

Audit Committee, 12 June 2018

Draft Annual Report and Accounts 2017-18

Executive summary and recommendations

Introduction

The draft Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018 is attached. The National Audit Office and haysmacintyre (HM) have substantially completed their audit and expect to give an unqualified audit report. Their reports are items 8 and 9 on the agenda.

Decision

Audit Committee is requested to review and recommend the document to Council for approval.

Background information

See appendix 1

Resource implications

None

Financial implications

None

Appendices

Appendix 1, background information

Appendix 2, draft Annual Report and Accounts 2017-18

Date of paper

4 June 2018

Appendix 1: background information

Process and Audit Committee's role

Formal approval of the Annual Report and Accounts is the joint responsibility of the Council (collectively) and the Accounting Officer.

The draft annual report section has been reviewed by the Executive, HM, the NAO, and by Council at their meeting on 24 May. The draft accounts were prepared by the Financial Accountant and Head of Financial Accounting, and have been reviewed by the Finance Director and audited by HM and the NAO. Their audit is not formally complete but they expect to give an unqualified audit report.

The Audit Committee's role is to review the draft Annual Report and Accounts and make recommendations to the Council and the Registrar (as Accounting Officer) as appropriate. In particular, the Committee recommends whether or not the Annual Report and Accounts should be approved.

In reaching their conclusion on whether or not to recommend approval, the Audit Committee can take assurance from the Executive's prior review, the internal control framework as described in the Governance Statement (pages 17 to 26), and HM and the NAO's Audit Completion Report (agenda items 8 and 9).

In approving the Annual Report and Accounts, the Council are required to consider whether the HCPC is a going concern. The draft Annual Report and Accounts¹ states that the Council have concluded that the HCPC is a going concern having reviewed the budget for 2018-19 and the five year plan at the March Council meeting. Also taking into account our positive cash balance and the upcoming reviews on the financial impact of the transfer of regulation of social workers to Social Work England.

Changes in the structure or content of the document from last year

At their February meeting, Council approved proposals to produce a more accessible and engaging annual report and accounts for 2017-18.

The structure of the performance review section was updated to one that aligned with our regulatory processes and public protection role. A number of graphs have replaced the equality and diversity tables, together with a new table to reflect the membership of the Council and Committees as at 31 March 2018.

Changes in the content of the document from Council's review in May

The following changes were made to the account:

- Fitness to Practice section of the performance report has been expanded with more KPIs and graphs have been updated to reflect review points from the Council.
- Cost per registrant figures in real terms have been inserted into key operating and financial statistics table on page 14, with an explanation on the increase.
- Explanation on Education and Training Committee were expanded.
- Extra note added to explain the difference in redundancy costs disclosed in the account.

¹ See pages 17 and 53 of the annual report

- Following review by haysmacintyre and the NAO, we have amended a number of areas such as the going concern paragraph.

Reconciliation to month 12 management accounts

The table below shows the differences between the figures in the draft statutory accounts and the figures in the month 12 management accounts, which were included with the Chief Executive Report to the May Council meeting.

Income and expenditure account / Statement of comprehensive net expenditure				
	Statutory accounts £000	Month 12 M'gmt accounts £000	Diff'ce £000	Reason
Total operating income	33,372	31,372	-	
Staff costs	(12,810)	(12,777)	(33)	Reclass of apprenticeship levy from non-payroll costs
Depreciation	(809)	(809)	-	
Non-payroll costs PSA Levy		(19,647) (879)		PSA levy shown as separate line items in management accounts; combined into "Other expenditure" in statutory accounts.
Total other expenditure	(20,493)	(20,526)	33	Reclass of apprenticeship levy from non-payroll costs
Investment income	154	154	-	
Corporation tax	(29)	(29)	-	
Retained surplus	(615)	(615)	-	

Balance sheet / Statement of financial position				
	Statutory accounts £000	Month 12 M'gmt accounts £000	Diff'ce £000	Reason
Fixed assets	7,213	7,213		
Debtors / Trade and other receivables	21,059	20,999	60	Reclass of credit card suspense account to deferred income as suggested by the NAO in prior years, plus £5k reclass of grant income from Scottish Government to deferred income.

Creditors / trade and other payables	(24,490)	(24,430)	(60)	See above
Provisions	(220)	(220)	-	
General reserve	3,562	3,562	-	

Next steps

4 July	Anticipated approval of the Annual Report and Accounts by Council
5 July	Haysmacintyre signs the audit report
Around 9 July	Comptroller and Auditor General signs the audit report
10-13 July	Privy Council Office approval
10-13 July	Preparation and proofing of the published version by APS Group
By 16 July	Laying of the Annual Report and Accounts in Parliament
Around 1 August	Publication on HCPC website

Annual report and accounts 2017–18

Health and Care Professions Council
Annual Report and Accounts 2017-18

Presented to Parliament and the Scottish Parliament pursuant to
Articles 44(2) and 46(7) of the Health and Social Work Professions
Order 2001

Order by the House of Commons to be printed on [date] 2018

HC [XXX]

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Foreword from the Chair and Chief Executive and Registrar

We are pleased to present the HCPC annual report.

A key focus this year has again been to deliver improvements in our fitness to practise processes. In last year's report, we highlighted our efforts to reduce the number of older cases and ensure we made appropriate decisions about new cases in a timely manner. This year, the Professional Standards Authority, in their annual review of our performance, raised concerns about the application of our standard of acceptance, the quality of our investigations and the timely progression of cases. This is a strategic priority for us and we have developed a plan that identifies operational and strategic changes to further improve our performance in these areas.

During the year, the UK Department of Health published their consultation on proposals to reform professional regulation. This gave us an opportunity to reinforce the urgent need for legislative reform to enable us to manage fitness to practise cases more flexibly and proportionately. In our response, we also set out our support for fewer regulators as we believe this will extend our own successful model of multi-professional regulation with common standards and processes, economies of scale and equity amongst professionals. We will continue to work with Government to their timetable to secure these reforms and the legislative change needed to modernise and simplify professional health care regulation.

The role we can play in preventing fitness to practise cases has continued to be a focus of our stakeholder engagement this year. In 2016, we commissioned a team led by the University of Surrey to better understand the fitness to practise cases we receive about paramedics and social workers in England, where we receive the largest volumes. The findings, published this year, have been received positively, particularly by the paramedic profession and by stakeholders at our own events where the topic of prevention of fitness to practise has been discussed. The report's recommendations will guide our work next year. This includes raising awareness amongst registrants, employers and complainants on when to refer; engagement with educators to develop teaching and learning materials; and exploring how employers can best use effective workplace supervision to prevent problems from occurring.

We have continued to work closely with Government over the year. A particular emphasis has been the consultation on the regulation of medical associate professionals and our work to effect a smooth transfer of regulatory functions to Social Work England, the new regulator for social workers in England.

Elaine Buckley
Chair

Marc Seale
Chief Executive and Registrar

What is the HCPC?

We are a regulator of health and care professionals in the UK. Our role is to protect the public. We achieve this by:

- setting standards for the education and training, professional skills, conduct, performance and ethics required to practise in the professions we regulate;
- keeping a register of professionals who meet those standards (known as registrants);
- approving programmes which professionals must complete before they can register with us; and
- taking action when registrants do not meet our standards.

Another key focus of our work is to communicate our role and engage with stakeholders across the UK.

[Make each of the above sections links to the relevant points in the report]

We are an independent, self-funding organisation and are regarded as a public body, but are not part of the Department of Health and Social Care or the NHS. Our costs are funded by fees from registrants.

As of 31 March 2018 we had 361,061 registrants on our Register from the 16 professions we regulate.

[Image representing the 16 professions we regulate]

Purpose of this report

The Annual Report and Accounts is made up of the Performance Report, the Accountability Report and the Financial Statements. The Performance Report provides information about the HCPC, our work during the year and our plans for the future; the Accountability Report explains how we are structured and managed; and the Financial Statements set out our income and expenditure and assets, liabilities and reserves in detail. Our performance in our education and fitness to practise functions is also set out in more detail in separate reports which are published annually and available from our website.

Delivering public protection in 2017–18

Setting standards

Over the course of the year we have introduced the following changes to our standards and disseminated guidance to promote our processes to key stakeholders.

Revisions to the Standards of education and training

We revised the Standards of education and training (SETs) against which we assess education and training programmes. Changes included the addition of new standards requiring inter-professional education, learner involvement and supporting learners to raise concerns. We also strengthened the link between the SETs and the Standards of conduct, performance and ethics.

The changes were informed by key stakeholders, ensuring that the standards are fit for purpose and reflect safe and effective professional practice.

Threshold level of qualification for entry to the Register for paramedics

Following consultation, we changed the threshold level of education and training needed for paramedics to degree level. We will be phasing in this change and from 1 September 2021 new students will only be able to start degree level programmes.

This change applies to pre-registration education and training programmes. Existing registered paramedics who have not completed a degree level qualification will continue to be registered by us.

