



Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority

Meeting and date: Fire Authority, 11 December 2024

Report title: Statement of Accounts – Year Ended 31 March 2023

Lead Member: Councillor Matthew Walsh

Report sponsor: Mark Hemming, Director of Finance & Assets

Author and contact: Marcus Hussey mhussey@bucksfire.gov.uk

Action: Decision.

Recommendations:

That the Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 be approved for signing by the Chief Finance Officer and Chairman of the Overview and Audit Committee.

Executive summary:

The Authority must prepare, in accordance with proper practices in relation to accounts, a statement of accounts for each year.

The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (Statutory Instrument 2024/907) which came into force on 30 September 2024 requires the accountability statements for this financial year to be approved not later than 13 December 2024.

The backstop date and the wider requirements of the local audit system reset, meant Ernst & Young LLP (EY) did not have the required resources available to complete the detailed audit procedures that would be needed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to issue an unmodified audit report on the 2022/23 financial statements. Therefore, EY have provided a disclaimed opinion on the financial statements.

The Fire Authority are asked to consider any issues raised during the audit before approving the accounts for signing.

Financial implications:

No direct impact.

Risk management:

No direct impact.

Legal implications:

The Statement of Accounts must, following consideration, be approved by the Authority or Committee of the Authority. The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 imposed a backstop date of 13 December 2024 by which date EY is required to issue its opinion on the 2022/23 Financial Statements. As set out in EY's completion report, it has come to the conclusion that the time constraints imposed by the backstop date mean that it cannot complete all necessary procedures to support the opinion and fulfil all the objectives of all relevant professional standards for the auditing of financial information.

Privacy and security implications:

No direct impact.

Duty to collaborate:

No direct impact.

Health and safety implications:

No direct impact.

Environmental implications:

No direct impact.

Equality, diversity, and inclusion implications:

No direct impact.

Consultation and communication:

No direct impact.

Background papers:

None

Appendix	Title	Protective Marking
1	Statement of Accounts 2022-23	



Annual Financial Statements

for the year ending 31 March 2023



Buckinghamshire
FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE
we save lives

Table of Contents

The Annual Financial Statements contains the Statement of Accounts and additional accompanying statements.

The Statement of Accounts comprises the Statement of Accounting Policies, the Financial Statements (Movement in Reserves Statement, Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement) and the Notes to the Core Financial Statements. In addition, the Statement of Accounts also includes the Firefighters' Pension Fund Account and Notes to the Firefighters' Pension Fund Accounts.

The Auditor's Report and the Narrative Statement are outside the scope of the Statement of Accounts and therefore outside the scope of the responsible financial officer(s) true and fair certification.

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Introduction

Welcome to our Annual Financial Statements

This document sets out the financial activities of Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority (the Authority) for the year ended 31 March 2023. It shows the financial detail of the services the Authority have provided together with explanatory notes, the resources consumed and the financial position at the end of the year compared with the previous year.

These statements are prepared for the Authority as a single entity. The Authority does not form part of a wider reporting group.

Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire and Rescue Service is a relatively small fire authority with limited resources both financially and in terms of numbers of personnel, but is constantly seeking to improve its services to the public, its performance and the value for money it delivers to its tax payers.

The economic pressures facing the country are reflected in the financial decisions being made by the Authority. These are explained in further detail in the Narrative Statement. The Authority are proactively working with our partners and the community to reduce the risks facing our communities.

Further details about the Authority's vision and values can be found on our website:

<https://bucksfire.gov.uk/about-us/>

https://bucksfire.gov.uk/documents/2020/03/vision_and_values_policy.pdf/

CLlr David Carroll
Chairman of the Overview and Audit Committee

Mark Hemming FCPFA
Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer, Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority

Narrative Statement

In compiling these accounts the Authority have followed the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23: Based on International Financial Reporting Standards (the Code).

The accounts are drawn up in accordance with the accounting policies set out in detail in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

The responsibility for the proper administration of the Authority's financial affairs is vested in the statutory officer (referred to as the Section 112 Officer). This is the Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer who is required by law to confirm that the Authority's system of internal controls can be relied upon to produce an accurate Statement of Accounts.

The Statement of Accounts contains four main statements. Each of the four main statements is accompanied by supplementary notes providing additional detail to figures presented. The four main statements are:

- Movement in Reserves Statement - this statement shows the changes in the financial resources over the year. The total usable reserves held as at 31 March 2023 was £6.921m (as at 31 March 2022 was £7.310m);
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - this statement shows the gains and losses that contributed towards the changes in resources shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The deficit on the provision of services for 2022/23 was £13.047m (2021/22 was a deficit of £11.546m);
- Balance Sheet - this statement shows how the resources available are held in the form of assets and liabilities. The net assets figure is balanced by the Total Reserves figure (see also Movement in Reserves Statement); and
- Cash Flow Statement - this statement shows how the movement in resources has been reflected in cash flows. The starting point for this statement is the net surplus/deficit on the provision of services (see also Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement). The net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year 2022/23 was £1.849m (net Increase of £0.517m in 2021/22). Please refer to Note 17 for details of the movement.

These four statements are supported by notes to the accounts, which provide supplementary information to aid the understanding of these statements.

The Statement of Accounts also contains information regarding the Firefighters' Pension Fund Account.

This Narrative Statement provides information about the Authority, including the key issues affecting the Authority and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2023 and is structured as below:

- An Introduction to Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority
- Key Facts about the Authority
- Financial Performance in 2022/23
- Corporate Risks

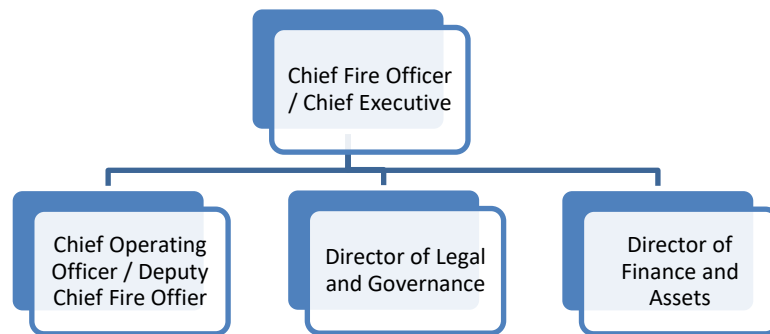
An Introduction to Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority is a local government body with responsibility for providing fire and rescue services for the County of Buckinghamshire and City of Milton Keynes. It oversees, on behalf of the public, the work of Buckinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service which undertakes the physical delivery of fire and rescue related safety and emergency response services. The Fire Authority consists of 17 elected Councillors – twelve nominated by Buckinghamshire Council and five nominated by Milton Keynes Council in proportion to the number of local government electors in their area. The members of the Fire Authority make important decisions affecting the provision of fire and rescue services including:-

- Approving Buckinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service's plans, policies and strategies.
- Agreeing the staff, equipment and other resources needed to deliver an efficient and effective service.
- Setting the annual budget and Council Tax charge.

Our vision is to make Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes the safest areas in England in which to live, work and travel.

Senior Management Structure



The Senior Management Board is responsible for the delivery of the services, directing improvements and future plans for the Authority. It provides managerial leadership and supports Councillors in:

- Developing strategies;
- Identifying and planning resources;
- Delivering plans; and
- Reviewing the Authority's effectiveness with the overall objective of providing excellent services to the public.

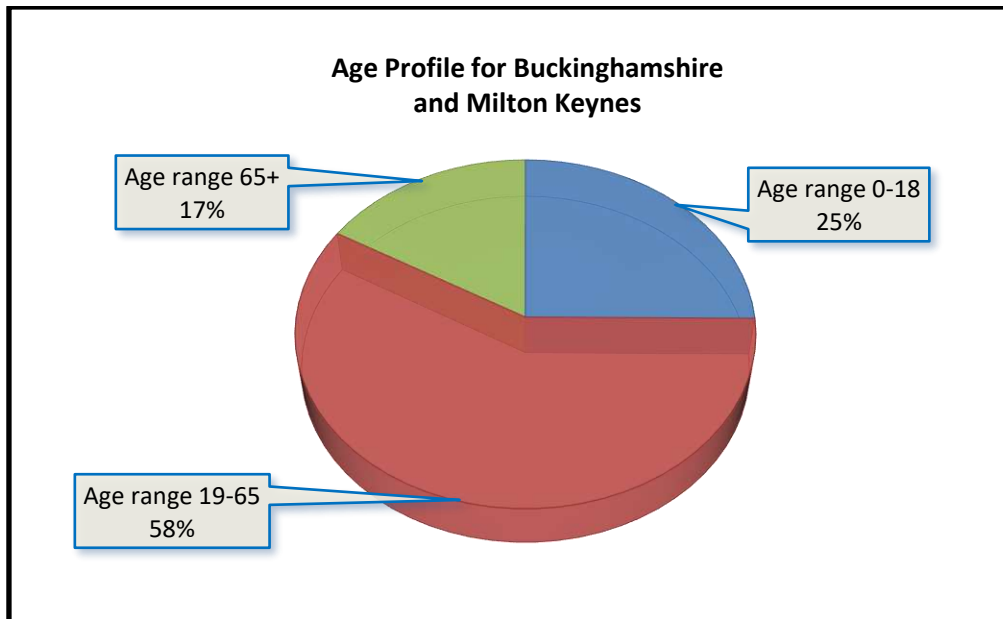
2020-2025 Public Safety Plan

This Public Safety Plan (PSP) sets out Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority's strategy for the provision of fire and rescue services for the five year period April 2020 to March 2025. The Plan has been developed using integrated risk management planning methods and is designed to conform to the Government's guidance in relation to the preparation of integrated risk management plans. The Public Safety Plan 2020-2025 can be viewed here:

https://bucksfire.gov.uk/documents/2020/03/public_safety_plan_2020_to_2025.pdf/

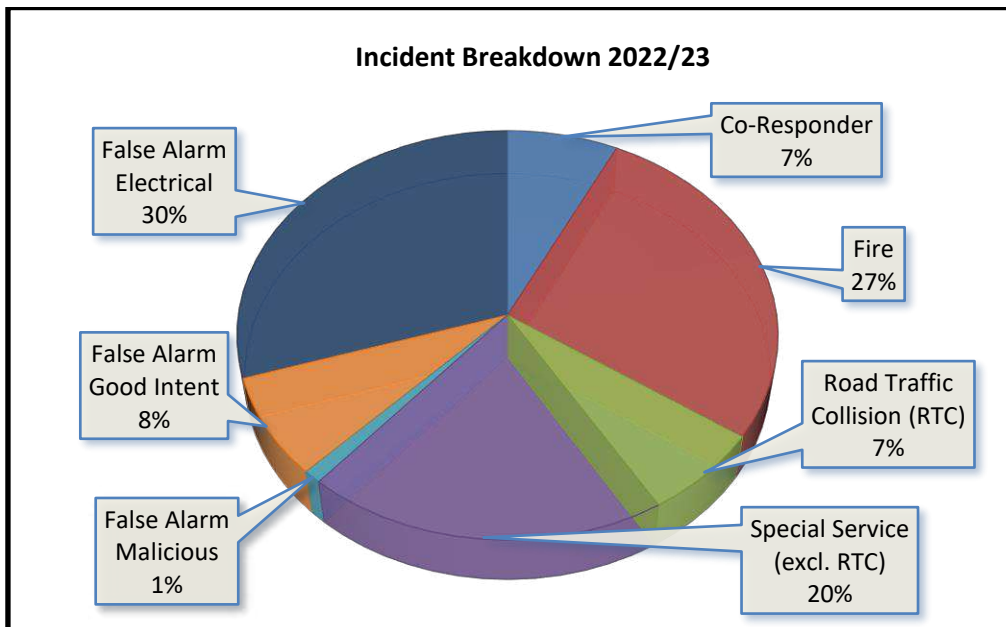
Key Facts about the Authority

The population for Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes estimated by the Office for National Statistics (Mid-2021) was 840,100. The age profile is presented below:



Incidents by type

False alarm electrical (30% of total incidents) and fire (27%) accounts for a large proportion of incidents recorded followed by special service (20%), co-responder (7%), road traffic collisions (7%), false alarm good intent (8%) and false alarms malicious (1%).



In addition to attending incidents, fire-fighters and prevention staff carried out 2,403 fire & wellness visits. It is the Authority's aim to target those who are most vulnerable and at risk from fire based upon our research and work with partners.

Operational Resourcing

The Authority has 19 stations located across the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes area. Each station will contain strategically placed operational assets. These operational assets include fire engines, water rescue (boats), aerial appliances, urban search and rescue (USAR) and a number of specialist assets. There are several duty systems operated within the Authority, with the main three being Whole-time, Day-Crewed and On-call.

Our **Whole-time** stations provide full-time emergency response cover 24/7, every day of the year. These stations also have additional capacity offered by 'on-call' firefighters available on various turn-out time.

