-	1,610	49,064
Closing balance at 31 March	(111,379)	(736)	(1,238,480)	(43,480)	(11,780)	(35,010)	(1,440,865)

2016/2017	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015	Unfunded liabilities: Firefighters' Compensation Scheme	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	(111,379)	(736)	(1,238,480)	(43,480)	(11,780)	(35,010)	(1,440,865)
Current service cost	(2,524)	-	(7,000)	(160)	(8,690)	(430)	(18,804)
Interest cost	(4,075)	(26)	(43,340)	(1,550)	(630)	(1,220)	(50,841)
Contributions from scheme participants	(737)	-	(2,180)	(60)	(3,540)	-	(6,517)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):							
Changes in demographic assumptions	2,247	58	19,480	(10)	-	1,690	23,465
Changes in financial assumptions	(32,016)	(86)	(260,810)	(21,710)	(10,880)	(5,620)	(331,122)
Changes in assumptions retained settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	8,752	(8)	2,180	(700)	1,250	470	11,944
Past service costs, including curtailments	(165)	-	(1,090)	(130)	(10)	-	(1,395)
Benefits paid	3,412	55	46,120	150	-	1,570	51,307
Closing balance at 31 March	(136,485)	(743)	(1,485,120)	(67,650)	(34,280)	(38,550)	(1,762,828)

31.6 Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

Asset category	Quoted £000	Unquoted £000	31 March 2016 £000	%
Equity Instruments:				
UK quoted	5,596	-	5,596	7.8
UK unquoted	-	1,095	1,095	1.5
Global quoted	8,023	-	8,023	11.1
Global unquoted	-	7,113	7,113	9.9
Europe	5,307	-	5,307	7.4
Japan	2,538	-	2,538	3.5
Pacific Basin	2,753	-	2,753	3.8
North America	5,559	-	5,559	7.7
Emerging markets	5,350	-	5,350	7.4
Total Equity Instruments	35,126	8,208	43,334	60.1
Bonds:				
UK Government	-	5,467	5,467	7.6
Other	4,231	3,230	7,461	10.3
Total Bonds	4,231	8,697	12,928	17.9
Property				
UK	-	4,322	4,322	6.0
Property funds	-	1,722	1,722	2.4
Total Property	-	6,044	6,044	8.4
Alternatives:				
Infrastructure	155	2,118	2,273	3.2
Absolute return	-	3,791	3,791	5.2
Total Alternatives	155	5,909	6,064	8.4
Cash:				
Cash instruments	-	2,691	2,691	3.7
Cash accounts	-	1,072	1,072	1.5
Total Cash	-	3,763	3,763	5.2
Total Assets	39,512	32,621	72,133	100

Asset category	Quoted £000	Unquoted £000	31 March 2017 £000	%
Equity Instruments:				
UK quoted	7,571	-	7,571	8.3
UK unquoted	-	1,102	1,102	1.2
Global quoted	10,861	-	10,861	11.9
Global unquoted	-	7,512	7,512	8.3
Europe	7,789	-	7,789	8.6
Japan	4,023	-	4,023	4.4
Pacific Basin	4,396	-	4,396	4.8
North America	8,525	-	8,525	9.4
Emerging markets	7,484	-	7,484	8.2
Total Equity Instruments	50,649	8,614	59,263	65.1
Bonds:				
UK Government	-	6,614	6,614	7.3
Other	5,086	3,288	8,374	9.2
Total Bonds	5,086	9,902	14,988	16.5
Property				
UK	-	4,844	4,844	5.3
Property funds	-	2,069	2,069	2.3
Total Property	-	6,913	6,913	7.6
Alternatives:				
Infrastructure	104	2,525	2,629	2.9
Absolute return	-	4,662	4,662	5.1
Total Alternatives	104	7,187	7,291	8.0
Cash:				
Cash instruments	-	2,308	2,308	2.5
Cash accounts	-	250	250	0.3
Total Cash	-	2,558	2,558	2.8
Total Assets	55,839	35,174	91,013	100