Disseminating key guidance

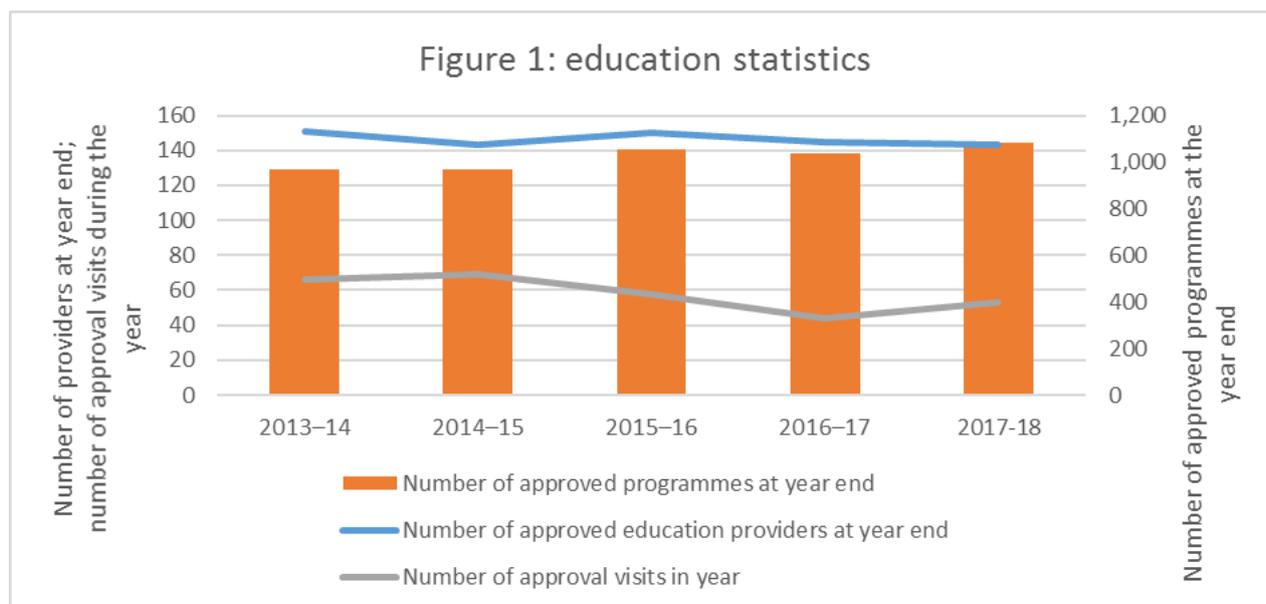
We produce and disseminate guidance explaining our standards and processes to our stakeholders. We published seven guidance documents over the year, which we promoted on our website and through our newsletters, social media channels and through stakeholder mailings. These included:

Social media – Providing top tips on meeting our standards when using social media, we developed the guidance using a crowdsourcing tool, to ensure we included topics that were important to registrants. We produced case studies and a podcast to accompany the guidance and it has been downloaded **1,883 times**.

What you should expect from your health and care professional – We produced this guidance following research with service users to understand their requirements. 112,000 copies of the leaflets are distributed to GP waiting rooms per quarter, with a pick up rate averaging at **96 per cent**. [Can use the guidance stats as an infographic.]

Approving and monitoring education programmes

Over the year we approved 64 new programmes, 326 major changes to existing programmes and reviewed 927 programmes through our annual monitoring process. We held 62 approval visits, 12 annual monitoring assessment days and 10 Education and Training Committee meetings. The number of approved education providers and approved courses has remained fairly constant since social workers in England were transferred into regulation by HCPC in 2012.



Meeting the service user and carer standard

During the year we assessed the last wave of programmes against our new standard, requiring education providers to involve service users and carers in their programme, through annual monitoring. We have also been assessing new programmes against the standard since 2014. One of our most important policy changes in recent years, the standard embeds this vital perspective into the process of developing and delivering programmes.

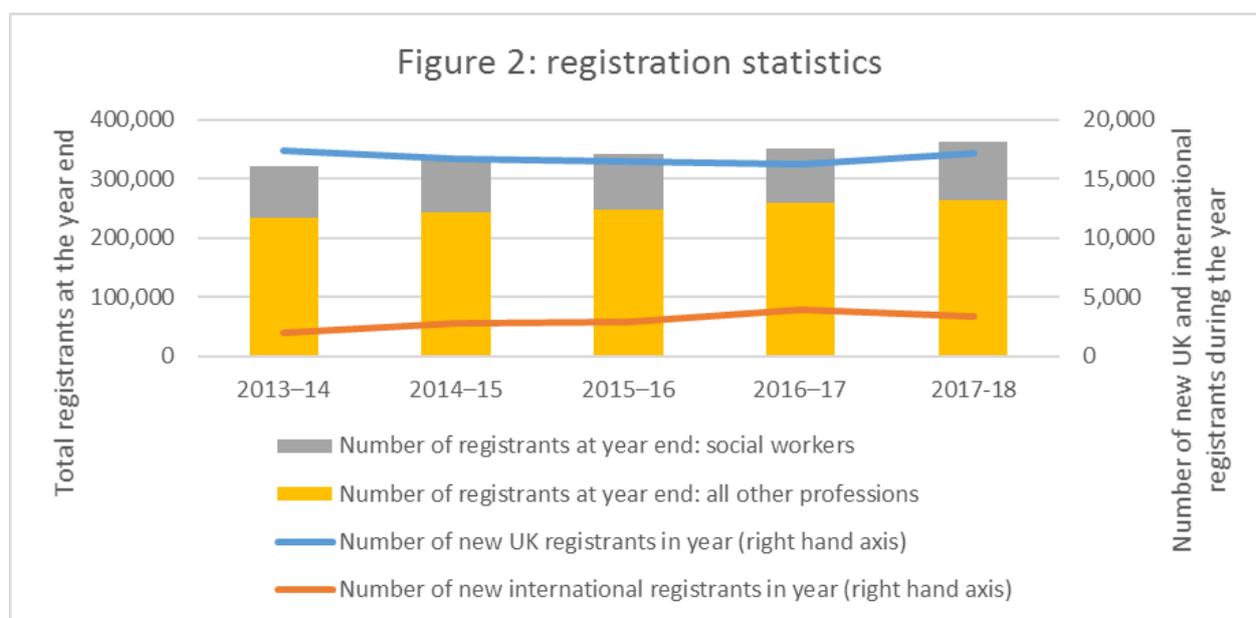
New professions training in prescribing

Legislation introduced in October 2016 enables dietitians and therapeutic radiographers to train in prescribing. We asked education providers to submit adjustments as a major change, for us to assess and approve before they could start. Those that did respond met our standards without any difficulty.

However, providers did not take up the opportunity as we expected. Compared to chiropodist / podiatrists and physiotherapists in 2013-14, there were far fewer new programmes or major changes from these providers.

Keeping a register of health and care professionals who meet our standards

As of 31 March 2018 we regulated 361,061 professionals, of whom 96,497 were social workers in England. The overall number of registrants has grown by approximately 10,000 or 3% a year. Between 15,000 and 17,000 new UK graduates enter the professions each year, and between 2,000 and 4,000 professionals who qualified abroad.



Revised registration renewal process

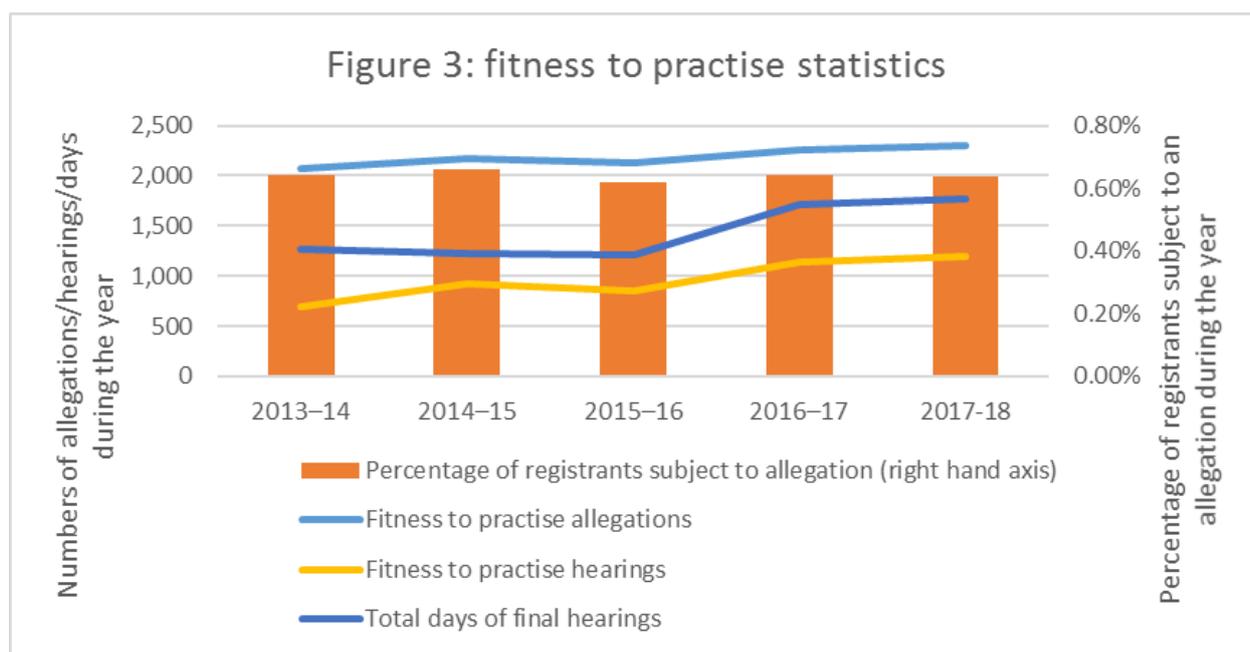
Our focus this year has been on developing an improved renewal process. Changes have included only sending paper renewal forms on request and replacing registration certificates with a letter of registration. As a result of the changes, we have been able to reduce the time it takes to send registration confirmation, increase participation in online renewals and achieve financial savings. We have also introduced an online payment process for all international applicants, which has ensured more secure online payment by our registrants and reduced our exposure to credit card fraud.