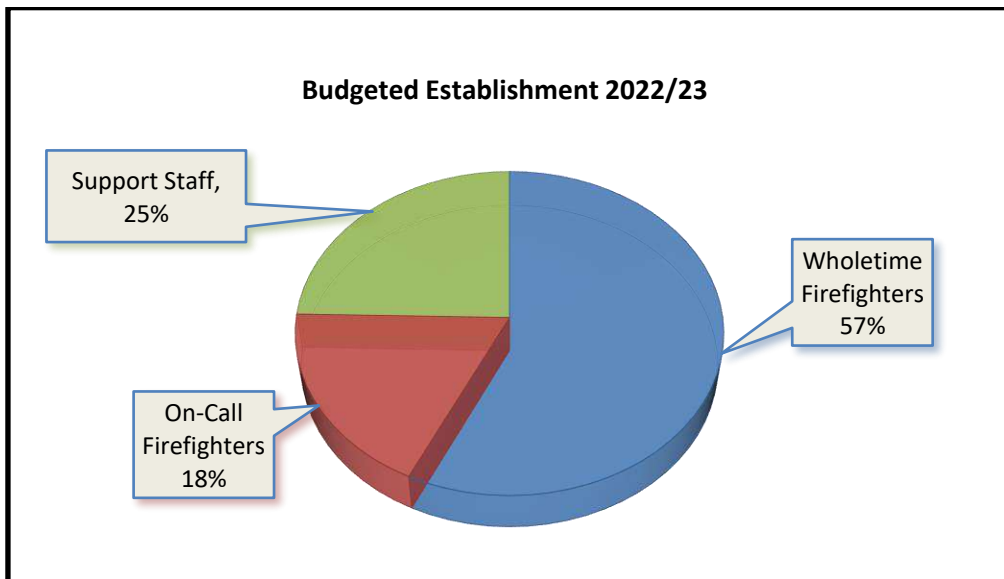
Our **Day-Crewed** stations provide full-time cover during the day (08:00-18:00 hours) and On-Call cover at night (18:00-08:00 hours).

Our **On-Call** stations use firefighters who live/work in the area and come in as and when required.

Since 2011, the Authority have been operating a **Co-Responding** service in partnership with South Central Ambulance Service. This partnership is delivered from several stations across the Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes area.

Establishment

The breakdown of the Authority's budgeted establishment can be seen in the chart below;



(Figures in the table above are based on full-time equivalents)

Financial Performance in 2022/23

Budget Setting 2022/23

The budget for 2022/23 was set at a full Authority meeting in February 2022, figures were based on the final financial settlement announced by Central Government. The government gave the option to the lowest eight charging fire and rescue authorities the flexibility to increase their band D precept by £5 in 2022-23 without the need to hold a referendum. This is to assist these FRAs in addressing immediate pressures and to maintain a sustainable income baseline for future years.

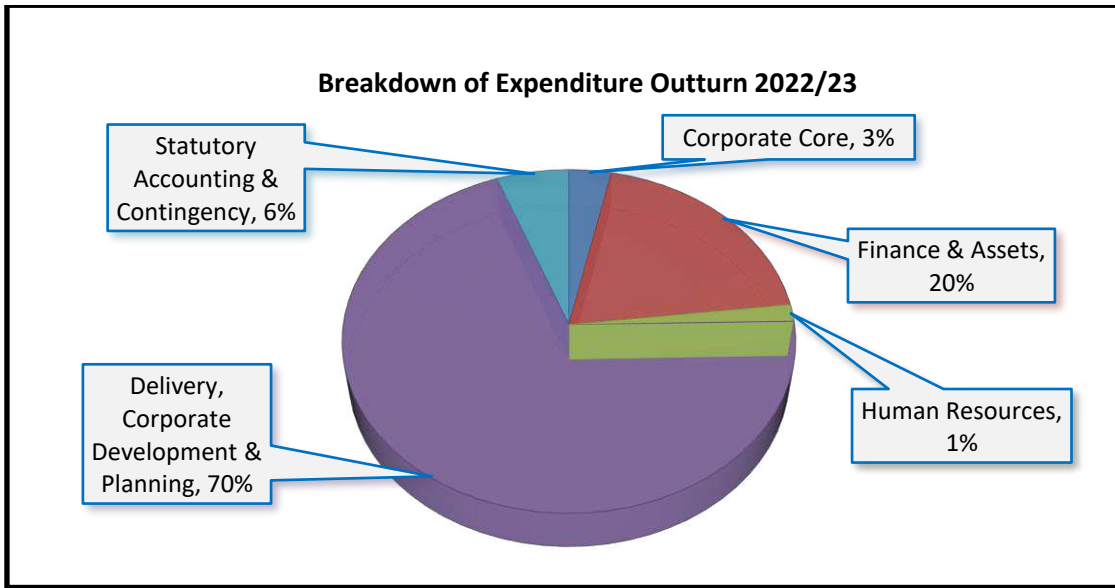
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority is included within these eight FRAs. Therefore, for 2022-23 Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority agreed a £5 rise in its council tax, which meant that the amount paid by a band D taxpayer rose from £67.16 a year to £72.16 a year. This £5 increase, which equates to just under 10p a week, came into effect on 1 April 2022.

The remainder of total expenditure was funded through Central Government Grants, National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) redistribution and income for the recovery of costs from other agencies including grants for specific responsibilities such as Urban Search and Rescue Operations (USAR/New Dimensions).

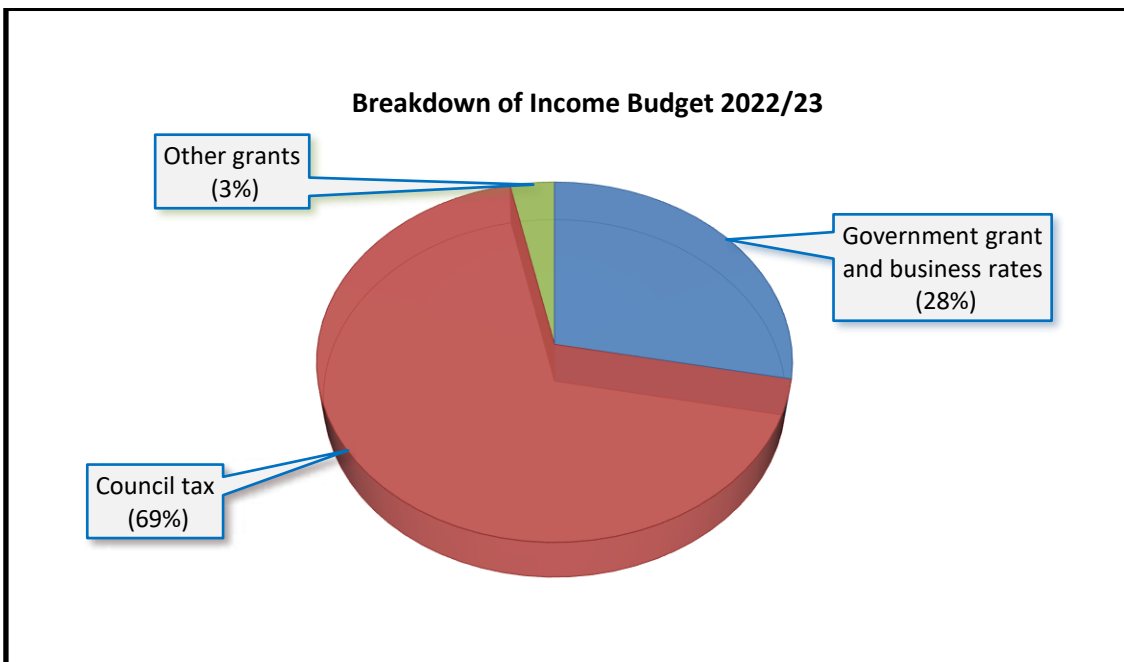
An additional unringfenced Services grant was distributed to authorities in recognition of the increased costs of providing local council tax support following the Covid-19 Pandemic. Buckinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (BFRS) received £0.355m. Furthermore, there were specific ring fence Protection grants which were distributed to Fire Services in year.

The Authority funds the capital programme predominantly through revenue funding, as the level of funding available via capital grants is limited to transformation initiatives. The capital programme was targeted to fund the essential refurbishment of our fire stations, the replacement of fire specialist equipment and appliances.

Breakdown of Expenditure Outturn 2022/23



Breakdown of Income Budget 2022/23



Revenue Outturn

The revenue budget for 2022/23 was £33,480m. This budget was set at the full Authority meeting held in February 2022. The table below shows the revenue outturn position for the year. The Authority reported an underspend of £0.607m.

Directorate	Total Budget £	Actual £	Year End Variance £
Corporate Core	1,469,340	1,116,733	-352,607
Finance & Assets	6,410,790	6,653,936	243,146
Human Resources	527,880	536,459	8,579
Delivery, Corp. Dev. Planning	23,179,490	23,455,540	276,050
Statutory Acc. & Contingency	1,892,500	1,895,162	2,662
Total Expenditure	33,480,000	33,657,830	177,830
Total Funding	-33,480,000	-34,264,533	-784,533
Net Position	0	-606,703	-606,703

The underspend is predominantly due to a yearend technical adjustment and reversal from a provision of £0.524m. This predominantly relates to funds held in provisions relating to holiday pay and potential compensation due to individuals impacted by the 2015 pension remedy which were found to be age discriminatory. Individuals were able to claim compensation for distress, anxiety (“injury to feelings”) which the government legal department have offered to settle and will be fully funded by the government and therefore we no longer need to hold the provision.

Capital Outturn 2022/23

Capital expenditure is not shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but is budgeted for and reported separately. The capital programme for 2022/23 was £3.940m, including £1.514m worth of carry forward capital projects from 2021/22. The table below shows the final capital position at the end of 2022/23 for each capital programme.

Capital Programme	Budget 2022-23 £000	Actuals £000	Slippage £000	Year End Variance £000
Property	650	482	249	81
Fire Appliances & Equipment	2,567	1,616	759	-192
ICT	723	676	92	45
Total Capital Spend	3,940	2,774	1,100	-66

The expenditure within Property relates to key capital projects completed during 2022/23. This includes the completion station improvements, electric charging points, infrastructure upgrades, air handling, drainage replacement, drill tower upgrades, heating control panels on the on-call stations and the purchase of three generators. The level of spend seen within Fire Appliances & Equipment predominantly relates to the purchase of three red fleet appliances and operational equipment. In addition, the replace of the operational breathing apparatus equipment. ICT has seen the upgrade to WAN/LAN completed during 2022/23, along with the purchase of laptops, surface pros, desktop PCs with monitors and delivery of the two servers.

The outturn is reporting a slippage of £1.100m which relates to the delays in completing property capital works, delays in the purchase of red fleet appliances being delivered and carried forward investment in ICT, which all will all be completed during financial year 2023/24.

The Authority’s loans are borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and during 2022/23 no new loans were taken out, however the Authority it repay a maturing loan of £0.620m. The Authority’s total borrowing for capital purposes stands at £6.177m with loan repayments spread over the years 2023-2056.

Capital Programme 2023/24 to 2027/28

The table below summarises the capital programme for 2023/24 to 2027/28. The Authority does not receive Central government funding for capital projects. Therefore, the capital programme for the Authority will be funded from in year revenue contributions to capital and capital receipts.

Capital Programme	2023/24 £0	2024/25 £0	2025/26 £0	2026/27 £0	2027/28 £0
Property	1139	701	469	407	219
Fire Appliances & Equipment	942	155	655	655	655
ICT	156	155	75	75	75
Slippage	1,100	0	0	0	0
Total Budget	3,337	1,011	1,199	1,137	949

Reserves Balances

The level of reserves held by the Authority as at 31 March 2023 are shown in the table below:

31 March 2022		31 March 2023
£000	Reserve Balances	£000
(1,500)	General Fund Balance	(1,625)
(1,500)	Sub Total Non-Earmarked General Fund Balance	(1,625)
(500)	Workforce Planning Reserve	(500)
(637)	Control Room Reserve	(617)
(80)	Continuing Projects Reserve	-
(594)	COVID-19 Reserve	-
(113)	Transformation Reserve	(820)
(1,924)	Sub Total Earmarked Reserves - Revenue	(1,937)
(3,886)	Revenue Contribution to Capital	(3,359)
(3,886)	Sub Total Earmarked Reserves - Capital	(3,359)
(7,310)	Total Usable Reserves	(6,921)

Further information on these reserves is set out in Note 23.

Pension Fund Liability

The accounting treatment for pensions follows International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19), the purpose of which is to ensure that organisations' accounts reflect the net position of their pension funds and account for the liability to pay accumulated employee benefits in the future. In 2022/23, the Authority's share of the five Pension Fund's net liabilities decreased by £125.285m to £221.647m (for 2021/22 the net liability was £346.932m).

Effectively, the Pension Funds are in deficit by £221.647m compared with what is needed to pay the pensions of current scheme members, and the effect is to reduce the overall net worth of the Authority by that amount. However, statutory arrangements for the funding of the deficit, whereby the deficit will be made good by employer contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the scheme's actuaries, mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy.

Corporate Risks

The development, implementation and operation of effective corporate risk management structures, processes and procedures are considered critical to assure continuity of service to the public, compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements and the successful delivery of the Authority’s strategic aims, priorities and plans.

Risk Description	Consequence if untreated	Treatment of risk
<p>Staff availability, emerging risks of;</p> <p>1/ Staff inability to get to work due to external factors e.g. Pandemic Flu, disruption to fuel supplies etc.</p> <p>2/ Impact of transformation at pace on attraction of new staff, retention and overall workforce stability.</p> <p>3/ Simultaneous loss of Principal Officers / Senior Management Team members</p>	<p>Potential detrimental effects on service delivery to the community and our reputation.</p> <p>Failure to discharge statutory duties.</p> <p>Loss of critical knowledge / skills / capacity /competency levels.</p> <p>Disruption to integrity and Continuity of the incident command structure and / or Service strategic leadership structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business continuity plans in place & uploaded to Resilience Direct. • Succession Plans in place for key leadership and management personnel. • Contingency arrangements in place to mitigate risks to Principal Officer operational rota capacity. • Peer review of the business continuity arrangements • Bank System • Flexi-Duty System Pilot • Staff Transfer Procedure • Employee assistance and welfare support • Training Needs Assessment process • Monitoring of staff ‘stability ratio’ relative to best practice and sector norms • Review of Resourcing and Retention strategies • Wider range of contracts offering more flexible ways of working • A variety of approaches are being adopted to replenish the workforce. These include more operational apprentices, transferees, and re-engagement options • Workforce planning data is regularly reviewed with Prevention, Response & Resilience, HR and Finance. • Growth bids to be considered to support future resourcing demands. • HR are reviewing the future promotion and career development options • Resourcing levels are constantly monitored to ensure coverage. • The Recruitment Oversight Board meets periodically to review resourcing and ensure a joined-up approach. • Pensions remedy consultation received, response to be drafted. Workforce planning to be reviewed for implications and plans put in place • GC/AC development centre held. • CC/WC/SC development centre held in September 2020. • On-call virtual awareness evenings held, and recruitment continues ensuring compliance with government guidance.