31.7 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Firefighters' Pension Scheme has been assessed using an approach and model supplied by GAD and certified by them on 2 May 2017. The West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund has been based on triennial actuarial valuations, the last review being 31 March 2016 and assessed by Barnett Waddingham. In calculating the IAS19 figures for the West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund the actuary assumed an investment return of 22%. The actual return for the year to the 31 March 2017 was 21.2%.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Firefighters' Pension Schemes	
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2015/2016	2016/2017
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
• Men	23.0	21.8	22.3	22.4
• Women	25.7	24.2	22.3	22.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
• Men	25.3	23.9	24.6	24.7
• Women	28.0	26.5	24.6	24.7
Rate of inflation CPI	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.35%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.85%	4.2%*	4.2%**	4.35%**
Rate of increase in pensions	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.35%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.7%	2.8%	3.55%	2.65%

* Allowed for short-term overlay from 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2020 for salaries to rise in line with CPI. This is consistent with the 2016 valuation of the Fund.

** Allowed for short-term pay restraint by limiting the nominal rate of salary growth to 1.00% each year until the end of 2019/20 accounting year in line with stated Government policy on short-term pay.

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the schemes i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

A sensitivity analysis for the West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund as at 31 March 2017 is shown below:

Sensitivity analysis	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	(134,570)	(137,228)	(139,941)
Projected service cost	(4,070)	(4,166)	(4,265)
Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	(137,692)	(137,228)	(136,768)
Projected service cost	(4,166)	(4,166)	(4,166)
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	(139,477)	(137,228)	(135,025)
Projected service cost	(4,265)	(4,166)	(4,069)
Adjustment to life expectancy assumptions	+1 year	None	-1 Year
Present value of total obligation	(142,246)	(137,228)	(132,392)
Projected service cost	(4,299)	(4,166)	(4,037)

The tables below show the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions and the impact on the total liability as at 31 March 2017 for the Firefighters' Pension Schemes:

Firefighters' Pension Scheme 1992 Change in assumption*	Approximate % increase to Employer liability	Approximate effect on total liability £m
0.5% increase in real discount rate	-9.0%	133.0
0.5% increase in long term salaries rate	0.8%	(12.4)
0.5% increase in the pensions increase rate	8.7%	(128.7)
1 year increase in member life expectancy	2.7%	(40.3)
Each member retiring one year later	0.0%	-

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is approximately 19 years.

Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 Change in assumption*	Approximate % increase to Employer liability	Approximate effect on total liability £m
0.5% increase in real discount rate	-17.0%	11.5
0.5% increase in salaries rate	8.4%	(5.6)
0.5% increase in the pensions increase rate	9.9%	(6.7)
1 year increase in member life expectancy	2.3%	(1.6)
Each member retiring one year later	-0.5%	0.3

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is approximately 38 years.

Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015 Change in assumption*	Approximate % increase to Employer liability	Approximate effect on total liability £m
0.5% increase in real discount rate	-16.6%	5.7
0.5% increase in salaries rate	8.7%	(3.0)
0.5% increase in the pensions increase rate	10.4%	(3.6)
1 year increase in member life expectancy	2.2%	(0.8)
Each member retiring one year later	1.4%	(0.5)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is approximately 38 years.

* Opposite changes in the assumptions will produce approximately equal and opposite changes in the liability.

31.8 Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objective of the Local Government Pension scheme is to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The West Midlands Metropolitan Authorities Pension Fund has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed for 31 March 2019.

The Local Government Pension scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings scheme to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The authority anticipated to pay approximately £3m expected contributions to the Local Government Pension scheme in 2017/18.

Expected employers' contributions for the firefighters' pension schemes in the year to 31 March 2018 are approximately £8m.