Registration transformation and improvement project

Work has continued to revise business processes and create online channels that will improve the efficiency of the Registration Department. Phase 1 of the project, to produce an online CPD portal is underway and is expected to be completed in the summer of 2018.

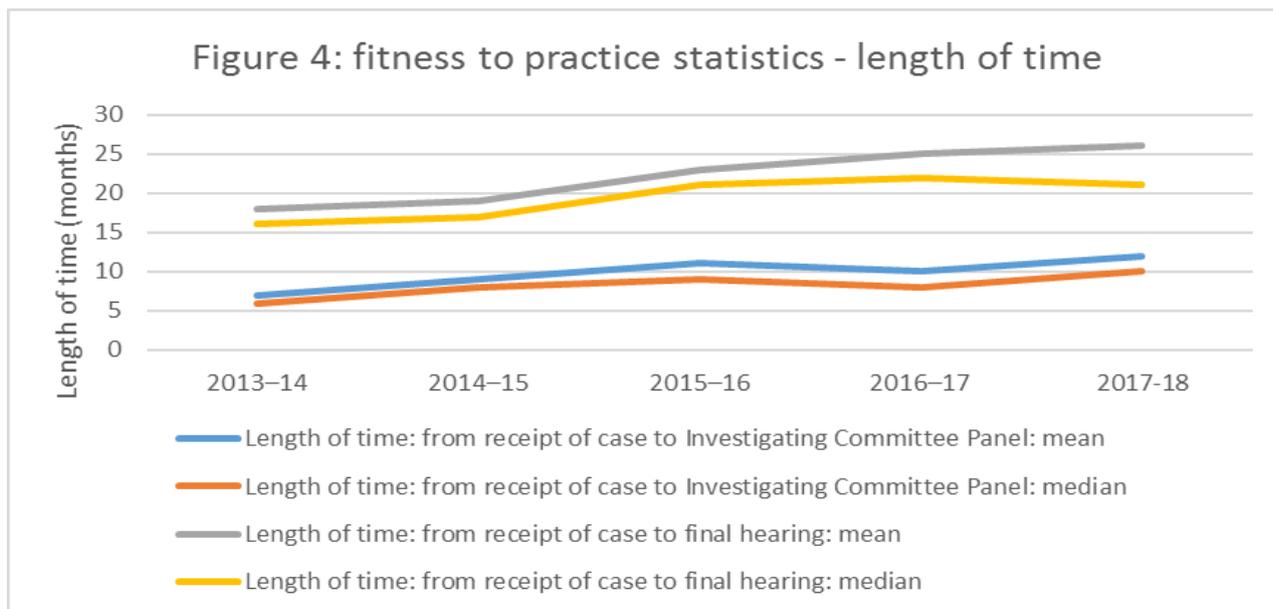
Taking action when professionals fall below our standards

Only a very small percentage of HCPC registrants are subject to a fitness to practise allegation each year. The average percentage across all 16 of our professions¹ has remained almost constant over the past four years, at around 0.6 per cent, or 6 registrants in every 1,000. Therefore, the total number of allegations we receive has increased only proportionately to the overall growth in the Register. However, the total number of hearing days, which is a key driver of costs, rose disproportionately since 2016–17 due to increasing complexity of cases.



The length of time cases take to reach a conclusion is a key performance measure for all the health regulators, and is reflected in Standard 6 of the Professional Standards Authority’s standards of good regulation. Reducing the time taken to conclude cases is generally in all parties’ interests, subject to the overriding need to ensure a fair process. The length of time for a hearing to conclude can be extended for a number of reasons. These include protracted investigations, legal argument, availability of parties and requests for adjournments, which can all delay proceedings. Where criminal investigations have begun, we will usually wait for the conclusion of any related court proceedings. Criminal cases are often lengthy in nature and can extend the time it takes for a case to reach a hearing. Our length of time has increased, and we failed the PSA’s Standard 6 in their 2015-16 and 2016-17 performance review.

¹ The percentages of the register subject to a complaint applicable to individual professions range from a tenth of 1 per cent to 1.3%.



Improvements to the FTP process

Following the Professional Standards Authority report, we have created a plan identifying operational and strategic changes to our FTP process. This includes reviewing resourcing levels, quality assurance processes and our Standard of acceptance. We will also develop key performance indicators, undertake a length of time review of cases that are older than 18 months and develop a process to prioritise high risk cases.

Engaging with stakeholders across the UK

Through the course of the year, the focus of our engagement activities with stakeholders has been to promote our work to prevent fitness to practise concerns and our revised standards for continuing professional development (CPD). Work has also continued on the production of our new website.

Working together to prevent fitness to practise concerns

In addition to holding a dedicated stakeholder event, the focus of our Meet the HCPC and Employer Events were to explore how we can work collectively to prevent fitness to practise concerns. In total we saw **80 delegates** including registrants, educators, employers and service user organisations at our Stakeholder event, **486 registrants** over 12 Meet the HCPC sessions, and **180 employers** at our two employer events. As well as presenting on the role of the HCPC, the focus of these events was to discuss and identify examples around good practise and share ideas on how we can work together to prevent concerns.

Understanding our CPD requirements

We saw **866 registrants** over 15 sessions of our CPD workshops. These provided delegates with the opportunity to explore our CPD process and standards, with examples of activities and evidence. One attendee commented: "I gained ideas from people from different professions on what could be used for CPD that I hadn't thought of before. How

to more efficiently keep track of my CPD, be prepared for an audit and feel more relaxed about the process.”

Meeting with professional organisations, government ministers and civil servants

Over the year, our Chair of Council and Chief Executive met with **over 90** representatives from different regulatory organisations, professional bodies and charities, as well as various government ministers and civil servants across the UK. These meetings are an important way in which we build effective relationships to ensure that we are able to influence the wider policy agenda.

Creating a new website

Our website is a key communications tool and, as such, we are developing a new site to ensure this resource continues to meet the needs of our stakeholders and is in line with HCPC’s technical infrastructure and security needs. The new site will be launched in late Autumn 2018.

Key operating and financial statistics and financial commentary

The tables below show the key operating and financial statistics for the five years to 31 March 2018. These statistics among others are captured on a monthly basis by HCPC's management information systems and reported to Council four times a year in the Chief Executive's report. Council meeting papers are available on the HCPC website at www.hcpc-uk.org/aboutus/council/councilmeetings.

Our renewal fee at £90 per year (discounted by 50% for graduates of approved UK programmes for their first two full years on the register) is the lowest of all the nine UK statutory regulators of health and care professionals overseen by the Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care.

Income and expenditure summary	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Registrants' fee income	25,141	26,303	28,310	31,449	33,373
<i>Of which: social workers' fees</i>	<i>6,873</i>	<i>7,106</i>	<i>7,456</i>	<i>8,028</i>	<i>8,641</i>
Payroll costs	8,343	9,636	10,539	11,638	12,777
Non-payroll costs	14,813	15,739	16,926	18,561	20,527
Depreciation	720	762	822	1,103	809
Total operating expenditure	23,876	26,137	28,287	31,302	34,113
Operating surplus/(deficit)	1,265	166	23	147	(740)
Other costs	-	110	-	-	-
Other income, net of tax	330	303	135	131	125
Impairment (loss)/reversal	(743)	80	256	6	-
Retained surplus/(deficit)	852	441	414	284	(615)
Revaluation gains/(losses)	-	104	486	261	(829)
Total recognised gains/(losses)	852	545	900	545	(1,444)

Expenditure by department	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Education	874	889	1,047	1,113	1,094
Registration	2,544	3,104	3,211	3,732	3,340
Fitness to practise	11,567	12,881	13,189	14,939	15,874
Communications	1,106	1,141	1,374	1,054	1,067
Policy and standards	315	382	434	395	411
Information technology	1,466	1,659	1,805	1,951	2,277
Major projects	368	546	616	461	1,569
Office services, including premises	1,495	1,465	1,754	2,369	2,529
Other department costs (eg HR and Secretariat)	3,422	3,309	3,446	3,326	4,263
Depreciation	719	761	822	1,103	809
PSA levy	–	–	589	859	879
Total operating expenditure	23,876	26,137	28,287	31,302	34,113
	£	£	£	£	£
Total cost per registrant, nominal	74.14	78.99	82.77	89.35	94.48
Total cost per registrant, real terms	78.47	83.35	86.65	91.44	94.48

In 2017-18, our fee income increased by £2m or 6% on the prior year. This was the product of a 3% growth in the size of the register, together with all professions now paying the £90 registration fee that first took effect in 2015.