<p>Funding Sustainability</p>	<p>The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) factors in several assumptions when forecasting the financial position. Future costs are significantly affected by the level of pay awards (which for most staff are determined nationally), general price inflation and changes to employer pension contributions. Future funding levels are affected by council tax referendum limits, growth in council tax and business rate bases, the level of general government funding and specific grants. If a number of these areas are significantly worse than forecast there is a risk the Authority will not meet its commitment to the PSP 2020 - 25 and that a fundamental re-think of service provision would be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive management of the MTFP is in force and is very closely aligned to workforce planning. • As part of the budget setting process, Officers will seek to identify savings opportunities to address potential future cost pressures. • A risk-assessed General Fund reserve of £1.5m (circa five per cent of the net budget requirement) is held to cover a range of potential financial risks. In addition, earmarked reserves are held to fund specific anticipated future costs.
<p>Risk of resurgence of Covid-19 and / or seasonal influenza in 2022/23</p>	<p>Increased levels of sickness absence amongst staff.</p> <p>Potential degradation of capacity or capability to deliver key services to the public and / or sustain supporting functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of sanitisation regimes in all Authority workplaces • Confirmed Covid established as absence type • Free seasonal flu jabs available to all staff. • Pandemic management plan in place
<p>Court of Appeal ruling on the McCloud / Sargeant cases: potential impact on staff retirement profile, resourcing to implement required changes and financial impacts thereof.</p>	<p>Failure to discharge statutory duties.</p> <p>Failure to comply with legal requirements.</p> <p>Unknown / unquantified budgetary impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on costs to be factored into future Medium-Term Financial Planning process. • Recruitment of dedicated specialist resource to evaluate requirements arising from the Court of Appeal ruling and implement necessary administrative changes.
<p>Information management* / security failure to -</p> <p>a) Comply with statutory or regulatory requirements</p> <p>b) Manage technology</p>	<p>Inability to access/use our e-information systems.</p> <p>Severe financial penalties from the Information Commissioner.</p> <p>Lawsuits from the public whose sensitive personal information is accessed causing damage and distress.</p> <p><i>*Information management is concerned with the acquisition, custodianship and the distribution of information to those who need it, and</i></p>	<p>1. Appropriate roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SIRO has overall responsibility for the management of risk - Information and information systems assigned to relevant Information Asset Owners (IAO's) - Department Security Officer (DSO) the Information Governance & Compliance Manager has day-to-day responsibility for the identification of information risks and their treatments - 'Stewards' assigned by IAO's with day-to-day responsibility for relevant information. <p>2. Virus detection/avoidance:</p>

<p>c) Manage organisational resources</p> <p>Deliberate: unauthorised access and theft or encryption of data. Accidental: loss, damage or destruction of data</p>	<p><i>its ultimate disposition through archiving or deletion. Information security is the practice of protecting information by mitigating risks such as unauthorised access and its unlawful use, disclosure, disruption, deletion and corruption. As more and more information is held electronically risks have become systems, as well as process and people based and are therefore vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Cyber-crime is unrelenting and issues arise at a greater frequency than existing intrusion attempts can be resolved. is such, this is a constant on the CRR.</i></p>	<p>Anti-Malware report – no significant adverse trends identified which indicates that improved security measures such as new email and web filters are being successful in intercepting infected emails and links;</p> <p>3. Policies / procedure:</p> <p>Comprehensive review and amendment of the retention and disposal schedules / Information Asset Registers,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and tested business continuity plans / disaster recovery plans • Employee training/education • Tested data/systems protection clauses in contracts and data-sharing agreements • Integrated Impact Assessments (IIA) • Disincentives to unauthorised access e.g. disciplinary action <p>4. Premises security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative maintenance schedule • Frequent audits at Stations and inventory aligned to asset management system. • Reduction in the number of CCTV requests following improved education and guidance in relation to the use of the same; <p>5. Training:</p> <p>The biennial “Responsible for Information” training will be supplemented by the National Cyber Security Centre’s new e-learning package 'Top Tips for Staff' which has been built into the Heat training platform as a mandatory biennial package.</p>
<p>Increased risk of wildfires, flooding, gales and altered hydrology due to effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Failure to protect people from the risks associated with climate change including potential damage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and local businesses • Housing • Agriculture • Food production and distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry • Heritage • Sensitive environments • BFRS premises (building fabric) • Education • CNI sites <p>Inability to effectively respond during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Inability to effectively deal with increasing incidents within recycling, electricity generation and distribution, largescale battery</p>	<p>Provision of National Operational Guidance programme which adapts to changing environment. Adoption of guidance as best practice across Thames Valley. Strategic gap analysis underway to identify and close gaps relative to national best practice.</p> <p>Provision of equipment and training to deal with wildfire, water rescue and flooding, and extreme weather events. Adverse weather procedure in place and business continuity plans for all sites. Research and development officer continues to identify new equipment and practice to mitigate emerging risks (e.g. new equipment to reduce risk involving fires with photovoltaics).</p> <p>Access to and provision of specialist tactical advisors through national resilience framework. Urban Search and Rescue team in-service equipped to deal with major building / infrastructure collapse.</p> <p>Specialist boat rescue capability situated in north and south of county. Both included on national</p>

	<p>storage, and electric/hydrogen fuelled vehicles</p>	<p>asset register. All staff trained appropriately in working in flood water.</p> <p>Site-specific risk assessments and risk information for high risk sites – being expanded to include broader risks such as wildfire, water rescue and flooding and transport. Access to wildfire severity index and flood forecasting data to assist planning.</p> <p>Targeted national and local prevention messaging to mitigate risks at key points in the calendar (e.g. water safety summer/winter – Barbecues spring/summer – Chimneys – Autumn).</p> <p>Back-up power generators to protect emergency response sites from power outages. Regular building surveys from facilities team. Fleet replacement programme ongoing.</p> <p>Bunkered fuel stocks and establishing fleet of alternative fuel vehicles where appropriate to mitigate risk of fuel disruption.</p> <p>Strategic infrastructure group in place to horizon scan and ensure preparedness for future risks.</p> <p>Engaged with NFCC to identify and prepare for longer term “fit for the future” considerations</p> <p>Engaged in local resilience groups for flood management.</p> <p>Isotonic supplements and cool boxes added to appliance inventories</p>
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Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- 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 Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Responsibilities of the Director of Finance and Assets

The Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- Complied with the Code.

The Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Certificate of the Director of Finance and Assets

I hereby certify that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2023 and its income and expenditure for the financial year 2022/23.



Mark Hemming FCPFA
Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer, Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority

Date: 11 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to Members of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority

Disclaimer of opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements and the firefighters' pension fund financial statements of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority ('the Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2023. The financial statements comprise the:

- Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Balance Sheet,
- Cash Flow Statement
- the related notes 1 to 31 including a summary of significant accounting policies
- and include the firefighters' pension fund financial statements comprising the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement, and the related notes 1 to 5.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Authority. Because of the significance of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (Statutory Instrument 2024/907) which came into force on 30 September 2024 requires the accountability statements for this financial year to be approved not later than 13 December 2024.

We completed the audit of the 2021/22 financial statements in October 2023 and issued our audit opinion on 8 November 2023.

The backstop date and the wider requirements of the local audit system reset, meant we did not have the required resources available to complete the detailed audit procedures that would be needed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to issue an unmodified audit report on the 2022/23 financial statements. Therefore, we are disclaiming our opinion on the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

Notwithstanding our disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements, performed subject to the pervasive limitation described above, we have nothing to report in respect of whether the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Authority.

We report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)

- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)

We have nothing to report in these respects.

In respect of the following, we have matter to report by exception:

- Report on Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority's proper arrangements for governance and securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We report to you, if we are not satisfied that Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority have put in place proper arrangements relating to governance and to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2023.

On the basis of our work, having regard to the Code of Audit Practice 2024 and the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2024, we have identified the following significant weakness in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority's arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Significant weakness in arrangements

Our judgement on the nature of the weakness identified:

Following the inspection as part of the cycle by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS), Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority were placed into the 'Engage' phase of monitoring by HMICFRS in November 2023 as a result of insufficient progress in addressing the areas of improvement identified in earlier inspections.

The evidence on which our view is based:

Our view is based upon the following evidence:

- HMICFRS 2021-22 inspection report published by HMICFRS on 15 December 2021
- HMICFRS 2023-25 inspection report published by HMICFRS on 19 October 2023
- HMICFRS Cause of concern revisit letter published by HMICFRS on 24 February 2023
- Presentations on HMICFRS 2023-25 report made to the Fire Authority Committee meeting dated 6 December 2023 that includes a detailed action plan.

The Authority is still in the Engage phase.

Impact on Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority:

HMICFRS raised serious concerns about how the Authority are protecting the public through fire regulation, preventing fires and other risks and ensuring fairness and promoting diversity. These are set out in their report dated 19 October 2023.

Action Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority needs to take to address the weakness:

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority needs to continue to address the areas for improvement raised in the HMICFRS inspection report. The Authority are in regular communication with HMICFRS to provide updates on the progress against the action points.

These issues raised in the report are evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2023 for a) Governance, including how the body ensures it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and b) Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness,

including how the body evaluates the services it provides to assess performance and identify areas for improvement.

Responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 16, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Authority financial statements and the firefighters pension fund financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022), and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Chief Finance Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Authority's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and to issue an auditor's report.

However, because of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Code of Audit Practice 2024 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice 2024, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2024, as to whether Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority had proper arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined these criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Brittain (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Reading
Date:

The following footnote does not form part of our Auditor's Report.

Additional information related to the disclaimer of opinion is set out in our Completion Report for Those Charged with Governance dated [xxxx], available on the Authority's website, which includes further explanations about the implementation of the statutory instrument which led to the disclaimer of our opinion on the financial statements.

Statement of Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2023. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which is required to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2022/23, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued.

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.

ii. 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 (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract;
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- The de-minimis level is set at £500 and anything below this will be accounted for in the year the transaction takes place regardless of which year the income or expense relates to.

iii. Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations

There were no acquired or discontinued operations during the year.

iv. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents include cash on deposit that is held for short-term cash flow management rather than investment purposes.

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.

v. Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Authority's financial performance. There were no exceptional items during 2022/23.

vi. 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.

The cost of holding fixed 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 fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement.

This contribution is referred to as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP):

- Debt relating to capital expenditure incurred prior to 1 April 2008 will be calculated broadly on the basis of 4% of the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement
- Debt relating to capital expenditure incurred from 1 April 2008 will be calculated broadly on the asset life (equal instalments) method. The amount is dependent upon the estimated life of the asset for which the debt has been raised.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance by MRP, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

A discretionary charge is also made to the revenue account to contribute towards the Revenue Contribution to Capital reserve. This will be used to help fund the capital programme in future years due to the reducing levels of capital grant funding that are expected to be available.

Any prior period adjustments can be seen within Note 30 Events After the Reporting Period.

viii. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

Termination Benefits

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

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

Post Employment Benefits

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

- Uniformed Firefighters - 2015 Pension Scheme;
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Buckinghamshire Council.

Uniformed Firefighters

The funding arrangements for the Firefighters' Pension Scheme in England changed by statute with effect from 1 April 2006 and are contained within the Firefighter's Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 (SI 2006/1810). Under the new funding arrangements the schemes remain unfunded but will no longer be on a pay-as-you-go basis as far as the individual fire authority is concerned.

Authorities no longer meet the pension outgoing directly: instead they pay an employer's pension contribution based on a percentage of pay into the Pension Fund and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation.

Transactions in the Firefighters Pension Fund include:

Credits to the Pension Fund

- Employees' contributions from firefighters
- Transfer values received from other authorities
- The employer's contributions due from the Authority
- Additional contributions required from the Authority for ill health retirements.

Debits to the Pension Fund

- Awards payable under any provision of the pension scheme
- Transfer values payable to other authorities
- Any repayment to the Authority of contributions towards ill health retirements.

Subject to scrutiny and approval by the Secretary of State and Parliament, under the new arrangements the Pension Fund will be balanced to nil at the end of the year by either paying over to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) the amount by which the amounts receivable by the Fund for the year exceed the amounts payable, or by receiving cash in the form of a pension top-up grant from the DLUHC equal to the amount by which the amount payable from the pension fund for the year exceeded the amount receivable.

Injury Awards

Under the Firefighters Compensation Scheme (England) Order 2006, a firefighter receives an injury award where they have retired and are permanently disabled because of an injury received in the execution of their duty. Under IAS 19 the Authority is required to account for contingent future injury benefits. The liability is based on an estimate of future benefits earned by members, and movements in the liability are treated in the same way as for the Firefighters pension schemes.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the pension fund 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 projections of projected earnings for current employees;
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate (based on the indicative rate of return on the iBoxx 15 year corporate bond index).

The assets of the 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs
- 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – 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
- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- 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 Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

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.

ix. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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.

x. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Authority has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus the accrued interest shown under short-

term borrowing); and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate. There were no repurchase or early settlements during 2022/23.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Authority has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. There were no premiums paid or discounts received during 2022/23.

Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables

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

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service) or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xi Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Authority has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective.

xii. Heritage Assets

The Authority does not hold any heritage assets.

xiii. 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant or contribution will be satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

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

xiv. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Authority as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Authority.