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

32.1 Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited (MMI)

MMI, through which the Authority had part of its insurance, ceased writing new insurance business in 1992 and is currently using its available resources to meet outstanding claims. MMI may not know the full extent of its liability claims as it may take a number of years for them to arise, however the Company has continued to settle claims in an orderly manner. To prevent the costs associated with an insolvent run off, the Company entered into a scheme of arrangement with its creditors. Following a Supreme Court judgement on 28th March 2012 which found against the Company, it is now highly likely that the scheme of arrangement will be triggered. Once the scheme is implemented, the Authority and others will be called upon to reimburse the company with a proportion (up to 100%) of its claims settled since 1st October 1993. The Contingent Liability is for approximately 50% (£2.060m). Payments of £0.402m (2013/14) & £0.268m (2016/17) have been made and an earmarked reserve is provided for £0.037m. The balance is held in the insurance earmarked reserve (£1.353m).

32.2 Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FPS) 2015 – Transitional Protection

The Fire Brigade Union (FBU) filed a Notice of Appeal on 17 March 2017, seeking to set aside the decision made by the Employment Tribunal in the age discrimination claims made by more than 6,000 firefighters regarding the introduction of the 2015 FPS.

A nearly identical claim was made by 210 judges. The judges won and the Government has filed an appeal. The Employment Appeal Tribunal has made an Order consolidating the appeals which is a mechanism to hear both appeals through the same process. The judges may raise an objection to the consolidated appeal, but at the moment it is being progressed as one.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

2015/2016 £000					2016/2017 £000			
1992	2006	Modified	2015		1992	2006	Modified	2015
				Contributions Receivable				
				From Fire Authority				
(4,061)	(60)	(21)	(3,910)	Contributions in relation to pensionable pay	(3,291)	(47)	(22)	(4,058)
(395)	(41)	(19)	-	Ill health retirements	(481)	-	-	-
(2,724)	(51)	(85)	(3,311)	From firefighters' contributions	(2,183)	(43)	(24)	(3,538)
				Transfers in				
-	(10)	-	(42)	Individual	-	(133)	-	(6)
				Benefits Payable				
35,849	6	7	-	Pensions	36,968	16	7	-
8,558	7	53	-	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	8,084	-	-	-
1,776	-	-	-	Redress Payments	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Lump sum employee contributions holiday	1,095	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Lump sum death benefits	-	99	-	-
				Payments to and on account of leavers				
582	22	-	-	Individual transfers	-	32	-	-
39,585	(127)	(65)	(7,263)	Net amount payable for the year	40,192	(76)	(39)	(7,602)
(39,585)	127	65	7,263	Top up Grant payable by the Government	(40,192)	76	39	7,602
-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-

2015/2016 £000	NET ASSETS STATEMENT	2016/2017 £000
(27)	Unpaid Benefits	-
-	Lump sum employee contributions holiday	(371)
8,711	Top-up receivable from the Government	7,347
(8,684)	Amount owing to General Fund	(6,976)
-		-

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

The fund was established at 1st April 2006 under the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment) England Order 2006 and covered both the 1992 and 2006 Firefighters' Pension Schemes. From 1st April 2015, a new firefighters' pension scheme and a modified section in the 2006 scheme was established. The fund now includes the 1992, 2006 and 2015 schemes. Before 1st April 2006 the Authority was responsible for paying the pensions of its own former employees on a pay as you go basis. The Firefighters' Pension Schemes remain unfunded and consequently the fund has no investment assets. Benefits are funded by contributions from the Authority and employees and any difference between benefits payable and contributions receivable is met by top-up grant from the DCLG.

Government funding by top-up grant is paid in two installments, 80% of the estimated annual amount is received in August of the relevant year with the balance paid once actual figures have been determined.