Expenditure increased by £2.8m or 9%, and our result for the year was an operating deficit of £0.7m. Two non-recurrent factors contributed to the increase in costs and the deficit:

- The restructuring of the Executive Management Team, as described on page 27. Although the restructuring was not completed until May 2018, it began before the year end so the redundancy and other costs, which totalled £0.4m, were charged in 2017-18; and
- The refurbishment of 186 Kennington Park Road, which completed in June 2018. The total costs of the project in 2017-18 were £2.4m, of which £1.2m were capitalised and £1.2m were charged to operating costs, seen within the major projects line in the table above. The capitalised costs increased the book value of our freehold property before revaluation, and therefore contributed to the £0.8m revaluation loss and the £1.4m total recognised loss.

The third main factor in the increase in our expenditure is fitness to practice costs. The action plan in response to the PSA report described on page 11 requires increased resources, which have pushed up costs further in 2017-18, in addition to the increase in the previous year resulting from the increasing complexity of cases referred to above. To complete the action plan, we have budgeted for a further increase in the department's budget in 2018-19.

The increase in our costs over the longer term includes the cost of our dedicated tribunal suites in 405 Kennington Road since December 2015, and the levy we pay to the Professional Standards Authority since August 2015.

	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets	4,746	5,205	6,454	6,943	7,213
Cash and deposits	16,038	18,048	17,615	19,529	18,892
Deferred income	(15,815)	(17,332)	(18,800)	(20,749)	(21,311)
Other working capital, net	(1,687)	(2,199)	(554)	(734)	(1,012)
Total reserves	3,016	3,561	4,461	5,006	3,562
Free reserves	(1,730)	(1,644)	(1,993)	(1,937)	(3,651)
Capital expenditure	1,653	1,040	1,330	1,325	1,909
Net flow of cash plus deposits	454	2,010	(433)	1,914	(637)
	£	£	£	£	£
Total reserves per registrant	9.37	10.76	13.05	14.29	9.87

As a result of the requirement for registrants to pay their fees in advance, we hold relatively large cash balances. The aggregate of cash at bank and short term deposits was £18.9m at 31 March 2018 (2017, £19.5m). These are not surpluses or profits: the element of fees received in advance is reflected in the deferred income balance of £21.3m (2017, £20.7m), and fee income is recognised evenly through the renewal cycle.

Our total accumulated reserves are £3.6m at 31 March 2018, which represents approximately £10 per registrant. The decline in total reserves and free reserves in 2017-18 is the consequence of our deficit for the year and (in relation to the free reserves) our capital expenditure. Our reserves policy, set out below, explains the importance of free reserves.

Out of total fixed assets of £7.2m (2017, £6.9m) £5.0m is our freehold offices in Kennington, London. In June 2018, we completed the refurbishment of the 186 Kennington Park Road building that was purchased in 2013 in a dilapidated condition. The refurbishment provides a modern and efficient working environment in the 186 building, to the same standard as the 184 building, and joins the 184 and 186 buildings together. We carry our land and buildings on our balance sheet at valuation, and because the increase in the value of the property during the year is less than the capital cost of the refurbishment, there has been an impairment charge. Details of the annual revaluation of the properties are set out in note 8 to the financial statements.

Impact of the creation of new regulator for social workers in England

The Children and Social Work Act 2017, which received Royal Assent on Thursday 27 April 2017, provides for the creation of a new body, Social Work England (SWE), which will regulate social workers in England.

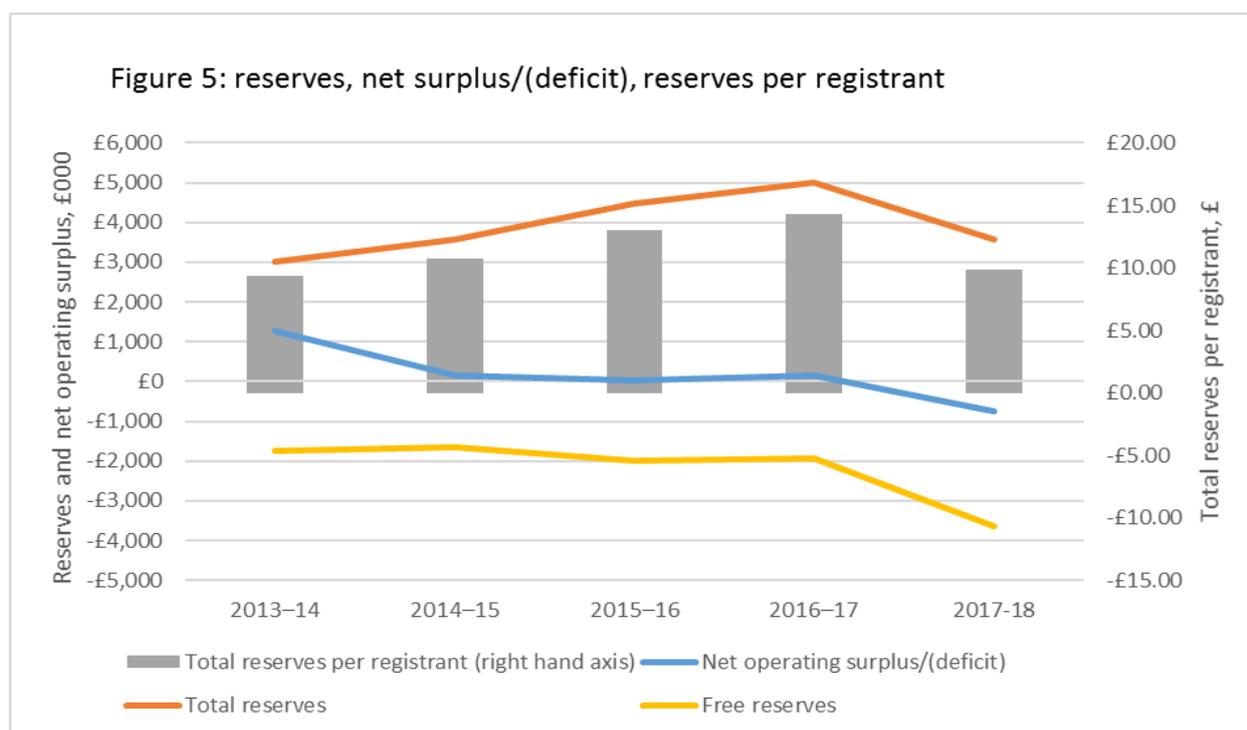
During 2017-18, we continued to liaise with colleagues in the Department for Health and Social Care and the Department for Education on the establishment of the new regulator. In 2018-19 we will begin closer working with the departments and SWE on the practicalities of the transfer of data and regulatory responsibilities and functions. In April 2018, we signed a grant agreement with the Department for Education under which the department will fund the costs we incur on the transfer, so that those costs are not borne by our remaining registrants.

The transfer of regulation of social workers in England to SWE will have a significant impact on the HCPC’s operations, income and expenditure from 2019-20 onwards. Social workers represent over a quarter of our total registrants; income from social workers was £8.6m in 2017–18 and is budgeted to be £8.9m in 2018–19.

The loss of income will be offset by a reduction in our direct, variable costs, including the fees and travel costs of the members of FTP panels hearing social workers’ cases, and related legal costs. However, the reduction in direct variable costs will be significantly less than the reduction in income, so the key financial impact of the transfer of regulation of social workers to SWE is a loss of contribution to the HCPC’s fixed costs.

Now that the timetable for the transfer has been established, we are undertaking further analysis to determine the extent to which the lost contribution can be covered by cost reductions, and whether a fee increase may be necessary. Any increase in HCPC’s fees is subject to a public consultation and approval by the Privy Council and the Scottish and Westminster parliaments.

Reserves policy



Our reserves policy was revised and approved at the Council meeting in May 2017 and will be reviewed every three years, or more frequently if there are significant changes in our operating or financial environment. Our legislation requires us to meet our costs out of our income from registrants’ fees. Our annual budgeting and five year planning process, and periodic fee reviews, are conducted with the aim of managing our finances on a sustainable basis. We do not aim to hold or accumulate excessive surpluses or deficits, as that would imply current registrants subsidising future registrants or vice versa.

The policy sets a target range of free reserves. Free reserves are reserves that are not tied up in fixed assets. They are available to use as a source of working capital or to fund new investment. The target range for the period to 31 March 2022 recognises the likely financial impact on HCPC of the transfer of regulation of social workers in England to SWE. The target range also recognises that our liquidity is provided by the requirement for registrants to pay their fees in advance. Because of this requirement, HCPC is able to operate with negative free reserves.