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Authority's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xv. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Authority has no material interests in companies or other entities which would require it to prepare group accounts.

xvi. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

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

Where inventories are held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Replacement cost is defined as the cost the authority would incur to acquire the asset at the Balance Sheet date.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

xvii. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

xviii. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the Authority in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the Authority as a joint operator recognises:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Joint Control (revenue expenditure) split is based on the population, tax base and number of incidents attended for each Authority. Therefore, the contribution agreed by each authority was as follow:

- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Authority – 34.8%
- Royal Berkshire Fire Authority – 37.0%
- Oxfordshire Fire Authority – 28.2%

The capital assets for the Joint Control are recognised as an equal third on the balance sheet. The current net book value held on Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Authority is £0.102m, which relates to plant and equipment.

xix. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the authority at the end of the lease period).

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the commencement of the lease).

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or

Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- Finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Operating Leases

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

In 2003/04 the Authority entered into a sale and leaseback agreement. The initial cost of the lease was matched by an increase in the value of land and buildings within fixed assets.

xx. Overheads and Support Services

The segmental reporting structure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is now structured in the way the Authority report to management internally.

xxi. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, 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. The Authority's de-minimis level for capital expenditure is £0.006m.

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 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- Assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- All other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value. Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued annually to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end. Where amounts are materially different, the gross book value and accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately at the year-end.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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 relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

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 relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. In applying the principals of componentisation the de-minimis value of a property has been set at £0.550m and individual components at £0.055m, i.e. 10% of the overall asset below which any component will not be calculated separately. The components that have been identified as relevant to the authority are weatherproofing (to include windows, roofs, bay doors and doors), mechanical and electrical and finally yards and drill towers (i.e. external elements). Where the life expectancy of any component would exceed the life expectancy of the main structure then the life expectancy of the component will be limited to that of the main structure.

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

Disposals

Amounts received for the disposal of any assets previously qualifying as Capital Expenditure are categorised as capital receipts. Capital receipts are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment, or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

xxii. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

The Authority has not entered into any PFI or similar contracts

xxiii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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. For instance, the Authority may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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.

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.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

xxiv. Reserves

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

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

xxv. 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.

xxvi. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Authority has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

Critical Judgements in Applying the Accounting Policies

In this challenging financial environment, work continues to achieve a balanced budget, progressing in line with our Public Safety Plan for 2020-25 so that the Authority can carry on as usual without detriment to public safety or emergency responses.

The Fire Authority has taken a number of measures already and plans to do more to ensure that it continues to meet the priorities set out in the Public Safety Plan. For 2022/23 the Authority will continue to make further savings through a number of initiatives, which involve better ways of working and consolidating workforce plans to meet our vision for the longer term. The Authority are investing in more up-to-date technology, new ways of working and are pursuing avenues, which aim to share costs with our community partners and other fire authorities.

The accounts are prepared with the underlying assumptions of the accruals basis and the going concern basis i.e. the Authority will continue its operations for the foreseeable future. This means in particular that, despite the high degree of uncertainty resulting from reducing levels of funding in future years, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of the operation. At this stage there is no indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce the level of service provision.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for 2022/23 and the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

- Depreciation (and amortisation of intangible assets) – the remaining useful lives of all assets are estimated. The Authority relies on the expertise of an external valuer to determine the lives of all building assets. The lives of vehicles, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on historical experience and professional estimates. If the estimates were to differ from the actuals this would affect the level of depreciation and amortisation charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as well as the carrying amounts of non-current assets in the Balance Sheet. The carrying amounts of non-current assets as at 31 March 2023 was £52.395m. Total depreciation and amortisation for the year was £1.552m;

- Revaluations and Impairments – the value of non-current assets are reviewed annually by a qualified valuer based on the latest guidance from the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and the recently observed market information. If the estimates were to differ from the actual results this would result in a higher or lower carrying amount for non-current assets in the Balance Sheet. Revaluations charged to the Revaluation Reserve during the year were (£3.336m) upwards and £1.042m downwards;
- Pensions IAS 19 – Two employment tribunal cases were brought against the Government in relation to possible discrimination in the implementation of transitional protection following the introduction of the reformed 2015 public service pension schemes from 1 April 2015. Transitional protection enabled some members to remain in their pre-2015 schemes after 1 April 2015 until retirement or the end of a pre-determined tapered protection period. The claimants challenged the transitional protection arrangements on the grounds of direct age discrimination, equal pay and indirect gender and race discrimination.

The first case (McCloud) relating to the Judicial Pension Scheme was ruled in favour of the claimants, while the second case (Sargeant) in relation to the Fire scheme was ruled against the claimants. Both rulings were appealed and as the two cases were closely linked, the Court of Appeal decided to combine the two cases.

The decision was upheld, and legislation came into force in October 2023. At retirement, members will then be offered a choice of the legacy benefits or the reformed benefits for the remedied period.

- Pensions Liability - the valuation of the liability is based on a number of actuarial assumptions (see Note 28). This figure is provided by an independent actuary firm and is based upon actual contributions for the first 10 months and estimates calculated for the remaining two months for the Fire Fighter Pension Fund. The LGPS figure is also provided by an external actuary and based on actuals for the full 12 months. If the estimate was to differ from the actual it would result in a higher or lower pension liability and reserve figure on the Balance Sheet. The total pension liability as at 31 March 2023 was £221.647m;
- Financial Assets and Liabilities – further details about the assumptions made and the potential impact can be found in Note 29;
- The Joint Control (revenue expenditure) split is based on the population, tax base and number of incidents attended for each Authority. Therefore the contribution agreed by each authority was as follow:
 - Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Authority – 32.7%
 - Royal Berkshire Fire Authority – 37.8%
 - Oxfordshire Fire Authority – 29.5%

The capital assets for the Joint Control are recognised as an equal third on the balance sheet.

- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority (BMKFA) is the Treasurer for the funding allocated to the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP) which includes BMKFA and the following brigades; Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight. The funding allocated by central government is based on control rooms and brigade sizes. Budgets and costs have been allocated based on the lead areas each brigade will be providing.

Going Concern Review

The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority’s functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for local authority financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. Accounts drawn up under the Code therefore assume that a local authority’s services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

In terms of setting a balanced budget in future financial years, this will depend significantly on the uncertainty in Government funding and increasing cost pressures. It is therefore more important for the Authority to create various scenarios through the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) process, which will include both the revenue and capital programme (capital is funded by contributions from revenue). In December 2020, the Fire Authority approved the Capital and Financial Strategy which consider medium and longer-term scenarios, with a consideration of areas that could be enhanced or scaled back depending on the outcome of future funding settlements. The Financial Strategy was reviewed and updated during 2023/24 following significant improvement to the Authority’s financial position and outlook for the service, along with progress being made against a number of the actions within the strategy.

The MTFP will continue to be scrutinised in detail at two Officer and two Member challenge meetings throughout the financial year, before overall approval by the Fire Authority. If required, the Authority will make use of the usable reserves to ensure the Authority is able to set a balanced budget and smooth out the impact of funding reductions. However, utilising reserves will only be sustainable in the short to medium term. See below table showing a breakdown of the Authority’s usable reserves, as reported in the financial statements, along with a projected usable reserves figure for 2022/23 to 2025/26.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
Reserve Balances	£0	£0	£0	£0
General Fund Balance	(1,625)	(1,625)	(1,625)	(1,625)
Total Earmarked Reserves - Revenue	(1,937)	3,798)	(4,463)	(4,463)
Total Earmarked Reserves - Capital	(3,359)	-5,796)	(4,573)	(4,381)
Total Usable Reserves	(6,921)	(11,219)	(10,661)	(10,469)

During 2022/23 the government proposed additional precept flexibility to all FRAs to increase their precept by up to £5 for 2023/24 only, without the need to hold a referendum. The inability to increase precepts significantly had been a major limiting factor for the Service as FRAs are restricted by the core referendum principles for Council Tax increases, which until recently had effectively restricted precept increases to either 2% or 3% each year. The impact this has on this Service is significant given most of the funding for the Service is from Council Tax and this Service has one of the lowest Band D equivalent charges of any standalone FRS.

For 2023-24 Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority agreed a £5 increase in its council tax, which means that the amount paid by a band D taxpayer will rise from £72.16 a year to £77.16 a year. This £5 increase, which equates to just under 10p a week, will come into effect on 1 April

2023. In the previous year, we also had the opportunity to increase our council tax by £5 (an option only available to services in the lowest quartile for Band D Council Tax) which enabled us to increase our operational establishment by 20 to 300. The £5 precept increase in 2023/24 will allow the Service to maintain those staffing levels in the face of substantial pay and non-pay inflationary pressures.

The Authority thereby concludes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis and that the Authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the next 12 months, from the date of the audit report. This is based on the Authority's ability to set a balanced budget and the cashflow forecasting position.

Changes in Accounting Estimates

There has been no changes in existing accounting estimates during 2022/23

Standards Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The standards introduced by the 2023/24 Code where disclosures are required in the 2022/23 financial statements, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code, are:

- a) IFRS 16 Leases (but only for those local authorities that have decided to voluntarily implement IFRS 16 in the 2023/24 year).
- b) Where an authority adopted IFRS 16 in 2022/23 but chose to defer implementation of IFRS 16 to PFI/PPP arrangements until 2023/24 information on that more specific accounting change will be required in its 2022/23 statements of accounts.
- c) Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) issued in February 2021.
- d) Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) issued in February 2021.
- e) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2021.

- f) Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) issued in May 2020.

Note that a) will only be applicable to local authorities that intend to voluntarily implement IFRS 16 in 2023/24, and item b) will only be applicable to local authorities that have voluntarily implemented IFRS 16 in 2022/23 but chose to defer implementation for PFI/PPP arrangements until 2023/24. It is likely that though they lead to improved reporting that items c) and d) will not have a significant impact on the amounts anticipated to be reported in the financial statements. Item e) will only be applicable to local authorities with group accounts and it is likely that there will be limited application of item f).

Movement in Reserves Statement

These statements show the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the Statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to/from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority. Further detail on each reserve is shown in the notes to the accounts as referenced.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(1,500)	(5,810)	(7,310)	298,602	291,292
<u>Movement in reserves during 2022/23</u>					
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	13,047	-	13,047	-	13,047
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	(139,496)	(139,496)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	13,047	-	13,047	(139,496)	(126,449)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 23)	(12,658)	-	(12,658)	12,658	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	389	-	389	(126,838)	(126,449)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 23)	(514)	514	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in 2022/23	(125)	514	389	(126,838)	(126,449)
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	(1,625)	(5,296)	(6,921)	171,764	164,843
Amounts held for revenue purposes	(1,625)	(1,937)	(3,562)	223,227	219,665
Amounts held for capital purposes	-	(3,359)	(3,359)	(51,463)	(54,822)

Movement in Reserves Statement Continued:

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2021 carried forward	(1,500)	(5,033)	(6,533)	315,473	308,940
<u>Movement in reserves during 2021/22</u>					
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	11,546	-	11,546	-	11,546
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	(29,194)	(29,194)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	11,546	-	11,546	(29,194)	(17,648)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 23)	(12,323)	-	(12,323)	12,323	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(777)	-	(777)	(16,871)	(17,648)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 23)	777	(777)	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in 2021/22	-	(777)	(777)	(16,871)	(17,648)
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(1,500)	(5,810)	(7,310)	298,602	291,292
Amounts held for revenue purposes	(1,500)	(1,924)	(3,424)	346,414	342,990
Amounts held for capital purposes	-	(3,886)	(3,886)	(47,812)	(51,698)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2021/22				2022/23		
Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000		Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000
1,382	(10)	1,372	Corporate Core	1,314	(32)	1,282
7,731	(672)	7,059	Finance & Assets	9,250	(981)	8,269
772	(192)	580	People & Organisation Development	649	(41)	608
27,960	(135)	27,825	Delivery, Corporate Development & Planning	26,205	(143)	26,062
217	-	217	Statutory Accounting and Contingency	232	-	232
38,062	(1,009)	37,053	(Surplus) or Deficit on Continuing Operations (Note 1)	37,650	(1,197)	36,453
-	(46)	(46)	<u>Other Operating Expenditure</u> (Gain)/losses on disposals of non-current assets	-	(24)	(24)
-	(46)	(46)	Total Other Operating Expenditure	-	(24)	(24)
			<u>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</u>			
311	-	311	Interest payable and similar charges (Note 29)	287	-	287
-	(42)	(42)	Interest and Investment income (Note 29)	-	(328)	(328)
7,076	-	7,076	Pension interest cost (Note 28)	8,892	-	8,892
7,387	(42)	7,345	Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	9,179	(328)	8,851
			<u>Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</u>			
-	(21,207)	(21,207)	Precepts	-	(23,053)	(23,053)
-	(5,256)	(5,256)	General Government Grants	-	(5,276)	(5,276)
-	(6,343)	(6,343)	Non Domestic Rates redistribution	-	(3,904)	(3,904)
-	(32,806)	(32,806)	Total Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 10)	-	(32,233)	(32,233)
45,449	(33,903)	11,546	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	46,829	(33,782)	13,047
		(5,832)	(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of fixed assets (Note 24e)			(2,294)
		(23,362)	Remeasurement of net defined liability (Note 24d)			(137,202)
		(29,194)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(139,496)
		(17,648)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(126,449)

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.