Employees' and employer's contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the DCLG and are subject to revaluation every four years' by GAD. The contribution rates for 2016/17 are shown in the tables below:

	1992 Scheme %	2006 Scheme %	Modified %
Employer's	21.7	11.9	21.7
Employees' Pensionable pay band			
Up to £15,301	11.0	8.5	11.0
> £15,301 to £21,422	12.2	9.4	12.2
> £21,422 to £30,603	14.2	10.4	14.2
> £30,603 to £40,804	14.7	10.9	14.7
> £40,804 to £51,005	15.2	11.2	15.2
> £51,005 to £61,206	15.5	11.3	15.5
> £61,206 to £102,010	16.0	11.7	16.0
> £102,010 to £122,412	16.5	12.1	16.5
> £122,412	17.0	12.5	17.0

	2015 Scheme %
Employer's	14.3
Employees' Pensionable pay band	
Up to £27,270	10.0
£27,271 to £50,500	12.5
£50,501 to £142,500	13.5
£142,501 or more	14.5

The fund is administered by the Authority and managed by the Strategic Enabler of Finance and Resources. Benefits are paid to retired officers, their survivors and others who are eligible for benefits under both the 1992, 2006 and 2015 Firefighters' Pension Schemes.

The fund is statutorily prevented from including interest on cashflows and administration expenses in the pension fund. These expenses are borne by the Authority in its main accounts.

The Net Assets Statement does not include liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the 31st March 2017. For further information on the liability to pay pensions see Note 31.

The account is prepared in accordance with the same code of practice and accounting policies as outlined in the Statement of Accounting Policies, with one exception that accounting for transfer values are on a cash basis rather than accruals basis.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. The Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 1.2 In discharging this duty, the Authority is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs which facilitates the effective exercise of the Authority's functions and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.
- 1.3 The Authority has complied with the code of corporate governance which is consistent with the principles of the revised CIPFA/SOLACE Framework 2016 published by CIPFA in association with the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) – Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. The Authority has also complied with the requirements of CIPFA's statement on the role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. This Annual Governance Statement explains how the Authority has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 6 which require the Authority to prepare an Annual Governance Statement.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which the Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to and engages with the community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, value for money services.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of the framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can, therefore, only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Authority's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 2.3 The governance framework has been in place for the year ended 31st March 2017 and up to the date of the approval of the annual report and statement of accounts.

3. The Governance Framework

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Authority's governance arrangements include the following:-

- 3.1 The Authority has produced a Corporate Strategy setting out its objectives and there is regular performance monitoring in which achievement of the Authority's objectives is measured and monitored.
- 3.2 The Authority has established clear channels of communication with the community and stakeholders regarding the production of the Annual Report and consultation on the key priorities of the Service. This also encourages open communication.
- 3.3 The Authority facilitates policy and decision-making via regular Policy Planning Forums and Authority and Executive Committee meetings. An Audit Committee provides independent assurance to the Authority on risk management and internal control and the effectiveness of the arrangements the Authority has for these matters. The constitution of the Committees including the terms of reference is reviewed annually and available on the Internet.
- 3.4 The Authority ensures compliance with established strategies, procedures, laws and regulations – including risk management. The Authority also maintains and reviews regularly its code of conduct and whistle blowing policy. There is a comprehensive induction programme in place and information regarding strategies and procedures are held on the intranet, which continues to be developed. The Authority has a strong Internal Audit function and established protocols for working with External Audit.
- 3.5 West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority will continue to enhance and strengthen its internal control environment through the review of current policies and procedures.
- 3.6 The Authority has corporate risk management arrangements in place which are supported by an approved Risk Management Strategy enabling Managers and other senior officers to identify, assess and prioritise risks within their own work areas which impact on the ability of the Authority and its services to meet objectives. To consider the effectiveness of the Authority's risk management arrangements is a specific term of reference for the Audit Committee and risk management is a specific responsibility of both the Chairman and Vice Chairman.
- 3.7 The Authority's Corporate Risk Register identifies the principal risks to the achievement of the Authority's objectives and assesses the nature and extent of those risks (through assessment of likelihood and impact). The Register identifies risk owners whose responsibility includes the identification of controls and actions to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 3.8 The Authority ensures the economical, effective and efficient use of resources, and secures continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, by having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness as required by the Best Value duty. The Authority plans its spending on an established planning cycle for policy development, budget setting and performance

management through the business planning process. This ensures that resources are aligned to priorities and secures best value from the resources that are available.