The upper limit of our target range is zero free reserves, and the lower limit is negative free reserves equivalent to three months of budgeted operating expenses. Our actual free reserves as at 31 March 2018 are negative £3.7m, which is equivalent to over one month's expenditure in the 2018–19 budget, and within the target range. Each subsequent year's budget setting process will include, and be informed by, a recalculation of the target range of free reserves. If free reserves were expected to fall below the lower limit of the target range, an increase in our fees may be necessary.

Investment policy

Our investment policy was most recently revised and approved at the Council meeting in May 2017 and will be reviewed at least every three years. The policy provides the framework for the management of funds that are surplus to immediate requirements. The objectives of the policy, in order of priority, are to:

- ensure that our funds are held safely;
- ensure that we have sufficient liquidity to fund our operations; and
- achieve a return on surplus funds.

Surplus funds may be invested in sterling bank deposits with terms of up to 24 months in UK registered banks that have “investment grade” long term credit ratings from both Standard and Poor's and Moody's, and short dated UK government issued bonds (gilt edged securities).

Going concern

Council are required to consider whether HCPC is a going concern: that is, whether we are able to continue our operations, meeting our liabilities as they fall due, for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Council's going concern review is based on the budget for 2018-19, the corporate plan for 2018–20 and the five year plan, all considered by Council at the March 2018 meeting. The five year plan is an annually updated longer term financial forecast, based on forecast registrant numbers and assumptions about key cost drivers including the rate of fitness to practise allegations and inflation.

As noted above, SWE is expected to replace the HCPC as the regulator for social workers in England with effect from [date TBC] 2019, leading to a loss of around £9m a year in income. We will need to take action to reduce our cost base, and possibly to increase our fees. Council is reviewing the options during 2018-19 in order to take appropriate steps. In the meantime, our cash balance ensures that we remain a going concern.

Future developments [make this stand out in the design version]

In March 2018, Council approved the corporate plan for 2018-20, which identifies four strategic priorities:

- **Improve our performance to achieve the Professional Standards Authority's Standards of Good Regulation.** This priority will be delivered through the FTP improvement project, started before the year end and continuing through 2018-19;
- **Ensure our communication and engagement activities are proactive, effective and informed by the views and expectations of our stakeholders.** We intend to be more proactive in influencing the regulatory policy agenda. We will commission research to better understand the views and expectations of our stakeholders. We will put in place an action plan as a result of the findings, and a new plan to guide our engagement with stakeholders across the four countries;
- **Ensure the organisation is fit for the future and is agile in anticipating and adapting to changes in the external environment.** This includes the review of our cost base and financial sustainability noted above; continuing investment in people, processes and systems; and continuing to prepare for the transfer of regulation of social workers in England to SWE, working with the government
- **Make better use of data, intelligence and research evidence to drive improvement and engagement.** To deliver this priority we will develop a classification system for capturing the characteristics of fitness to practise cases, and deliver further research on the characteristics of fitness to practise cases

Principal risks and uncertainties [make this stand out in the design version]

The risks and uncertainties which could have an impact on our operations and performance include:

- the risks associated with the transfer of regulation of social workers in England to SWE (see above). A project has been established to manage the transfer, with its own risk register, and progress is being reviewed by the Audit Committee on a regular basis;
- other legislative changes affecting the scope of our work;
- the risk of poor operational performance, with associated reputational damage, for example the risk of inability to meet call handling standards in our Registration Department;
- the risk of rapid increase in the number of FTP allegations and resulting legal costs;
- the risk of rapid increase in the number of required education programme approvals, due to legislative, service, commissioning or funding changes;
- the risk of failure in the completion of major projects, for example the delivery of new IT systems;
- business continuity risks, for example interruption to the electricity supply to our offices; or a postal strike; and
- financial risks such as budgetary overspends or errors leading to a shortage of funding, or the financial failure of a key supplier.

The HCPC's risk management processes are described in the governance statement on page 23. The full Risk Register is presented to Audit Committee and Council and is

available on the HCPC website within the papers for Audit Committee and Council meetings.

The following matters are covered in the next section headed “Accountability report: Council’s report”:

- Health and safety, including the number of reported incidents and statistics on employee sickness;
- Corporate, social and environmental responsibility;
- Equality and diversity, including statistics on the gender of Council members and employees; and
- Employee involvement.

Elaine Buckley
Chair

Marc Seale
Chief Executive and Registrar
Accounting Officer

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

Council's report

The membership of our Council and Committees at 31 March 2018 is as follows. Attendance at meetings is shown in the table on page 32.

	Council	Education & Training Committee	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Tribunal Advisory Committee
Elaine Buckley	✓ R, Chair				
Graham Aitken					✓
Catherine Boyd					✓
Stephen Cohen	✓ L		✓ Chair		
Maureen Drake	✓ R	✓			
Kathryn Foreman	✓ L				
Sue Gallone	✓ L		✓		
Philip Geering					✓
Sheila Hollingsworth					✓
Luke Jenkinson		✓			
Penny Joyce		✓			
Alan Kershaw					✓
Sonya Lam	✓ R	✓			
Eileen Mullan	✓ L		✓		
Joanna Mussen	✓ L	✓		✓	
Julie Parker			✓		
Marcia Saunders					✓
Gavin Scott	✓ L			✓	
Nicola Scrivings				✓	
Robert Templeton	✓ R				
Graham Towl	✓ R			✓ Chair	
Stephen Wordsworth	✓ R	✓ Chair			

For Council members, R denotes Registrant members, L denotes Lay members

The membership of the Executive Management Team at 31 March 2018 was as follows:

Marc Seale	Chief Executive and Registrar; Accounting Officer
John Barwick	Acting Director of Fitness to Practise
Guy Gaskins	Director of Information Technology
Andy Gillies*	Director of Finance
Abigail Gorringer*	Director of Education
Teresa Haskins	Director of Human Resources
Kelly Holder*	Director of Fitness to Practise
Jacqueline Ladds	Director of Communications
Louise Lake*	Director of Council and Committee Services
Greg Ross-Sampson*	Director of Operations
Katherine Timms	Acting Director of Policy and Standards

* Left HCPC post year-end, following the restructuring of the Executive Management Team.

Information security and personal data-related incidents

The HCPC holds a range of information including sensitive personal data. We have implemented an Information Security Management System and related procedures to safeguard the data rights of our registrants, stakeholders and the public and we achieved

certification under ISO27001:2013² in June 2015. We were audited by BSI in May 2018 and our certification under ISO27001:2013 was reconfirmed in May 2018.

The HCPC has policies in place which require all information security incidents, including any loss of personal data, to be reported and we encourage an open reporting culture. All incidents are assigned a risk score and are reported to the Executive Management Team along with any learning points and possible future mitigations. In 2017–18 the HCPC recorded 66 personal information security incidents (2016–17: 68); one incident was reported to ICO, but was deemed below regulatory threshold and closed at the first stages. Despite our best efforts, given the volume of data processed by the HCPC, occasional errors are made, with human error being the leading cause of data incidents across all sectors.

The General Data Protection Regulation came into force on 25 May 2018. We have reviewed our policies and processes for compliance with the new regulation and updated them where appropriate. The additional costs are not expected to be significant.

Key relationships

We value our relationships with a wide range of stakeholder groups. These groups include the general public, employers, government, education providers, unions, voluntary sector organisations, professional bodies, other regulators and registrants. These key relationships are vital to our work.

Payment of suppliers

89 per cent of purchase invoices were paid within 30 days (2016–17, 88 per cent) and no interest was paid during the year under the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998 (2016–17 nil).

Information on anticipated future developments is set out in the Performance report on page 18.

Arrangements for managing potential conflicts of interest are set out in the Governance statement on page 23.

² ISO27001 is an internationally recognised best practice framework for an information security management system. It helps to identify the risks to important information and to put in place the appropriate controls to reduce the risk.

Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities

Under the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001, the Privy Council has directed the Health and Care Professions Council to prepare for each financial year a statement of accounts in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Health and Care Professions Council and of its net expenditure, application of resources, changes in reserves and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer is required to take into consideration the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Privy Council including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Privy Council has appointed the Chief Executive as Accounting Officer of the Health and Care Professions Council. The responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the Health and Care Professions Council's assets, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, are set out in Managing Public Money published by HM Treasury.