31 March 2022		31 March 2023
£000	Balance Sheet	£000
	<u>Property, Plant and Equipment</u>	
44,197	Land & Buildings	45,281
4,593	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment (including Donated Assets)	6,013
1	Assets under construction	85
48,791	Total Property, Plant & Equipment (Note 11a)	51,379
-	Investment Property (Note 12)	1,016
48,791	Non-Current Assets	52,395
14,023	Short Term Investments (Note 14)	14,784
228	Inventories (Note 15)	253
4,414	Short Term Debtors (Note 16)	2,042
2,599	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 17)	750
520	Assets Held for Sale (Note 11a)	520
21,784	Current Assets	18,349
(700)	Short Term Borrowing (Note 18)	(1,070)
(4,645)	Short Term Creditors (Note 18)	(5,649)
(229)	Provision for Accumulated Absences (Note 19)	(230)
(707)	Provision - VR/Special Payments (Note 19)	(119)
(472)	NNDR Appeals Provision (Note 19)	294
(6,753)	Current Liabilities	(6,774)
(6,177)	Long Term Borrowing (Note 20)	(5,177)
	<u>Other Long Term liabilities</u>	
(508)	Revenue Grants Received in Advance (Note 21)	(539)
(1,497)	Finance Lease (Note 22)	(1,450)
(346,932)	Liability related to the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (Note 28)	(221,647)
(348,937)	Total Other Long Term Liabilities	(223,636)
(355,114)	Total Long Term Liabilities	(228,813)
(291,292)	Net Assets	(164,843)
	<u>Reserves</u>	
(7,310)	Usable Reserves (Note 23)	(6,921)
298,602	Unusable Reserves (Note 24)	171,764
291,292	Total Reserves	164,843

These financial statements replace the unaudited version certified by Mark Hemming (Director of Finance and Assets)

11 December 2024

Cash Flow Statement

This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The Cash Flow 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 the 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 to the Authority.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Cash Flow Statement	£000
(11,546)	Net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(13,047)
15,421	Adjust for non-cash movements	15,467
(46)	Adjust for items that are investing or financing activities	(24)
3,829	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	2,396
(3,265)	Investing Activities	(3,568)
(47)	Financing Activities	(677)
517	Net Increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,849)
2,082	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2,599
2,599	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	750

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement can be found in Note 31.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

1 - Service Information – Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

2021/22			Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2022/23		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Services	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
1,164	208	1,372	Corporate Core	1,161	121	1,282
6,522	537	7,059	Finance and Assets	7,789	480	8,269
470	110	580	People and Organisational Development	537	71	608
23,256	4,569	27,825	Delivery, Corporate Development & Planning	23,709	2,353	26,062
217	-	217	Statutory Accounting and Contingency	232	0	232
31,629	5,424	37,053	Net Cost of Services	33,428	3,025	36,453
(32,406)	6,899	(25,507)	Other Income and Expenditure	(33,039)	9,633	(23,406)
(777)	12,323	11,546	Surplus or Deficit	389	12,658	13,047
(6,533)			Opening Usable Reserves Balance	(7,310)		
(777)			Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on usable reserves	389		
(7,310)			Closing Usable Reserves Balance at 31 March	(6,921)		

1a – Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis

2021/22				2022/23		
Adjustments For Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pension Adjustments	Total Adjustments	Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments For Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pension Adjustments	Total Adjustments
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
-	208	208	Corporate Core	-	121	121
-	537	537	Finance and Assets	-	2,353	2,353
-	110	110	People and Organisational Development	-	480	480
-	4,569	4,569	Delivery, Corporate Development & Planning	-	71	71
-	-	-	Statutory Accounting and Contingency	-	-	-
-	5,424	5,424	Net Cost of Services	-	3,025	3,025
(177)	7,076	6,899	Other Income and Expenditure from the EFA Analysis	741	8,892	9,633
(177)	12,500	12,323	Differences between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	741	11,917	12,658

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

1. Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:
 - **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. Minimum Revenue Provision 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. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

2. Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 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 other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
 - The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognized 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.
 - 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.

Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- **For Financing and investment income and expenditure** - the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

Segmental Income

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Income from Services	£000
(10)	Corporate Core	(32)
(672)	Finance and Assets	(981)
(192)	People and Organisational Development	(41)
(135)	Delivery, Corporate Development & Planning	(143)
(1,009)	Net Cost of Services	(1,197)

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Expenditure/Income	£000
(1,009)	Fees, charges & other service income	(1,197)
(42)	Interest and investment income	(328)
(21,207)	Income from Council Tax	(23,053)
(11,599)	Government grants and contributions	(9,180)
(46)	Gain or loss on disposal of non current assets	(24)
(33,903)	Total Income	(33,782)
29,071	Employee Expenses	28,551
6,645	Other Operating Expenses	7,547
2,346	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,552
311	Interest payments	287
7,076	Pensions interest cost and return on Pension Fund assets	8,892
45,449	Total Operating Expenses	46,829
11,546	Surplus (-) or deficit on the provision of services	13,047

2 - Officers Remuneration

The number of employees whose salary (including fees and allowances) and excluding employer's pension contributions was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 is shown below.

2021/22 £000	Remuneration Band	2022/23 £000
32	£50,000 - £54,999	29
20	£55,000 - £59,999	32
11	£60,000 - £64,999	23
7	£65,000 - £69,999	16
2	£70,000 - £74,999	9
2	£75,000 - £79,999	1
3	£80,000 - £84,999	4
	£85,000 - £89,999	1
3	£100,000 - £104,999	-
-	£105,000 - £109,999	2
1	£110,000 - £114,999	-
	£115,000 - £119,999	2
1	£130,000 - £134,999	-
-	£145,000 - £149,999	1
1	£150,000 - £154,999	-
-	£155,000 - £159,999	1
83	Total	121

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for senior officers during 2022/23. All posts holders are included within the remuneration bands shown on the previous page.

Post Holder	Salary including Fees and Allowances	Benefits in Kind e.g. Car Allowance	Other Payments	Compensation for Loss of Office	Total Remuneration Excluding Pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including Pension Contributions	Notes
Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive	156,813	-	-	-	156,813	12,115	168,928	1
Chief Operating Officer	146,084	-	-	-	146,084	-	146,084	2
Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer	108,262	5,000	-	-	113,262	18,838	132,100	
Director of Legal and Governance	108,262	13,055	-	-	121,317	18,838	140,155	
Total	519,421	18,055	-	-	537,476	49,791	587,267	

Notes

1 – The Post Holder is Jason Thelwell, Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive. During 2022/23 post holder retired and re-appointed due to exceptional circumstances.

2 – During 2021/22 post holder retired and re-appointed due to exceptional circumstances.

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For comparison, the following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for senior officers during 2021/22:

Post Holder	Salary including Fees and Allowances	Benefits in Kind e.g. Car Allowance	Other Payments	Compensation for Loss of Office	Total Remuneration Excluding Pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including Pension Contributions	Notes
Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive	154,286	-	-	-	154,286	44,434	198,720	1
Chief Operating Officer	130,705	-	-	-	130,705	-	130,705	2
Director of Finance and Assets & Chief Finance Officer	98,705	5,000	-	-	103,706	17,175	120,880	
Director of Legal and Governance	98,706	13,055	-	-	111,761	17,175	128,936	
Total	482,402	18,055	-	-	500,457	78,784	579,241	

Notes

1 – The Post Holder is Jason Thelwell, Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive.

2 – During 2021/22 post holder retired and re-appointed due to exceptional circumstances.

Exit Packages

There were no exit packages in 2022/23.

3 - Provision for Doubtful Debt

The provision for doubtful debts is £0.000m as at 31 March 2023 (£0.000m as at 31 March 2022).

4 - Leases and Lease Type Arrangements

The operating leases held by the Authority apply to lease vehicles and radio communications equipment. The lease rentals paid during the 2022/23 financial year amounted to £0.234m (£0.242m in 2021/22). The estimated un-discharged obligations under the operational lease agreements are shown in the table below:

2021/22			2022/23		
Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings	Years Operational Lease Remaining	Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings	
£000	£000		£000	£000	
127	83	0 - 1 years	147	83	
185	330	1 - 5 years	347	308	
	62	Later than 5 years	-	-	
312	475	Total	494	391	

The finance lease held by the Authority is for the sale and leaseback of the Gerrards Cross houses with London Quadrant (previously Opus Housing). The Authority has included the finance lease as a long-term liability. The finance lease is detailed in Note 22.

5 - Capital Financing Requirement

The table below shows the effect of capital expenditure on the Authority's capital financing requirement.

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
1,543	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	1,496
	<u>Capital Investment</u>	
1,331	Property Plant and Equipment	2,862
	<u>Sources of Finances</u>	
(46)	Capital Receipts	(24)
(1,285)	Government Grants and Contributions	(2,838)
(47)	Revenue Funding including MRP	(47)
1,496	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	1,449
	<u>Explanation of movements in year</u>	
(47)	Increase in the underlying need to borrow (supported by Government financial assistance)	(47)
(47)	Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(47)

6 - Members Allowances

Total allowances paid in 2022/23 to 19 Members amounted to £0.064m (2021/22 amounted to £0.064m and 23 Members).

7 - Audit Fees

Fees paid during the year to Ernst & Young LLP, the Authority's external auditor, for work on external audit and on inspection are set out in the table below. Please note that the actual fees are £0.077m with the remaining £0.018m relating to a scale variation fee for the 2020/21 audit.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Audit Fees	£000
36	Scale fee for audit work	95
1	National Fraud Initiative (NFI)	1
37	Total	96

8 - Revenue Grants

Section 31 grants received from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) by the Authority are detailed below. The grants are not ring-fenced but are given for specific streams of work. As the grants are not ring-fenced, they are shown within Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Revenue Grant Applied	£000
(817)	New Dimension (Urban Search and Rescue)	(817)
(269)	Firelink	(230)
(1,239)	Pension Fire Grant	(1,208)
(49)	COVID-19	-
(35)	ESMCP	(66)
(7)	Transparency Grant	(7)
(22)	S106. Funding	-
(145)	Protection Grant	(128)
(337)	Council Tax Support Grant	-
-	Services Grant	(355)
-	Redmond/Levy Grant	(57)
(2,920)	Total	(2,868)

The New Dimension grant funds the national resilience capability provided by the Urban Search and Rescue team. Firelink funding contributes to the cost of communications within the control room. The ESMCP and Protection grant are ring-fenced for specific purposes and recognised in the Income and Expenditure Statement when these conditions are met. The residual balances are shown within the Balance sheet as Grants Received in Advance.

9 - 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.

As at April 2015, the Joint Control Room became operational and operates from Royal Berkshire Fire Authority premises. All control functions are controlled jointly by Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority (BMKFA), Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue and Royal Berkshire Fire Authority with the control room based in Theale, Reading.

A third share of the capital assets for the Joint Control are recognised in BMKFA's accounts. The net book value as at 31 March 2023 is £0.102m for BMKFA.

The revenue expenditure split is based on the Joint control policy stated in the accounting estimates section. The total expenditure for 2022/23 was £2.525m from which BMKFA contributed £0.879m.

As of April 2016, Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority was appointed as the treasurer for the ESMCP project and the funding was held on behalf of Royal Berkshire and Oxfordshire

Central Government

Central Government is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties. It also provided direct financial support in 2022/23 to the Authority.

Other Public Bodies

Buckinghamshire Council provides Internal Audit Services, LGPS Pensions administration Services and SAP legacy access. The Authority provides accommodation to the South Central Ambulance Service and Thames Valley Police.

The Authority has entered into local public service agreements with all six councils within its geographic boundaries. The Authority is using these agreements to build capacity within its Community Fire Safety department so that it can contribute along with its partners to the shared vision of creating a safer Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was agreed with Royal Berkshire and Oxfordshire Fire & Rescue Service which set out a formal arrangement for collaborating with the neighbouring Thames Valley Fire and Rescue Services.

A MOU has been established for a number of years with Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service and provides a cost-effective way for the Authority to deliver a notable element of an USAR mobilisation that complies with the national requirements.

Members of the Authority

Members have direct control over the Authority's financial and operational policies. However, any contracts entered into are in full compliance with the Authority's standing orders and any decisions are made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. Details of any material interests are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, which is open to public inspection. All Members have been asked to declare any related party transactions. From the replies provided there are no such transactions to be declared.

Senior Officers of the Authority

Senior Officers have control over the day-to-day management of the Authority. All Senior Officers have been asked to declare any related party transactions. From the replies provided there are no such transactions to be declared.

Assisted Organisations

The Authority provides funding to the Safety Centre Milton Keynes of £0.025m per annum. The Authority is one of a number of funders. The Authority does not have a significant influence over the running of the centre.

Companies and Joint Ventures

The Authority does not have any interests in companies outside of its normal contractual arrangement.

Blue Light Hub

The Authority are leading on this partnership with South Central Ambulance Service and Thames Valley Police and this will see all three services working together in one purpose-built site.

10 - Funding

The Authority's net revenue expenditure is funded by local authority precepts, general government grants and non-domestic rates redistribution from the national pool.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Funding	£000
(6,086)	Milton Keynes Council	(6,734)
(15,121)	Buckinghamshire Council	(16,319)
(21,207)	Total Precepts	(23,053)
(2,336)	Revenue Support Grant	(2,408)
(2,920)	General Revenue Grants (Note 8)	(2,868)
(5,256)	Total General Government Grants	(5,276)
(6,343)	Non Domestic Rates Redistribution	(3,904)
(6,343)	Total Non Domestic Rates redistribution	(3,904)
(32,806)	Total	(32,233)

In 2022/23, there were 333,430 Band D equivalent properties and in 2021/22 there were 308,647 Band D equivalent properties. From 1 April 2020 the new unitary Buckinghamshire Council was formed to replace the four district councils and one county council.