- 3.9 The Chief Financial Officer is a key member of the leadership team, helping to develop and implement the Authority's strategy. The Authority's financial system is an ORACLE based general ledger and management information system, which integrates the general ledger function with those of budgetary control and payments. Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules are approved and regularly reviewed by the Authority. A rigorous system of monthly financial monitoring ensures that any significant budget variances are identified in a timely way, and corrective action initiated.
- 3.10 The Authority's performance management and reporting of performance management continues to be improved with a more focused Corporate Strategy, the setting of priorities and is supported by regular performance monitoring. Corporate performance is reported on a quarterly basis and this process provides officers and Members with the opportunity to share knowledge and understanding about key performance issues affecting services.
- 3.11 The Authority within its committee framework has a Standards Committee to promote high ethical standards amongst Members. This Committee leads on developing policies and procedures to accompany the Code of Conduct for Members and is responsible for local assessment and review of complaints about members' conduct. The Authority also has a Scrutiny Committee which undertakes performance management functions and informs policy development.
- 3.12 The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England sets out a requirement for Fire and Rescue Authorities to publish 'Statements of Assurance'. Specifically, Fire and Rescue Authorities must provide assurance on financial, governance and operational matters and show how they have had due regard to the expectations set out in their integrated risk management plan and the requirements included in this Framework. The Authority has approved the Statement of Assurance which is available on the Service's website.

4. Review of Effectiveness

- 4.1 The Authority has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the statutory officers and principal managers of the Authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the internal audit annual report and comments made by the external auditors in their annual audit letter and other reports.
- 4.2 Section unit business plans contain a variety of performance indicators and targets that are regularly reviewed.
- 4.3 The Authority's political governance arrangements, which are appropriately reviewed by officers, set out the responsibilities of both Members and senior managers. In particular the Authority has identified the following statutory post holders:-

- Chief Fire Officer
- Treasurer
- Monitoring Officer

In addition to the statutory posts, the post of Clerk to the Authority has been maintained.

- 4.4 The arrangements for the provision of internal audit are contained within the Authority's Financial Regulations. The Treasurer is responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate and effective system of internal audit of the Authority's accounting and other systems of internal control as required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The internal audit provision operates in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government. The Authority's Audit Plan is prioritised by a combination of the key internal controls, assessment and review on the basis of risk and the Authority's corporate governance arrangements, including risk management. The work is further supplemented by reviews around the main financial systems, scheduled visits to Authority establishments and fraud investigations. Internal Audit leads on promoting a counter-fraud culture within the Authority.
- 4.5 The resulting Audit Plan is discussed and agreed with officers of the Strategic Enabling Team and the Audit Committee and shared with the Authority's external auditor. Meetings between the internal and external auditor ensure that duplication of effort is avoided. All Authority Audit reports include an assessment of the adequacy of internal control and prioritised action plans to address any areas needing improvement.
- 4.6 The Authority's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by:-
- The work undertaken by Internal Audit during the year;
 - The work undertaken by the external auditor reported in their annual audit;
 - Other work undertaken by independent inspection bodies.
- 4.7 From the work undertaken by Internal Audit in 2016/2017 the Internal Audit has given a 'reasonable assurance' that the Authority has adequate and effective governance, risk management and internal control processes. This represents an unqualified opinion and the highest level of assurance available to Audit Services. In giving this opinion it is recognised that assurance can never be absolute. The most that internal audit can provide is reasonable assurance that there are no major weaknesses in the Authority's governance, risk management and control processes.
- 4.8 The Authority is able to confirm that its financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government.
- 4.9 Audit Services have reported and advised on the implications of the result of the review of effectiveness of the governance framework by the sources noted above and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the Authority's governance framework. The areas to be specifically addressed are outlined in 5.5.

5. Significant governance arrangements within the Authority

5.1 West Midlands Fire & Rescue Authority has a legal duty to provide an efficient, safe and effective fire and rescue service. The key priorities are:-

- Prevention – Safer and healthier communities
- Protection – stronger business communities
- Response – dealing effectively with emergencies

5.2 These form the basis of the Authority's Corporate Strategy known as The Plan 2017-2020 which sets out the outcomes and priorities based on the Community Safety Strategy. The five-minute attendance standard lies at the heart of the Service Delivery Model. The model shows how staff provide the core prevention, protection and response services to make the West Midlands safer, stronger and healthier.