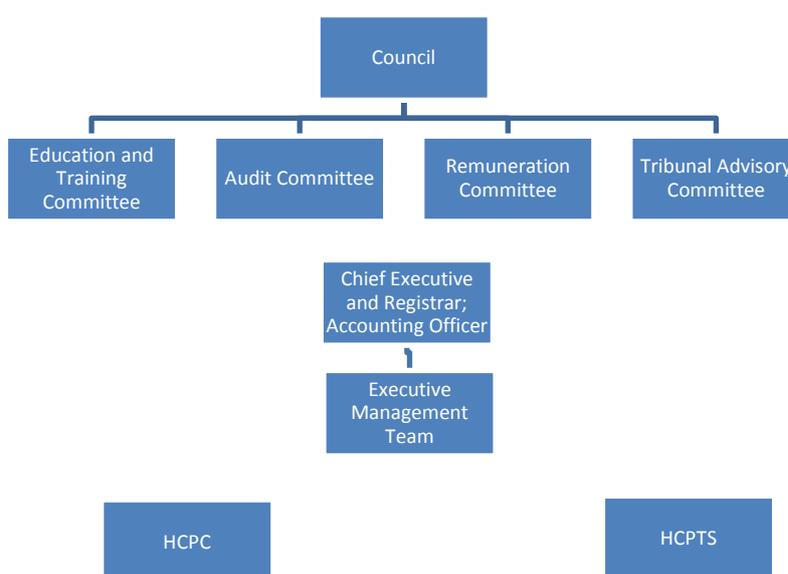
The Accounting Officer confirms that the annual report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and takes personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgments required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

The Accounting Officer has taken all necessary steps to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. So far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Governance statement

The Governance statement describes the framework of controls at the HCPC, including the assurances on the operation of the control framework, and the processes for identifying and managing risk. Our Code of Corporate Governance incorporates a series of regulatory documents and policies which govern how we operate, take decisions and the procedures followed to ensure that our actions are fair, efficient, transparent and accountable to our stakeholders. Council and Committee members' interests are declared on our website³. We adhere to the principles of the HM Treasury Corporate Governance Code of Good Practice 2011 and we adopt the supporting provisions of the Code to the extent that it is practical and appropriate and compatible with our legislation.

Governance structure



Membership of the Council and Committees is shown on page 20 and attendance at meetings during the year is shown on page 32.

Increase in the number of independent committee members

In order to further strengthen governance, we have increased the number of independent members on the Remuneration Committee and the Education and Training Committee (ETC). Two appointments were made to the ETC, giving a quality assurance and newly-qualified perspective. There was also one independent appointment made to the Remuneration Committee. The Audit Committee already has an independent committee member.

³ See <http://www.hcpc-uk.org/aboutus/council/councilmembers/> and <http://www.hcpc-uk.org/aboutus/committees/committeemembers/>

The Health and Care Professions Tribunal Service (HCPTS)

The HCPTS is the fitness to practise adjudication service of the HCPC. The HCPTS was launched in April 2017, in response to the government's recommendation that regulatory bodies adopt systems with a greater separation between the investigation and adjudication of fitness to practise hearings.

Creation of the Tribunal Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Tribunal Advisory Committee (TAC) has been created as an advisory body to provide independent advice on matters such as the recruitment and training of tribunal panel members. It also provides guidance on Tribunal procedure and practice, so that proceedings are conducted efficiently and effectively.

The Council

The Council provides leadership and oversight for the HCPC, including the HCPTS. The Council operates collectively, concentrating on strategic issues affecting the organisation, as well as financial scrutiny and oversight of policies and performance, with a view to the long-term health and success of the HCPC.

The Council has twelve members including the Chair (six registrant members and six lay members). The Chair may be either a registrant or a lay member. There must be at least one member (lay or registrant) from each country of the United Kingdom. Appointments to the Council are made by the Privy Council, based upon recommendations made by the HCPC (which conducts the recruitment exercise). The Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care has oversight of the recruitment process and advises the Privy Council as to whether it is satisfied about the process that has been followed. Council Members hold office for a term of up to four years and they may serve a maximum of eight years in any 20 year period. Whilst re-appointments can be made, subject to a satisfactory performance appraisal and the needs of the HCPC, a degree of change is often sought and there should be no expectation of automatic reappointment.

During the year, the Council has reviewed and updated its planning, performance monitoring frameworks with a view to ensuring more strategic oversight of the performance of the organisation, leaving operational detail to the Executive. High level management information is now reviewed by Council four times a year, and for the two years 2018-20, the Council commissioned the Executive to prepare a corporate plan including milestones and key performance indicators (KPIs), derived from the six objectives in the strategic intent 2016-20 and drawing together the work of the various departments. In 2018-19, performance against the corporate plan and the KPIs will be reported by the Executive to the Council.

Council performance and effectiveness

The performance review system for individual Council members was agreed by the Council in 2015. There are a number of elements to it. The individual performance review system provides a mechanism for annual self-appraisal; a mechanism for appraisal of the Chair; and an opportunity for members of Council to discuss their perceptions and experiences of the HCPC with the Chair. The system is competency-based, in common

with many systems used for review of board members. Members complete a self-appraisal form which is discussed with the Chair for feedback and identification of any training needs.

Assessment of the Council's performance is carried out through a meeting review at the conclusion of each Council meeting, and annually as part of the Council's strategy workshop. This gives Council the opportunity to reflect on collective performance at a strategic level and against the objectives set out in the Council's strategic intent document. Upon completion of the process, the Chair then presents a summary of key conclusions to Council.

The most recent assessment in relation to the collective performance of Council was conducted in October 2017. Council and Committees were found to be operating effectively, with an appropriate balance on the agenda between strategic and operational issues, good quality papers and presentation from the Executive Management Team, and open discussion by Council and Committee members. In relation to individual performance, appraisals were conducted in spring 2018 and the summary report will be considered by Council in September 2018.

The Council sets standards of education and training for Council and Committee members, not simply to meet its statutory obligations but also in order to ensure, among other things, that members are given the opportunity to gain the skills and knowledge necessary to perform their functions effectively. As part of the annual self-appraisal, members are asked to identify any training and development needs. Training is then approached in two ways; training undertaken by Council or Committees as a whole and also training undertaken on an individual basis.

Education and Training Committee

The Education and Training Committee is a statutory committee which advises the Council on matters relating to education, training and registration. The Committee consists of six members, four drawn from the Council and two independent members. As previously noted the independent members bring a quality assurance and newly-qualified perspective.

The Committee met six times in 2017–18. Attendance at these meetings is detailed in the table on pages 32 to 34 of this report. The matters considered by the Committee included the following:

- reviewing the results of a public consultation and recommending a change to the threshold level for entry to the Register for paramedics;
- reviewing guidance on confidentiality;
- the development of a pilot system of international professional equivalence;
- broadening the evidence base for education quality monitoring;
- responding to the consultation on Office for Students;
- initiating a review the HCPC's education programme approval service offering and the suitability of the introduction of a fee system;
- annotation of podiatrists practising podiatric surgery;
- reviewing the HCPC's approach to auditing Continuing Professional Development registration requirements;

- agreeing the HCPC's Independent prescribing programmes quality assurance approach; and
- specific education programme concerns.

During 2017-18 the Committee reviewed its remit to gain assurance that it is fulfilling its oversight role. As part of this review it was agreed that it would enhance its oversight of the HCPC's registration function performance during 2018-19. This is so that the Committee can better assure itself as to the registration decisions being taken in its name through the scheme of delegation.

Audit Committee annual report to the Council and the Accounting Officer

The Audit Committee is made up of three members appointed by and from the Council, plus one independent member, all with recent, significant and relevant financial experience. Members of the Executive Team, other employees, the internal auditors (Grant Thornton LLP) and the external auditors (Hays MacIntyre and the National Audit Office) attend Audit Committee meetings by invitation.

The Audit Committee provides assurance on HCPC's processes and procedures to the Council and the Accounting Officer by:

- advising the Council and the Accounting Officer on the appointment of the internal and external auditors and reviewing their work;
- reviewing the external auditors' management letters and any other relevant reports;
- reviewing the HCPC's Annual Report and Accounts and making recommendations to the Council as appropriate;
- monitoring the Executive's internal control and risk management processes and making recommendations to the Council as appropriate;
- making recommendations to the Council on the HCPC's accounting policies, anti-fraud policies and 'whistle-blowing' processes; and
- reviewing the internal auditors' programme, receiving reports on their work, and considering appropriate actions arising from those reports.

Grant Thornton LLP are the HCPC's internal auditors and their contract was extended for a further year to 31 March 2019. Internal audit emphasis is focused on providing assurance on the integrity of our internal control, governance and risk management processes while also providing forward-looking and value adding advice to the Executive where possible. The internal auditors undertake an approved programme of audits, reporting to the Committee on the effectiveness of controls and making recommendations where appropriate.

During 2017–18 the Committee considered internal audit reports on:

- HCPC's core financial controls;
- Property management, including the use of the tribunal suite at 405 Kennington Road;
- Continuing professional development; and
- Cyber security.

[number] priority two (significant) and [number] priority three (housekeeping) recommendations were made. No priority one (fundamental) recommendations were made. The internal auditors' annual report, delivered to the June 2018 Audit Committee meeting, provided substantial assurance in respect of the HCPC's corporate governance, risk management and internal controls.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee determines the annual salary review for HCPC employees including the Executive Management Team and the Chief Executive and Registrar. The Committee's terms of reference were formalised in May 2017 to include the making of recommendations to Council on remuneration policy and Council members' and partners' remuneration levels, and the approval of expenses policies.

Tribunal Advisory Committee

The Tribunal Advisory Committee was established as part of the establishment of the Health and Care Professions Tribunal Service (HCPTS). The Committee comprises six members, three who are existing Panel Chairs and three members who are independent of the tribunal process, and advises the Council on:

- the quality, ability and competencies required of panel members, including panel chairs and legal assessors;
- the merit-based selection, by fair and open competition, of panel members; and
- arrangements for the training and assessment of panel members, panel chair and legal assessors.