11 - Non Current Assets

a) Movement of Property, Plant and Equipment

2022/23	Land and Buildings £000	Leased Land and Buildings £000	Total Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Gross Book Value as at 1 April 2022	42,097	2,100	44,197	15,237	1	59,435
Additions	278	-	278	2,322	85	2,685
Disposals and write offs	-	-	-	(490)	-	(490)
Reclassifications	(839)	-	(839)	1	(1)	(839)
Revaluation increase/decrease (-) recognised in Revaluation Reserve	1,175	(20)	1,155	-	-	1,155
Revaluation increase/decrease (-) recognised in surplus/deficit on provision of service	490	-	490	-	-	490
Gross Book Value as at 31 March 2023	43,201	2,080	45,281	17,070	85	62,436
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	(10,644)	-	(10,644)
Depreciation for the year	(1,776)	(69)	(1,845)	(903)	-	(2,748)
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	-	490	-	490
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	1,070	69	1,139	-	-	1,139
Depreciation written out to surplus/deficit (-) on provision of service	706	-	706	-	-	706
Depreciation c/f	-	-	-	(11,057)	-	(11,057)
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2023	43,201	2,080	45,281	6,013	85	51,379

Land and Buildings – The Net Book Value includes an Asset Held for Sale. As there is only one Asset Held for Sale this will not be separately disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Leased Land and Buildings - Refer to the Finance Lease item as detailed in Note 22

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Comparative figures for 2021/22:

2021/22	Land and Buildings £000	Leased Land and Buildings £000	Total Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Gross Book Value as at 1 April 2021	37,911	2,357	40,268	14,805	258	55,331
Additions	880	-	880	450	1	1,331
Disposals and write offs	-	-	-	(276)	-	(276)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	258	(258)	-
Revaluation increase/decrease (-) recognised in Revaluation Reserve	3,456	(257)	3,199	-	-	3,199
Revaluation increase/decrease (-) recognised in surplus/deficit on provision of service	370	-	370	-	-	370
Adjustment for Asset Held for Sale, shown in Current Assets	(520)	-	(520)	-	-	(520)
Gross Book Value as at 31 March 2022	42,097	2,100	44,197	15,237	1	59,435
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 April 2021	-	(806)	(806)	(10,029)	-	(10,835)
Depreciation for the year	(1,415)	(65)	(1,480)	(891)	-	(2,371)
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	-	276	-	276
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	1,761	871	2,632	-	-	2,632
Depreciation written out to surplus/deficit (-) on provision of service	(346)	-	(346)	-	-	(346)
Depreciation c/f	-	-	-	(10,644)	-	(10,644)
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2022	42,097	2,100	44,197	4,593	1	48,791

Assets Held for Sale:

2022/23	Land and Buildings £000	Leased Land and Buildings £000	Total Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Gross Book Value as at 1 April 2022	520	-	520	-	-	520
Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Book Value as at 31 March 2023	520	-	520	-	-	520

b) Basis of Valuation

All land and buildings were initially revalued during the year with an effective revaluation date of 1 April 2023. The valuations were updated as at 31 March 2023 to ensure the balance sheet accurately reflected the end of year values. Valuations were provided by an external valuer, Martin Wilson BSc (Hons) MRICS of Bruton Knowles. All valuations were prepared in accordance with the RICS Appraisal Valuation Manual and International Financial Reporting Standards. The basis of valuation adopted is Existing Use Value (EUV). For specialised properties the Depreciated Replacement Cost method was used to arrive at the EUV whilst non-specialised properties have been valued using the Comparable Method of valuation to arrive at the EUV.

The following significant assumptions were applied in arriving at the fair values:

- The Authority owns the freehold, which is not subject to any unusual or onerous restrictions;
- Properties are unaffected by any matters that would be revealed by a local search;
- All parts are assumed to be in good repair and condition and all properties are free from hazardous materials; and
- Where the remaining useful life of a property is at least 20 years it is on the assumption that it will be maintained reasonably.

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c) Valuation Information

The following statement shows the progress of the Authority's programme for the revaluation of assets.

Year of Valuation	Land and Buildings £000	Leased Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
2022/23	43,201	2,080	-	-	45,281
Valued at Historic Cost	-	-	6,013	85	6,098
Total	43,201	2,080	6,013	85	51,379

d) Depreciation Lives

The Authority policy of depreciating assets is on a straight-line basis over their remaining useful lives as below:

- Red Fleet Vehicles - 1 to 15 years
- White Fleet Vehicles – 1 to 6 years
- Plant and Equipment - 1 to 24 years
- Buildings - 6 to 60 years
- Intangibles - 2 to 7 years

e) Commitments under Capital Contracts

At 31 March 2023, the Authority has entered into a number of contracts for the acquisition or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets. The major commitments are:

Amount Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 £000	Commitments under Capital Contracts		Amount Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 £000
693	Capital Contract	Contractor	
	Red Fleet Appliances	Emergency One	1,155
693	Total		1,155

All commitments will be honoured during 2023/24.

12 - Investment Property

The note below shows the value of Investment Property as at 31 March 2023.

2021/22 £000	Investment Property	2022/23 £000
-	Opening Balance	-
-	Asset under construction	1,016
-	Closing Balance	1,016

13 - Movement of Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible Assets are recognised as non-financial fixed assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the entity through custody or legal rights. These represent the purchase of computer software and licences and other software systems and are amortised to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement based on the cost and estimated useful life. No assets were internally generated. All assets have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight-line basis between 2 to 7 years.

2021/22 £000	Movement of Intangible Assets	2022/23 £000
865	Gross Book Value	865
(865)	Accumulated Amortisation	(865)
-	Closing Net Book Value	-

14 - Short Term Investments

The Authority holds a number of short-term investments in order to manage liquidity.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Short Term Investments	£000
14,023	Short Term Investments	14,784
14,023	Total	14,784

15 – Inventories

All inventories are purchased at cost. No inventory items are purchased on deferred settlement terms or acquired by an exchange of goods and services. Inventories are distributed at cost or cost plus and do not use LIFO as a cost formula. All inventory items of a similar nature and similar use to the Authority use the same cost formula.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Inventories	£000
31	Workshops	27
141	Stores	167
56	Fuel	59
228	Total	253

16 - Short Term Debtors

The note below shows the value of debtors as at 31 March 2023.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Short Term Debtors	£000
224	Central Government Bodies	165
1,930	Other Local Authorities	603
209	Other Entities and Individuals	66
2,051	Payments in Advance	1,208
4,414	Total	2,042

17 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Cash and cash equivalents	£000
2,599	Cash at bank	750
2,599	Total	750

18 - Short Term Borrowing and Creditors

The interest owing and shown as short term borrowing represents the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) interest accrued to the 31 March 2023 in accordance with the Code.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Short Term Borrowing and Creditors	£000
(700)	Short Term Borrowing	(1,070)
	<u>Short Term Creditors</u>	
(1,316)	Central Government Bodies	(809)
(1,496)	Other Local Authorities	(2,808)
(1,562)	Other Entities and Individuals	(1,825)
(271)	Receipts in Advance	(207)
(4,645)	Total	(5,649)

19 - Provisions

The following table shows the movements on the Authority's provisions.

	Accumulated Absences	Voluntary Redundancy and Special Payments	NNDR Appeals Provisions	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 1st April 2022	(229)	(707)	(472)	(1,408)
Additional provisions made in 2022/23	(230)	-	294	65
Amounts used in 2022/23	229	588	472	1,289
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(230)	(119)	294	(55)

Accumulated Absences Account

This provision shows the value of the outstanding leave entitlement held by employees of the Authority as at the balance sheet date. Any increase or decrease in the provision is offset by the Accumulated Absences Account (see Note 24a) so that this accounting adjustment does not impact on the level of usable reserves.

Voluntary Redundancy and Special Payments

This provision relates to potential ill health retirements, along with a range of events that may impact upon the Authority in subsequent years.

NNDR Appeals Provision

This provision shows the Authority's share of the provision for appeals relating to income from business rates. Due to statutory accounting adjustments, this amount does not impact on the level of the General Fund balance.

20 - Long Term Borrowing

The Authority undertakes long-term borrowing, principally as a means of financing expenditure on fixed assets. No additional principal was borrowed during 2022/23. The interest owing and shown as short term borrowing in Note 18 represents the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) interest accrued to the 31 March 2023 and loans due to be repaid within one year in accordance with the Code.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Source of Loan	£000
(6,797)	PWLB	(5,177)
(6,797)	Total	(5,177)

The interest rates applicable as at 31 March 2023 were between 3.90% and 5.32%.

Long-term external borrowing by repayment dates is shown in the table below:

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Repayments Dates	£000
(1,620)	Maturing in less than 5 years	(1,000)
(1,626)	Maturing in 5 to 10 years	(1,376)
(750)	Maturing in 10 to 15 years	-
(2,801)	Maturing in over 25 years	(2,801)
(6,797)	Total	(5,177)

21 - Grants Received in Advance

The Authority has received funding in relation to the ESMCP project. In addition, following the Grenfell enquiry, Central Government have allocated funds specifically for the Fire Sector Protection teams to carry out a review of all high-rise buildings and support initial improvements in local protection capability.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Grants Received in Advance	£000
(271)	ESMCP Funding (Revenue)	(238)
(237)	Protection Funding	(301)
(508)	Total	(539)

22 - Finance Lease

In 2003/04 the Authority entered into a sale and leaseback agreement with Opus Housing Association (now London Quadrant) in respect of the Gerrards Cross Houses for a period of 50 years. The initial cost of the lease is matched by an increase in the value of land and buildings within fixed assets. The rentals payable under this arrangement in 2022/23 were £0.138m charged as £0.091m to the Income and Expenditure account finance costs and £0.047m write down of obligation to the lessor.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Outstanding Obligations under Finance Lease	£000
(47)	Payable in less than 1 year	(47)
(235)	Payable in 1 to 5 years	(235)
(1,215)	Payable later than 5 years	(1,168)
(1,497)	Total	(1,450)

23 - Usable Reserves

Adjustments under Regulations

General Fund Balance £000	2021/22 Usable Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Unusable Reserves £000		General Fund Balance £000	2022/23 Usable Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Unusable Reserves £000
			Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account			
			<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>			
(2,371)	-	2,371	Depreciation Charges	(2,748)	-	2,748
24	-	(24)	Impairments / Revaluation (Gains) & losses	1,196	-	(1,196)
1,285	-	(1,285)	Capital grants and contributions applied	2,838	-	(2,838)
-	-	-	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal as part of the (gain)/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-
			<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>			
47	-	(47)	Minimum Revenue Provision	47	-	(47)
			Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve			
46	(46)	-	Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the (gain)/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	24	(24)	-
-	46	(46)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	24	(24)
			Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account			
			Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve			
(16,516)	-	16,516	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(16,392)	-	16,392
4,016	-	(4,016)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,475	-	(4,475)
			Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account			
1,245	-	(1,245)	Precept and NNDR Income	(2,097)	-	2,097
			Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account			
(100)	-	100	Employee Absence Account	(1)	-	1
(12,323)	-	12,323	Total Adjustments	(12,658)	-	12,658

Transfers To/From Reserves

	Note	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Transfers (In)/Out 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000	Transfers (In)/Out 2022/23 £000	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000
General Fund Balance	A	(1,500)	-	(1,500)	(125)	(1,625)
Sub Total Non Earmarked General Fund Balance		(1,500)	-	(1,500)	(125)	(1,625)
Workforce Planning Reserve	B	(500)	-	(500)	-	(500)
Control Room Reserve	C	(587)	(50)	(637)	20	(617)
Continuing Projects Reserve	D	(80)	-	(80)	80	-
COVID-19 Reserve	E	(594)	-	(594)	594	-
Transformation Reserve	F	(61)	(52)	(113)	(707)	(820)
Referendum Reserve	G	(600)	600	-	-	-
Sub Total Earmarked Reserves - Revenue		(2,422)	498	(1,924)	(13)	(1,937)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	H	(2,611)	(1,275)	(3,886)	527	(3,359)
Sub Total Earmarked Reserves - Capital		(2,611)	(1,275)	(3,886)	527	(3,359)
Total Usable Reserves		(6,533)	(777)	(7,310)	389	(6,921)

A – General Fund Balance

This is a non-earmarked reserve and is kept at a prudent level in order to cover unforeseen eventualities and liabilities.

B – Workforce Planning Reserve

Previously known as Apprentice Reserve, this reserve is held to fund the operational establishment. The reserve will be utilised to balance the operational establishment budget when over established, likewise will be topped up when below the operational establishment levels.

C – Control Room Reserve (Revenue)

This reserve contains the renewals fund used to replenish the Joint control room assets.

D – Continuing Projects Reserve

This reserve has been created to cover any future costs on a number of large scale projects currently being undertaken by the Authority. All large scale projects have been completed and the remaining reserve balance has been transferred to another reserve.

E – COVID-19 Reserve

This reserve is held to fund unknown expenditure requirements during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The significantly improved financial outlook for the Authority means this reserve is no longer required for that purpose. Therefore, the remaining reserve balance has been transferred to another reserve.

F – Transformation Reserve

Previously known as the Future Funding Reserve, this reserve is held to meet known funding requirements within the medium-term financial plan and to fund projects from underspends in the previous year. Given the improved financial outlook, it is now envisaged that this can be used to fund transformative improvement projects to be identified as part of the upcoming Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) 2025-2030, rather than being used to balance future funding shortfalls (except to smooth out some minor year-on-year variations).

G – Referendum Reserve

The purpose of the reserve is to hold funding for a potential referendum in a future year.

H – Revenue Contribution to Capital

This reserve represents funding set aside to contribute towards future capital expenditure in order to mitigate the need to fund the expenditure through additional borrowing.