5.3 Grant Thornton, the Authority's External Auditors, published the Audit Findings Report for its 2015/2016 audit work which reported an unqualified opinion on the financial statements. It also issued an unqualified value for money conclusion stating that the Authority had proper arrangements in all significant respects to ensure it delivered value for money in the use of resources.

5.4 Based on audit work undertaken during the year an Annual Internal Audit Report was presented to the Audit Committee on 12 June 2017, Audit work which was completed in 2016/2017 included:-

- Accounts Receivable
- Accounts Payable
- Fixed Asset Accounting/Asset Planning
- Payroll
- Budgetary Control
- Pensions Certification
- Governance
- Risk Management
- Data Protection / IT
- Absence Management

5.5 As a result of these audits the following issues were identified:-

Governance – The review was based on the principles of the CIPFA/Solace document "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework" focused on two of the core principles:

- Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
- Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

Only one issue of significance was identified, in that although the individual elements were in place to meet the requirements of the two principles reviewed, there was not a policy which encapsulated the governance arrangements for the

Authority and which provided a centralised approach to evidencing compliance with the principles of good governance.

Data Protection / IT – A review of data protection was undertaken to provide assurance that the necessary safeguards were in place to ensure the appropriate use of personal and corporate information and where data breaches occurred, they were managed effectively. The review identified issues of significance relating to:

- There were no procedures in place for defining/reporting data breaches.
- There was not an effective training regime in place to educate employees on the importance of data protection and their responsibilities for it.
- Data breaches were not documented and recorded.
- Data breaches were not reported to management.

Although only three data breaches had been reported to the Data Manager, due to the lack of formal policies and processes being in place and the low take up of training by employees, therefore little assurance could be provided that all data breaches were being identified and dealt with appropriately and in a consistent manner. As such, the Authority could be exposed to the risk of continued data breaches and potential sanctions being applied by the Information Commissioner's Office.

It should be noted however, that management has recognised the importance of these issues as part of the Management of Information plan and has taken prompt action to address these matters. Protocols have been agreed and put in place, which if complied with, will strengthen the control environment. A follow up review will be undertaken as part of the 2017/18 plan and an assurance update provided to management and the Audit Committee.

- 5.6 All issues highlighted in the Annual Internal Audit Report have been raised with relevant managers and actions have been taken to achieve improvements.
- 5.7 As part of the Finance Settlement for 2016/17, an offer was made for a multiyear funding settlement. Any Authority wishing to take up the four year funding settlement to 2019/20 was required to set out their proposals in an Efficiency Plan to qualify for the four year settlement from April 2016. The Authority considered and approved the Efficiency Plan which was submitted to the Home Office. In February 2017, the Minister for Local Government confirmed the Authority's funding settlement for 2017/18. The core funding reduction of approximately £4m in 2017/2018 will be managed by reviews to services and an increase in Council Tax. At this stage the provisional four year settlement by DCLG is considered to be a reasonable basis to formulate medium term financial planning.
- 5.8 With the trend of cuts to government funding continuing into future years, the Authority faces considerable financial pressures which could result in difficulties to deliver an efficient and effective service, which in turn would increase the risk to the communities of the West Midlands. A key aim for the Authority is to therefore deliver a more efficient and effective service to the community whilst ensuring the stability of the Authority's financial position remains.

6. Certification

- 6.1 To the best of our knowledge, the governance arrangements, as outlined above have been effectively operating during the year with the exception of those areas identified as requiring improvement. We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified during the review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our annual review.

John Edwards
Chairman

Phil Loach
Chief Fire Officer

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals

Income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid (see Debtors and Creditors).

Accumulated Absences Account

The estimated cost of any untaken employee benefits.

Balance Sheet

A statement of assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of an accounting period.