The Committee also provides guidance to HCPTS Panels on matters of practice and procedure.

Accounting Officer

The Chief Executive and Registrar is Marc Seale who is appointed as the Accounting Officer by the Privy Council. The Accounting Officer has responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the HCPC's policies, aims and objectives whilst safeguarding the HCPC's assets for which he is responsible.

The Chief Executive and Registrar, as the Accounting Officer, attends Council meetings and chairs Executive Management Team meetings. He is also the designated senior employee for employees to approach under the HCPC's "whistle-blower" policy.

Executive Management Team and Senior Management Team

During 2017-18, the Executive Management Team comprised the Chief Executive and Registrar together with the nine departmental director roles identified in the table on page 36, and was responsible for the day-to-day running of the HCPC, subject to the overall direction, reserved powers and control of the Council.

In February 2018, a consultation began on a restructure of the executive leadership of the HCPC, proposing the replacement of the nine departmental director roles with three new executive director roles. The drivers for the change were

- the need to position the organisation to respond quickly and strategically to current and future challenges including the transfer of regulation of social workers to Social Work England, other changes that may arise from the government's consultation on regulatory reform, and the need to improve our performance against the Professional Standards Authority's (PSA) Standards of Good Regulation;
- the need to develop and maintain increasingly complex IT systems and to deliver large scale projects; and
- the need to reduce the costs of the senior leadership structure.

The three new senior leadership roles are Executive Director of Regulation, Executive Director of Policy and External Relations and Executive Director of IT and Resources, and together with the Chief Executive and Registrar, they will make up the Senior Management Team in 2018-19. The senior leadership restructuring process concluded in May 2018, and John Barwick, Jacqueline Ladds and Guy Gaskins were appointed as the new Executive Directors. The costs of the restructure have been charged in the 2017-18 accounts.

Risks and internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to:

- identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of our policies, aims and objectives;
- evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised; and
- manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

Current risks are identified and evaluated as to their significance and probability of occurrence by the Executive Management Team. Significant risks are recorded on the Risk Register and assigned a risk owner who is responsible for managing and mitigating the risk.

Risk management and mitigation is an on-going process and is achieved through our normal operational processes and structures. For example:

- regular monitoring of management information identifies exceptions;
- recruitment and training processes help to ensure that employees have the right skills and experience; and
- plans, budgets, management structures and reporting lines ensure that work is focussed on the achievement of our objectives and that managers are accountable for performance.

Where appropriate, additional procedures or controls are put in place to respond to identified risks. For example, as part of our management of business continuity risks, an annual disaster recovery exercise is undertaken to test business continuity processes.

The Council's regular agenda includes review of the Risk Register and consideration of any new risks.

During the year, in line with the changes to the Council's planning and performance management frameworks, the Audit Committee reviewed the approach to risk management. The Committee and the Executive Management Team worked together to identify strategic risks. In 2018-19, the Committee will review a strategic risk register, with operational risks managed by the Executive, subject to an escalation process. The strategic risks are as follows:

- Failure to deliver effective regulatory functions
- Failure to anticipate, influence or respond to external change/environment
- Failure to be a trusted regulator and meet stakeholder expectations
- Failure to protect public
- Failure to be an effective, efficient and agile regulator
- Failure of governance, leadership or culture

For each of these risks, a range of mitigating controls is already in place.

Assurance on the effectiveness of the system of internal control

We obtain assurance that the risk management and internal control systems are operating effectively through the internal audit service, our internal quality assurance teams, and quality audits by the British Standards Institute.

Our internal auditors provide an independent appraisal service for management by measuring and evaluating the adequacy, reliability and effectiveness of management and internal control systems. We have chosen to outsource the provision of the internal audit service to ensure wholly independent and fully professional analysis and recommendations. Our provider during 2017–18 was Grant Thornton LLP, who were appointed from April 2015, following a competitive tender. The internal auditors use our assessment of risk as documented in the Risk Register as well as their own professional judgment in proposing their programme of work to the Audit Committee. They make recommendations based on the appraisal of each system reviewed.

An annual assurance report is provided to the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee, giving the Internal Auditors' overall opinion on risk management, control and governance and their effectiveness in achieving the HCPC's agreed objectives. Their opinion for 2017–18, reported to the June 2018 Audit Committee meeting, **provided substantial assurance** in respect of the HCPC's governance, risk management and internal control arrangements.

We have quality assurance teams covering our Education, Registration and Fitness to Practise functions. As part of the restructuring of the leadership of HCPC, in May 2018 we brought those teams and the Business Process Improvement team together into a single Quality department, reporting to the Executive Director of Policy and External Relations. Our quality management system complies with ISO 9001:2008 and is audited regularly by the British Standards Institute.

The Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care (PSA) undertakes an annual performance review of the HCPC against its standards of good regulation and reports its findings to Parliament. The PSA's annual performance review for 2016–17 concluded that the HCPC had met 18 of the 24 standards. Improvement plans are in

place which are addressing the PSA’s findings in respect of the six standards which were deemed not met. At the time of writing, the performance review for 2017–18 was underway.

Responsibility for the system of internal control

Under the HCPC’s Financial Regulations, the Council has ultimate responsibility for the administration of our finances, including the systems of risk management and internal control. The Financial Regulations provide for the Audit Committee to oversee audit and risk management arrangements. The Financial Regulations delegate responsibility for the system of internal control to the Chief Executive. As the Accounting Officer, the Chief Executive has a parallel responsibility to the Privy Council for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control.

The reviews of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Council, the Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer are informed by the work of the internal auditors and managers within the organisation, by the quality audits by the British Standards Institute, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letters and other reports.

Based on these reviews, we are satisfied that the system of internal control that has been in place for the year ending 31 March 2018 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Accounts is appropriate and proportionate to manage the risks to achievement of our objectives, and complies with HM Treasury guidance.

Auditors and audit information

The Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001 requires that the annual accounts are audited by “persons the Council appoints”, and then examined and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General, who reports to Parliament. In previous years the National Audit Office has performed a dual role, auditing the accounts on behalf of Council and supporting the Comptroller and Auditor General’s certification to Parliament. For 2017-18 onwards, the Council has appointed haysmacintyre to audit the accounts, reporting to the Council, alongside the National Audit Office, who will continue to audit the accounts, relying where appropriate on the work of haysmacintyre, and supporting the Comptroller and Auditor General’s certification to Parliament. The auditors have audited the financial statements and certain sections of the remuneration report. The cost of providing audit services was £29,000 (£24,000 including VAT charged by haysmacintyre and £5,000 charged by the National Audit Office) (2016–17: £39,000 charged by the National Audit Office). There was no auditor remuneration for non-audit work.

Elaine Buckley
Chair

Marc Seale
Chief Executive and Registrar
Accounting Officer

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

Council and Committee members' fees and expenses

Fees are paid to Council members at a daily rate for attendance at Council meetings or Committee meetings, and meetings attended on behalf of the HCPC where prior approval has been given. Fees are also paid for attendance at a conference or event which forms part of the member development programme where prior approval has been given and up to a maximum of six days per year. The daily fee rate for Council and Committee members in 2017–18 was £334. Expenses are payable for travelling and subsistence costs to reimburse the out of pocket expenses incurred, within the parameters set out in the Expenses Policy for Council and Committee Members.

Elaine Buckley, the Chair of the HCPC since July 2015, is an employee of Sheffield Hallam University. The HCPC has entered a three and a half year secondment agreement with the University whereby Elaine Buckley spends approximately 60% of her working time as Chair of HCPC in exchange for a fee of £58,250 plus VAT per annum payable by HCPC to the University.

Council and Committee member fees totalling £169,418 (2016–17, £163,165) were paid and accrued to 20 members (2016–17, 15 members), including the independent members who are not also members of the Council. This includes the fees payable to Sheffield Hallam University for the services of Elaine Buckley as Chair of HCPC. Benefits in kind with a total taxable value of £49,900 (2016–17, £34,900) were paid to Council and Committee members. The only benefits are travel and expenses claimed by Council and Committee members for travelling to meetings at HCPC's offices in London, which are covered by a PAYE Settlement Agreement with HMRC. The gross taxable value of home to London travel and expenses is disclosed (to the nearest £100) in the following table in the column headed "Expenses". This column does not include Council members' expenses for travel to other locations, which are paid by HCPC in accordance with the Council and Committee members' expenses policy, and are not a taxable benefit.