24 - Unusable Reserve

a) Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account mitigates any effect on the General Fund of having to include a provision for any outstanding leave owed to employees at the end of each financial year. There is a requirement that authorities are only required to fund holiday pay and similar benefits when they are used, rather than when employees earn the benefits. Amounts are transferred to this account until the benefits are used. The carrying balance is relatively high as the authority operates a January to December leave year.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Accumulated Absences Account	£000
129	Opening Balance	229
(129)	Reversal of provision for accumulated absences for previous year	(229)
229	Accumulated absences for the year	230
229	Closing Balance	230

b) Capital Adjustment Account

It is a statutory requirement to have a Capital Adjustment Account. The balance on this account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code and are financed through the capital controls system.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Capital Adjustment Account	£000
(34,590)	Opening Balance	(34,259)
2,371	Depreciation	2,748
(638)	Depreciation variance Historic to Current	(1,007)
(47)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(47)
(24)	Impairments / Revaluation (Gains) & losses	(1,196)
(1,285)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(2,838)
(46)	Capital receipts credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(24)
(34,259)	Closing Balance	(36,623)

c) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

It is a statutory requirement to have a Collection Fund Adjustment Account. The balance on this account represents the timing differences between statutory accounting requirements and full accruals accounting for council tax.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	£000
498	Opening Balance	(748)
(531)	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(72)
(715)	Amount by which NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	2,170
(748)	Closing Balance	1,350

d) Pensions Reserve

It is a statutory requirement to have a Pensions Reserve. This reserve represents a balancing figure, reported by the actuary, to allow for the liabilities of both the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Firefighter’s Pension Fund, as required under IAS 19.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Pensions Reserve	£000
357,795	Opening Balance	346,932
12,500	Appropriations to and from (-) revenue	11,917
(23,362)	Actuarial gains (-) / losses relating to pensions	(137,202)
346,932	Closing Balance	221,647

e) Revaluation Reserve

It is a statutory requirement to have a Revaluation Reserve. This reserve records unrealised revaluation gains arising since the 1 April 2007 from the holding of fixed assets. As and when assets are revalued or revaluations are reversed then adjustments are made to this account. The revaluation reserve is also written down to the capital adjustment account over the remaining useful lives of the assets with revaluation reserve balances.

2021/22		2022/23
£000	Revaluation Reserve	£000
(8,359)	Opening Balance	(13,553)
(6,911)	Upward Asset revaluations	(3,336)
1,079	Downward Asset revaluations	1,042
638	Depreciation difference - historic cost to current value	1,007
(13,553)	Closing Balance	(14,840)

25 - Donated Assets Account

In 2015/16 the Authority recognised on the Balance Sheet the value of the Thames Valley Control Room made available to it by Royal Berkshire Fire Authority. The fair value of the assets was recognised within Vehicles, Plant and Equipment and a credit was recognised in the Comprehensive Income Expenditure Statement.

26 - Contingent Assets

As at 31 March 2023, the Authority does not have any contingent assets.

27 - Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 March 2023, the Authority does not have any contingent liabilities.

28 - Pension Schemes

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

The Authority participates in five pension schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for non-firefighter staff administered locally by Buckinghamshire Council is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme. The Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. It is contracted out of the State Second Pension;
- All the Fire-Fighter Pension Schemes (FPS) for uniformed fire fighters is an unfunded defined benefit statutory schemes. These are administered by West Yorkshire Pension Fund. There are no investment assets held to back the liabilities of the scheme and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The Authority receives two IAS19 reports from independent actuaries firm, these are LGPS and FPS. The actuaries value the pension liabilities and provide all relevant pensions disclosures included in the Statement of Accounts.

Under the Firefighters' Pension Fund Regulations 2006 if the amounts receivable by the pension fund are less than amounts payable, the fire authority must annually transfer an amount required to meet the deficit to the Pension Fund. Subject to scrutiny and approval by Parliament and the Secretary of State up to 100% of this cost is met by central government top-grant. If however the pension fund is in surplus for the year, the surplus is required to be transferred from the pension fund to the Fire Authority, which must then repay the amount to central government.

Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority – Statement of Accounts 2022/23

a) Transactions relating to retirement benefits

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22			2022/23		
LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000	LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
<u>Cost of Service</u>					
1,965	7,475	9,440	1,784	5,716	7,500
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,965	7,475	9,440	1,784	5,716	7,500
Cost of Service Total					
<u>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</u>					
318	6,758	7,076	314	8,578	8,892
318	6,758	7,076	314	8,578	8,892
Financing and Investment Total					
2,283	14,233	16,516	2,098	14,294	16,392
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services					
(5,431)	(17,931)	(23,362)	(14,279)	(122,923)	(137,202)
(3,148)	(3,698)	(6,846)	(12,181)	(108,629)	(120,810)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
Movement in Reserves Statement					
(2,283)	(14,233)	(16,516)	(2,098)	(14,294)	(16,392)
670	3,126	3,796	689	3,568	4,257
11	209	220	9	209	218

b) Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities 2022/23

2021/22			2022/23		
LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000	LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000
Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities					
(47,849)	(341,553)	(389,403)	(46,355)	(334,520)	(380,875)
(1,965)	(7,475)	(9,440)	(1,784)	(5,716)	(7,500)
(953)	(6,758)	(7,711)	(1,195)	(8,578)	(9,773)
2,635	14,516	17,151	20,987	137,574	158,561
1,535	-	1,535	-	-	-
(161)	(639)	(800)	(3,803)	(20,136)	(23,939)
664	8,609	9,273	1,071	10,396	11,467
(272)	(1,429)	(1,701)	(277)	(1,343)	(1,620)
11	209	220	9	209	218
(46,355)	(334,520)	(380,875)	(31,347)	(222,114)	(253,461)
Present Value of scheme liabilities as at 31 March					

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets 2022/23

2021/22			Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets	2022/23		
LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000		LGPS £000	Firefighters £000	Total £000
31,608	-	31,608	Fair Value of scheme assets as at 1 April	33,943	-	33,943
635	-	635	Interest on Assets	881	-	881
1,615	-	1,615	Return on assets less interest	(2,875)	-	(2,875)
(167)	4,054	3,887	Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	5,485	5,485
(26)	-	(26)	Administration expenses	(30)	-	(30)
681	3,335	4,016	Contributions by employer including unfunded	698	3,777	4,475
272	1,429	1,701	Contributions by Scheme participants	277	1,343	1,620
(675)	(8,818)	(9,493)	Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(1,080)	(10,605)	(11,685)
33,943	-	33,943	Fair Value of scheme assets as at 31 March	31,814	-	31,814

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

c) Scheme history

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
<u>Present Value of Liabilities</u>					
LGPS	(40,486)	(36,418)	(47,849)	(46,355)	(31,347)
Firefighters Scheme	(296,527)	(275,701)	(341,554)	(334,520)	(222,114)
Present Value of scheme liabilities as at 31 March	(337,013)	(312,119)	(389,403)	(380,875)	(253,461)
<u>Fair Value of Assets</u>					
LGPS	27,074	25,680	31,608	33,943	31,814
Total Assets - BMKFA estimated allocation of LGPS assets	27,074	25,680	31,608	33,943	31,814
LGPS Experience adjustments on scheme assets	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Surplus/Deficit (-) in the scheme</u>					
LGPS	(13,413)	(10,739)	(16,241)	(12,412)	467
Firefighters Scheme	(296,527)	(275,701)	(341,554)	(334,520)	(222,114)
Total	(309,940)	(286,440)	(357,795)	(346,932)	(221,647)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £348.627m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £296.196m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy:

- The deficit on the Local Government Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the Scheme Actuary every three years;
- Finance is only required to be raised to cover firefighter’s pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

d) Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

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

Both the Firefighters’ and Local Government schemes have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the latest valuations.

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been:

	LGPS		Firefighters	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Mortality Assumptions</u>				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners				
Males	21.00	21.10	20.50	20.60
Females	24.50	24.60	22.80	22.90
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners				
Males	22.30	22.30	21.80	21.90
Females	25.90	26.00	24.30	24.40
<u>Financial Assumptions</u>				
Rate of salary inflation	4.20%	3.85%	4.20%	3.90%
Rate of pensions inflation	3.20%	2.85%	3.20%	2.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.60%	4.80%	2.60%	4.80%

The Local Government Pension Scheme’s assets consist of the following categories by proportion of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority’s estimated allocation.

The Firefighters Pension Schemes have no assets to cover their liabilities.

31 March 2022			31 March 2023		
£000	%	LGPS	£000	%	
3,364	10%	Gilts	2,660	8%	
18,315	54%	Equities	17,703	56%	
4,638	14%	Other Bonds	3,401	11%	
2,120	6%	Property	1,684	5%	
1,159	3%	Cash	601	2%	
1,022	3%	Infrastructure	2,155	7%	
3,128	9%	Multi Assets	2,979	9%	
197	1%	Private Debt	631	2%	
33,943	100%	Total	31,814	100%	

e) Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables show a sensitivity analysis on the major assumptions used in the valuations:

2021/22				2022/23		
£000	£000	£000	LGPS	£000	£000	£000
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
47,227	48,217	49,228	Present value of total obligation	30,824	31,347	31,883
2,028	2,095	2,163	Projected service cost	814	844	874
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
48,286	48,217	48,148	Present value of total obligation	31,381	31,347	31,312
2,096	2,095	2,094	Projected service cost	844	844	843
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
49,152	48,217	47,301	Present value of total obligation	31,859	31,347	30,848
2,163	2,095	2,029	Projected service cost	875	844	814
+1 year	None	- 1 Year	Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 year	None	- 1 Year
50,159	48,217	46,352	Present value of total obligation	32,450	31,347	30,284
2,181	2,095	2,011	Projected service cost	876	844	812
£000	£000	£000	Firefighters	£000	£000	£000
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
335,098	341,553	348,147	Present value of total obligation	218,552	222,144	225,771
7,619	7,914	8,219	Projected service cost	2,097	2,277	2,328
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
342,312	341,553	340,799	Present value of total obligation	222,588	222,144	221,643
7,950	7,914	7,879	Projected service cost	2,279	2,277	2,274
+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
347,329	341,553	335,896	Present value of total obligation	225,361	222,144	218,954
8,184	7,914	7,653	Projected service cost	2,329	2,277	2,095
+1 year	None	- 1 Year	Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 year	None	- 1 Year
358,391	341,553	325,527	Present value of total obligation	230,653	222,144	213,908
8,294	7,914	7,548	Projected service cost	2,385	2,277	2,171

29 - Financial Instruments

a) Financial Instruments Balances

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

31 March 2022			31 March 2023		
Long Term	Current		Long Term	Current	
£000	£000	Financial Instruments Balances	£000	£000	
(7,674)	(2,495)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,727)	(1,873)	
(7,674)	(2,495)	Total Borrowings	(4,727)	(1,873)	
-	14,196	Loans and receivables	-	14,841	
-	14,196	Total Investments	-	14,841	

b) Financial Instruments gains and losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows.

2021/22		2022/23		
Financial Liabilities and Assets		Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	
Total	Financial Instruments Gains and Losses	Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Loans and receivables	Total
£000		£000	£000	£000
311	Interest expense	287	-	287
311	Interest payable and similar charges	287	-	287
(42)	Interest income	-	(328)	(328)
-	Gains on derecognition	-	-	-
(42)	Interest and investment income	-	(328)	(328)
269	Net gain/loss (-) for the year	287	(328)	(41)

A reconciliation of the net gain on Loans and Receivables to Investment Income as shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is given below.

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
(42)	Interest on investments	(328)
(42)	Total Investment income received in the CIES	(328)

c) Fair value of assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans, finance leases and receivables are carried on the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- The fair values for financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) redemption rules and prevailing PWLB redemption rates as at each balance sheet date, and include accrued interest. It should be noted that the redemption rules applying to PWLB debt changed on 1 November 2007, and are less favourable than the previous procedures.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to be approximate to fair value;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be invoiced or billed amounts.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

31 March 2022			31 March 2023		
Carrying Amount	Fair Value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
£000	£000		£000	£000	
(6,797)	(8,346)	PWLB Debt at amortised cost	(6,177)	(6,134)	
(1,497)	(1,497)	Finance lease	1,450	1,450	
(1,875)	(1,875)	Creditors	(1,873)	(1,873)	
(10,169)	(11,718)	Total Financial Liabilities	(6,600)	(6,557)	
14,023	14,023	Short term investments	14,784	14,784	
173	173	Debtors	57	57	
14,196	14,196	Total Loans and Receivables	14,841	14,841	

The differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of PWLB debt are due to the fixed rate of interest on the loans being different from the prevailing rate at 31 March 2023. All creditors and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

d) Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments

The Authority’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, the key risks are:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority;
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the Authority might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms; and
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

e) Overall procedures for managing risk

The Authority’s overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Authority to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Authority to manage risk in the following ways:

- By formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- By approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting;
 - i.) The Authority’s overall borrowing
 - ii.) The maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
- By approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for investing and compliance with the Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Authority’s annual council tax setting budget. These items are reported with the annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk. Actual performance is also reported annually to Members. The Authority maintains written principles for overall risk management as well as the investment of surplus cash through the Treasury Management Policy approved by the Authority.

f) Credit risk and Liquidity Risk

Investment Policy

In accordance with guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Authority has clearly stipulated below the minimum acceptable credit quality of counterparties for inclusion on the lending list. The creditworthiness methodology used to create the counterparty list fully accounts for the ratings, watches and outlooks published by all three ratings agencies with a full understanding of what these reflect in the eyes of each agency. Using the Link ratings service potential counterparty ratings are monitored on a real time basis with knowledge of any changes notified electronically as the agencies notify modifications.

Continuing regulatory changes in the banking sector are designed to see greater stability, lower risk and the removal of expectations of Government financial support should an institution fail. This withdrawal of implied sovereign support has had an effect on ratings applied to institutions. This will result in the key ratings used to monitor counterparties being the Short Term and Long Term ratings only. Viability, Financial Strength and Support Ratings previously applied have effectively become redundant. This change does not reflect deterioration in the credit environment but rather a change of method in response to regulatory changes.

As with previous practice, ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution and that it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To this end the Authority will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as credit default swaps (CDS) and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings. This is fully integrated into the credit methodology provided by the advisors, Link in producing its colour coding which show the varying degrees of suggested creditworthiness.

Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

The aim of the strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which will also enable diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.

The intention of the strategy is to provide security of investment and minimisation of risk.

Creditworthiness Policy

This Authority applies the creditworthiness service provided by Link. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes have been used by the Authority to determine the suggested duration for investments. It is recommended that the Authority continues to use Link's colour codes plus an additional six months for UK counterparties only. It would be beneficial if the Authority could lend to existing counterparties for a longer duration. This will increase the risk slightly but will offer increased returns. The Authority will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

- Yellow - 5 years
- Purple - 2 years
- Blue - 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks)
- Orange - 1 year
- Red - 6 months
- Green - 3 months
- No colour - not to be used

The Link creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Authority use will be a short term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of short term rating F1, long term rating A-, viability rating of A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

All credit ratings will be monitored weekly. The Authority is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Link creditworthiness service.