Capital Adjustment Account

The fundamental principal of capital accounting is that accounting for non-current assets is separated from accounting for their financing. This is one of two reserves that help to manage this separation. It provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated and are financed through the capital controls system.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Receipt

Money received from the disposal of land and other assets. Capital receipts can only be used to fund capital expenditure.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The only leading professional accountancy body in the UK specialising in the public sector. It has responsibility for setting accounting standards for local government.

Code – code of practice on local authority accounting

The rules and regulations governing the information and layout of the financial reporting statement of the Authority.

Creditor

An amount owed by an authority for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been made at the end of the year.

Current Assets

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

Current Liabilities

Amounts falling due for payment in the next accounting period.

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Debtor

A sum due to the Authority but not received at the financial year end.

Deferred Liability

Amounts owed to outside bodies to be paid in predetermined instalments over more than one accounting period; e.g. leasing charges.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A scheme in which the rules specify the benefits to be paid and the scheme is financed accordingly.

Depreciation

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

Emoluments

These are payments received from employment, usually in the form of wages, salaries or fees.

Employee Benefits

This is the net cost of any untaken benefit e.g. annual leave at the end of the financial year. This figure is shown in the Provision for Accumulated Absences and Accumulated Absences Accounts. The difference between the amounts held on the two balance sheet dates represents the movement in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Fixed Asset

An item from which the Authority will derive a benefit over several accounting periods.

General Fund

The total services of the Authority, the net cost of which is met by Council Tax, NDR and Government Grants.

Government Grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfer of assets to an authority, in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Authority.

Heritage Assets

Assets which are primarily held and maintained for knowledge and cultural purposes.

Impairment

A diminution in value of a fixed asset resulting from, inter alia, obsolescence or physical damage.

Interest Cost (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The set of accounting standards that has been introduced across the private and public sector from 1st April 2010.

Inventories

The value of those items of raw materials and stores the Authority has procured to use on a continuing basis, but which are not used at the balance sheet date.

Liabilities

Amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Current liabilities are payable within one year of the balance sheet date.

Long term Borrowing

The total amounts borrowed from external lenders for capital purposes but not repaid at the balance sheet date.

Long term Debtors

Amounts due to the Authority to be paid in predetermined instalments over more than one accounting period; e.g. car loans to staff.

Materiality

An item is material if its omission, non-disclosure or mis-statement in financial statements could be expected to lead to a distortion of the view given by the financial statements.

Minimum Revenue Provision

An amount that is considered prudent which must be set aside from revenue as provision for the repayment of loan debt.

NDR

Rates which are levied on business properties.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Realisable Value

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Non Operational Assets

Non-current assets held by the Authority but not used or consumed in the delivery of services.

Operational Assets

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

Past Service Cost (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in the prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Payment in Advance

Amounts actually paid in a given accounting period prior to the period for which they were payable

Precept

The amount levied upon local authorities in the West Midlands by the Fire Authority.

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet future liabilities arising from past events but the exact amount and date on which it will arise is uncertain.

Receipts in Advance

Amounts actually received in a given accounting period prior to the period for which they were receivable.

Related Party

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority, related parties are deemed to include:

Central Government.

West Midlands Local Authorities.

Members of the Authority or parties related to them.

Chief Officer or parties related to them.

Reserves

Amounts set aside to meet future contingencies but whose use does not affect the Authority's net expenditure in a given year. Appropriations to and from reserves may not be made directly from the revenue account. This is a crucial distinction between provisions and reserves.

Revaluation Reserve

The fundamental principal of capital accounting is that accounting for non-current assets is separated from accounting for their financing. This is one of two reserves that help to manage this separation. It records unrealised revaluation gains arising (since 1st April 2007) from holding non-current assets.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure is money spent on the day-to-day running costs of providing services. It is usually of a constantly recurring nature and produces no permanent assets.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

A grant from central Government towards the cost of providing services.

Temporary Loans

This represents money borrowed for a period of less than one year

Useful Life

The period over which the Authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.