- if a downgrade results in the counterparty/investment scheme no longer meeting the Authority's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
- in addition to the use of credit ratings the Authority will be advised of information in movements in credit default swap spreads against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Authority's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition this Authority will also use market data and market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that supporting government.

Country Limits

In 2017/18, the Authority determined that it would not only use approved counterparties based within the United Kingdom but allowed any counterparty (UK or non-UK based) rated at least 'Green' by Link. Although no counterparty outside UK was used during 2022/23, these will remain on the lending list for 2023/24.

Counterparty Limits

The Authority has determined that the maximum balance that can be invested with a single counterparty at any point in time will be no more than 30% of the portfolio, up to a limit of £5.000m. The one exception to this is Lloyds, as these are the Authority’s primary banking provider. Up to £7.500m can be invested with Lloyds, of which at least £2.500m must be instant access.

Investment Security

Investments are defined as being in one of two categories:

- Specified investments – these are investments with high security and high liquidity. All specified investments are in sterling and have a maturity of no more than one year. They will be with the UK government, a local authority, a parish council or with an investment scheme or body of “high credit quality” (as judged against the Creditworthiness Policy detailed earlier in this paper)
- Non-specified investments – any type of investment that is not a specified investment. The Authority does plan to make any non-specified investments during the year.

Investment Training

Relevant training and updates will be provided to relevant staff by the external treasury management advisors. This will be supplemented by additional training from CIPFA where necessary.

Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need

The Authority does not currently have any money that has been borrowed in advance of need. No further borrowing is planned over the medium term.

Investment Liquidity

In consultation with external treasury advisors, the Authority will review its balance sheet position, level of reserves and cash requirements in order to determine the length of time for which investments can be prudently committed. Investments will be placed at a range of maturities, including having money on-call in order to maintain adequate liquidity.

g) Refinancing and maturity risk

The Authority maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer term risk to the Authority relates to managing the exposure to replacing PWLB Loans as they mature. It is possible that provisions will be made available to meet all PWLB Loans without the direct need to replace loans as they mature, therefore no risk / impairment or other adjustment is required.

A fair value debt calculation of £6.134m has been provided by the Authority’s external treasury management advisors

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

31 March 2022		31 March 2023
£000		£000
(620)	Maturing in less than 1 year	(1,000)
(1,000)	Maturing within 2 years	-
-	Maturing within 2 to 5 years	(1,000)
(1,626)	Maturing within 5 to 10 years	(1,376)
(3,551)	Maturing in more than 10 years	(2,801)
(6,797)	Total	(6,177)

h) Market risk

Interest rate risk

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

- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall;
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet but are carried at amortised cost, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (CIES). However, changes in interest payable on fixed rate borrowings and variable rate investments will be posted to the CIES and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of any variable rate investments will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, unless the investments have already been designated as fair value through the CIES.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Authority’s prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations. From this Strategy, a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure.

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

	2022/23
	£000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	171
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	171
Total Financial Effect	171

If rates had been 1% lower the amounts would be reversed.

Price risk

The Authority, excluding its share of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme does not invest in equity shares.

Foreign Exchange risk

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

30 - Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There were two events after the balance sheet date, which was the sale of Great Holm fire station in May 2023, for the sum of £3.199m and an early repayment of a £0.627m PWLB borrowing in May 2023 that was due to mature in 2056.

31 - Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

a) Net Cash flows from Operating Activities

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
(11,546)	Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(13,047)
2,346	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and downward valuations	1,552
1,028	Net Movement in Creditors	1,004
(756)	Net Movement in Debtors	2,372
18	Net Movement in Stocks	(25)
12,500	Adjustment regarding Pension Liability	11,917
285	Contributions to/from Provisions	(1,353)
15,421		15,467
(46)	Proceeds from the sale of assets	(24)
(46)		(24)
3,829	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2,396

b) Net Cash flows from Operating Activities (Interest)

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
42	Ordinary interest received	328
42		328
(311)	Interest charge for year	(287)
(311)		(287)
(269)	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Interest)	41

c) Cash Flows from Investment Activities

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
(1,331)	Property Plant and Equipment Purchased	(2,862)
(1,999)	Purchase of short or long term investments	(761)
(3,330)		(3,623)
46	Proceeds from the sale of Assets	24
19	Capital Grants Received	31
65		55
(3,265)	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(3,568)

d) Cash Flows from Financing Activities

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
-	Repayment of short and long term borrowing	(630)
(47)	Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	(47)
(47)	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(677)

e) Make up of Cash and Cash Equivalents

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
2,599	Cash and bank balances	750
2,599	Total	750

Firefighters’ Pension Fund Account

Firefighters’ Pension Fund

2021/22 £000	Fund Account	2022/23 £000
	Income to the fund	
	<u>Contributions receivable (funds due to us during the year)</u>	
	From employer	
(3,182)	normal contributions	(3,162)
-	early retirements	-
(1,430)	From members	(1,435)
(89)	Ill health charges	(68)
-	Other miscellaneous eligible income	(13)
	<u>Transfers in</u>	
(9)	Individual transfers in from other schemes	(25)
(4,709)	Total Income to the Fund	(4,703)
	Spending by the fund	
	<u>Benefits payable</u>	
7,589	Pension payments	8,253
1,029	Commutation of pensions and lump sum retirement benefits	2,142
8,618	Total Spending by the Fund	10,395
3,909	Net amount payable/receivable for the year before top up grant receivable/amount payable to sponsoring department	5,692
(3,909)	Top up grant receivable/amount payable to sponsoring department	(5,692)
-	Net amount payable (-)/receivable for the year	-

Firefighters’ Pension Fund Net Assets Statement

2021/22 £000	Net Assets Statement	2022/23 £000
	Net Current Assets and Liabilities	
-	Pensions top up grant receivable from sponsoring department	
(860)	Amount due to sponsoring department	(15)
860	Other current assets and liabilities (other than liabilities and other benefits in the future)	15
-	Net Assets at the End of the Year	-

Notes to the Firefighters' Pension Fund Account

1 - Pension Fund Arrangements

Before 1st April 2006 the Firefighters' Pension Scheme did not have a percentage of pensionable pay contribution from employers: rather the Authority was responsible for paying the pensions of its own former employees on a pay-as-you-go basis. Under the new funding arrangements the scheme remains unfunded but will no longer be on a pay-as-you-go basis as far as the Authority is concerned. The Authority will no longer meet the pension outgoings directly: instead they will pay an employer's pension contribution based on a percentage of pay into the Pension Fund. The Authority is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation. Benefits payable are funded by contributions from employers and employees.

Employers' contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the DLUHC and subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department.

Subject to scrutiny and approval by the Secretary of State and Parliament, under the new arrangements the Pension Fund will be balanced to nil at the end of the year by either paying over to the sponsoring department (DLUHC) the amount by which the amounts receivable by the Fund for the year exceeded the amounts payable, or by receiving cash in the form of pension top-up grant from the sponsoring department equal to the amount by which the amount payable from the pension fund for the year exceeded the amount receivable.

2 - Pension Fund Accounting Policies

The accounting policies followed are the same as for the main accounts of the Authority.

3 - Balancing the Pension Fund Account

If the Pension Fund Account is not balanced to nil by pension top-up grant receivable or by the amount payable to the sponsoring department the Pension Fund should be balanced to nil by a supplementary contribution from the authority to the Pension Fund or by the Pension Fund returning contribution to the Authority.

This is shown under Short Term Debtors in Note 16 in the notes to the core financial statements.

The Net Assets Statement does not include liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the Balance Sheet Date.

4 - Pension Fund Investment Assets

As the Scheme is unfunded there are no investment assets.

5 - Liabilities Shown in the Authority's Main Statements

The liabilities relating to the Firefighters' Pension scheme can be seen in Note 28 of the main statements.

Glossary of Term

Amortisation / Amortise

The equivalent of depreciation when applied to intangible assets.

Accruals

Used to describe allocating expenditure or income to the relevant financial year. Includes Debtors, Creditors and Prepayments

BMKFA

Acronym for Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Fire Authority.

Budget

A statement of the Authority's expected level of service delivery plans expressed in monetary terms and spending over a set period, usually one year.

BC

Buckinghamshire Council. BC provide some services to the Authority under a service level agreement.

Capitalisation

Capitalisation is the addition to the balance sheet as an asset of an amount that will benefit the Authority for more than one year.

Capital Adjustment Account

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

Capital Financing Requirement

Measures the Authority's underlying need to borrow or finance by other long-term liabilities for a capital purpose. It represents the amount of capital expenditure that has not yet been resourced, whether at the point of spend or over the longer term

Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of capital assets that must be used to finance new capital expenditure or reduce the existing Capital Financing Requirement. Receipts available to finance capital expenditure in future years are held in the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve.

Carrying Amount

The carrying amount refers to the amounts that the Authority has on its books for an asset or a liability. For example, the carrying amount of the authority's rescue pump is the cost of the rescue pump minus the accumulated depreciation on the rescue pump.

CIES

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

CIPFA

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

The Code

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. Sets out the proper practices for producing the Statement of Accounts.

FCPFA

Fellowship Chartered Public Finance Accountant.

CPI (see also RPI)

Consumer Price Index, a key measure of inflation in the UK.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

Provides a balancing mechanism for the timing differences between statutory accounting requirements and full accruals accounting for council tax.

Council Tax Support Scheme

Regulations introduced in April 2013 that allow councils to design their own schemes to provide incentives for people to find and stay in work.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Authority at the Balance Sheet date for goods received or work done.

Curtailement

The early payment of accrued pensions upon retirement.

Debtors

Amounts due to the Authority but remaining unpaid at the Balance Sheet date.

Depreciation

The loss of value of assets due to wear and tear, age or obsolescence.

Derecognition

The removal of a previously recognised financial asset or liability from the balance sheet following the transfer of asset to a third party or expiry of contractual rights to an asset.

EUV

Existing Use Value. The price at which a property can be sold on the open market assuming that it can only be used for the existing use for the foreseeable future.

Fair Value

Asset – the amount at which that asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a liquidation.

Liability- the amount at which that liability could be incurred or settled in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in liquidation.

Financial Instrument

A legal agreement involving some sort of monetary value. Financial instruments can be classified generally as equity based, representing ownership of the asset, or debt based, representing a loan made by an investor to the owner of the asset

General Fund

The balance held by the Authority against which the council tax is raised. The balance sheet shows the accumulated surplus from previous years.

HMRC

Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs.

IAS

International Accounting Standards which have come into effect with the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

IAS 19 (formerly FRS17)

The accounting standard that sets out (amongst other things) the requirements and accounting treatment for retirement benefits.

IFRS

The International Financial Reporting Standards which became applicable from the 1st April 2010. All future accounts will be presented using these standards.

Impairments

A downward movement in the value of assets; the opposite to revaluation (upwards) of asset values.

IRMP

The Integrated Risk Management Plan covers the 3 years 2010 – 13 and explains what BMKFA is going to do to develop its services for the future.

LIFO

Last in First Out is one of a number of methods for calculating the carrying value of inventories.

Loans Outstanding

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

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Is the Pension Scheme provided by the Authority for employees not eligible to join the Firefighters' Pension Scheme.

Lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value

A method for determining an asset's value such that either the original cost or the current replacement cost, whichever is lowest, is used for financial reporting purposes

Materiality

Information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount of the Authority's outstanding debt which must be repaid by the revenue accounts in the year.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

Also known as Business Rates, these are collected by local authorities and are the way that those who occupy non-domestic property contribute towards the cost of local services.

NJC

National Joint Council for Local Authority Fire and Rescue Services.

Outturn

The actual level of spending and income in a particular year.

Precept

An amount of money levied by one authority (the precepting authority) which is collected by another authority (the billing authority) as part of the council tax. BMKFA is a precepting authority and the four Buckinghamshire District Councils and Milton Keynes Council are the billing authorities.

Prepayments

Where the authority pays for goods or services before they have been received, any amounts paid but not received by the end of an accounting period are shown in the balance sheet as prepayments.

Provisions

These are sums set aside for a specific purpose, the nature of which is known but the exact amount and due date is not.

Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA)

Incorporated by the Local Government Association (LGA) in August 2014. PSAA is responsible for appointing an auditor and setting scales of fees for relevant principal authorities that have chosen to opt into its national scheme.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A government body from which a local authority may raise long term loans.

Realised/Unrealised Gains

A realised gain is the capital gain that you make on an asset that you receive in the form of cash. An unrealised gain is an increase in the carrying value of an asset that has yet to be sold.

Revaluation

Revaluation of fixed assets is the process of increasing or decreasing their carrying value to reflect changes in fair value.

Revaluation Reserve

Records unrealised revaluation gains arising (since 1st April 2007) from holding fixed assets.

Revenue Expenditure

This is spending on the day to day running expenses of the Authority. It includes expenses such as salary and wages, heating, lighting, rent, rates and stationery.

Reserves

Amounts set aside in one year to fund expenditure in subsequent years

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

An amount of money given by central government to local authorities each year

RICS

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors

RPI

Retail Price Index, a measure of inflation in the UK. CPI excludes most owner occupier housing costs while the RPI includes mortgage interest payments and house depreciation. RPI generally produces a higher inflation figure than CPI.

Integra

The accounting system software used at Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire Authority.

SeRCOP

Service reporting Code of Practice 2011/12 replaces the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice (BVACOP) produced by CIPFA to establish a reporting protocol to demonstrate transparency and best value in the provision of services to the community.

Write Down

A reduction in the book value of an asset due to depreciation or a decline in market value