The fees for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 for Council and Committee members paid and accrued were as follows:

Council / Committee member	Council and Committee attendance: number of meetings attended out of total that took place in 2017–18		2017–18				2016–17			
			Number of days (paid))	Fees £'000	Expenses* £'000	Total £'000	Number of days (paid)	Fees £'000	Expenses* £'000	Total £'000
Elaine Buckley ¹	Council (Chair)	11/11	N/A	65–70	12.5	80–85	N/A	65–70	12.3	80–85
	Remuneration (Chair to 2 May 2017)	1/1								
Stephen Cohen	Council	7/11	24	5–10	–	5–10	32	10–15	0.4	10–15
	Audit (Chair)	6/6								
Maureen Drake	Council	11/11	22	5–10	5.1	10–15	25	5–10	3.6	10–15
	Education and Training	5/6								
Kathryn Foreman (from 01 January 2018)	Council	3/3	7	0–5	1.1	0–5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sue Gallone (from 1 January 2017)	Council	10/11	31	10–15	2.7	10–15	7	0–5	0.9	0–5
	Audit	6/6								
	Education and Training (to 18 January 2018)	5/5								
Sheila Hollingworth	TAC (from 1 March 2017)	4/4	4	0–5	1.4	0–5	–	–	–	–
Luke Jenkinson	Education and Training (from 1 February 2018)	1/1	3	0–5	0.8	0–5	–	–	–	–
Penny Joy	Education and Training (from 1 February 2018)	1/1	2	0–5	0.1	0–5	–	–	–	–
Richard Kennett (to 31 December 2016)	Council	N/A	N/A	–	–	–	30	5–10	0.7	10–15
	Audit	N/A								
Alan Kershaw	TAC (from 1 March 2017)	4/4	10	0–5	–	0–5	–	–	–	–
Sonya Lam	Council	11/11	30	10–15	4.9	10–15	41	10–15	3.0	15–20
	Education and Training	6/6								
Eileen Mullan	Council	7/11	20	5–10	4.3	10–15	18	5–10	3.5	5–10
	Audit	4/6								

Council / Committee member	Council and Committee attendance: number of meetings attended out of total that took place in 2017–18		2017–18				2016–17			
			Number of days (paid))	Fees £'000	Expenses* £'000	Total £'000	Number of days (paid)	Fees £'000	Expenses* £'000	Total £'000
Joanna Mussen	Council Education and Training Remuneration (from 9 October 2017)	8/11 4/6 4/4	25	5–10	2.9	10–15	26	5–10	2.1	10–15
Julie Parker	Audit	5/6	9	0–5	0.3	0–5	7	0–5	0.3	0–5
Marcia Saunders	TAC (from 1 March 2017)	4/4	8	0–5	–	0–5	–	–	–	–
Nicola Scrivings	Remuneration (from 21 September 2017)	4/4	6	0–5	0.2	0–5	–	–	–	–
Gavin Scott (from 1 January 2017)	Council Education and Training (to 18 January 2018) Remuneration (from 9 October 2017)	11/11 4/5 3/4	24	5–10	4.7	10–15	6	0–5	1.9	0–5
Robert Templeton	Council Remuneration (to 20 September 2017)	10/11 1/1	20	5–10	–	5–10	23	5–10	–	5–10
Graham Towl	Council Remuneration (Chair from 9 October 2017)	5/11 5/5	18	5–10	5.5	10–15	17	5–10	3.9	5–10
Joy Tweed (to 31 December 2016)	Council Education and Training Remuneration	N/A	N/A	–	–	–	22	5–10	0.4	5–10
Nicola Wood (to 31 December 2017)	Council Remuneration (to 2 May 2017)	5/8 1/1	6	0–5	0.4	0–5	14	0–5	1.0	5–10
Stephen Wordsworth	Council Education and Training (Chair)	10/11 5/6	29	5–10	3.0	10–15	17	5–10	0.9	5–10

1. The fees payable for Elaine Buckley's services as Chair of Council are fixed under the secondment agreement with Sheffield Hallam University, not variable according to the number of days actually worked. Under the agreement, Ms Buckley is anticipated to work approximately 3 days per week to fulfil her role as Chair. Ms Buckley's remuneration for 2017–18 disclosed in the table is the fee of £69,900 including VAT payable to the University under the secondment agreement.
 - * As discussed on page 31, these figures relate solely to expenses designated as a benefit in kind by HMRC

There were no payments to past Council or Committee members in relation to their previous roles as Council and Committee members. Anna van der Gaag, who was Chair of HCPC until 30 June 2015, led a research project by University of Surrey, commissioned by HCPC following a competitive tender process, which completed during the year. HCPC paid a fee to the University for the project, and the University paid a fee to Anna van der Gaag.

There were no exit packages or payments for loss of office for Council or Committee members.

The remuneration information between pages 32 and 34 was subject to audit.

Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Executive Management Team

The Chief Executive's post is the equivalent of Senior Civil Service (SCS) pay band 3. The nine other Executive Management Team (EMT) posts are the equivalent of SCS pay band 1. There are no other SCS-equivalent posts outside the EMT. The salary levels for the Chief Executive and EMT are reviewed annually in March by the Remuneration Committee, after due consideration of annual performance and changes in market rates. To obtain the market rates, an external specialist consultancy is used to assess the remuneration levels, based on the job description for each role.

In the HCPC's remuneration package, the most significant item is salary. No performance bonuses are payable to any employee and no EMT members are on fixed-term contracts. The Chief Executive and the EMT are members of the Friends Life pension scheme, which is a stakeholder, defined contribution scheme to which the HCPC contributes. The employer contribution levels are 16.5 per cent of pensionable salary for employee contracts pre-dating May 2007 and 7 per cent of salary for employee contracts dated May 2007 onwards, subject to an employee contribution of at least 3 per cent of salary.

The Chief Executive and Registrar's contract of employment requires a termination notice period of six months by the employee and twelve months by the employer. The remaining EMT members' contracts require a termination notice period of variously three to twelve months to be given by the employer or the employee after the probationary period.

Chief Executive and Registrar's remuneration

The Chief Executive and Registrar is Marc Seale. His remuneration was as follows.

	2017–18	2016–17
Salary	£193,660	£190,049
Taxable benefits	£4,339	£4,151
Employer's pension contributions	–	–
Total remuneration	£197,999	£194,200

The Chief Executive has waived his entitlement to employer pension contributions to his personal pension plan for 2016–17 and 2017-18.

The information in the above table was subject to audit.

EMT remuneration

The salaries paid to EMT members other than the Chief Executive were as follows.

Name	Position	2017–18			2016–17		
		Salary £'000	Employer's pension contribution £'000	Total £'000	Salary £'000	Employer's pension contribution £'000	Total £'000
Claire Amor ³	Acting Director of Council and Committee Services (from March 2016 to March 2017)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45-50	0-5	50-55
John Barwick ¹	Acting Director of Fitness to Practise (from January 2017 to March 2018)	95-100	5-10	100-105	20-25	0-5	20-25
Guy Gaskins	Director of Information Technology	95-100	5-10	100-105	90-95	5-10	95-100
Andy Gillies	Director of Finance	85-90	5-10	90-95	80-85	5-10	85-90
Abigail Gorringe ²	Director of Education	80-85	10-15	95-100	80-85	10-15	90-95
Michael Guthrie ⁴	Director of Policy and Standards (to March 2018)	80-85	10-15	95-100	80-85	10-15	95-100
Teresa Haskins ⁵	Director of Human Resources	90-95	5-10	95-100	90-95	5-10	95-100
Kelly Holder ^{1,5}	Director of Fitness to Practise	65-70	15-20	80-85	120-125	15-20	135-140
Jacqueline Ladds ⁵	Director of Communications	80-85	5-10	90-95	85-90	5-10	90-95
Louise Lake ³	Director of Council and Committee Services	65-70	0-5	70-75	50-55	0-5	55-60
Greg Ross-Sampson	Director of Operations	100-105	5-10	105-110	95-100	5-10	105-110
Katherine Timms ⁴	Acting Director of Policy and Standards (from March 2018)	0-5	0-5	0-5	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Kelly Holder was on leave from January 2017 until March 2018, and during that time John Barwick was Acting Director of Fitness to Practise. Kelly Holder's full time equivalent (FTE) salary for 2017-18 was in the band of £110k-£115k (2016-17: £120k-£125k).

2. Abigail Gorringe works reduced hours; her FTE salary for 2017-18 was in the band of £100k-£105k (2016-17: £95k-£100k).

3. Louise Lake works reduced hours; her FTE salary for 2017-18 was in the band of £75k-£80k (2015-16: £70k-£75k). Louise Lake was on leave from March 2016 to March 2017 and during that time Claire Amor was Acting Director of Council and Committee Services.

4. Michael Guthrie left HCPC in March 2018, his FTE salary for 2017-18 was in the band of £85k-£90k, since then Katherine Timms is Acting Director of Policy and Standards.

5. During 2016-17, Teresa Haskins, Jacqueline Ladds and Kelly Holder received temporary acting up allowances for additional responsibilities which are included in the figures shown above.

EMT remuneration (continued)

No benefits-in-kind were paid to EMT members during the year, except for the Chief Executive. The EMT employer's pension contributions are paid into the Friends Life pension scheme. There were no payments to past EMT members, and no exit packages or payments for loss of office were made during the year. The restructuring of the EMT referred to on page 27 resulted in payments for loss of office with a total value of £395k being made to five of the previous members of the EMT in May and June 2018. The individual amounts will be disclosed in the remuneration report in the 2018-19 annual report and accounts.

Fair pay disclosures

The Chief Executive and Registrar is the highest paid executive and employee. The ratio of his remuneration to the median salaries, and the range of employee remuneration, is as follows:

	2017–18	2016–17
Remuneration band of highest paid executive (£'000)	£195–£200	£190–£195
Median total	£33,000	£31,265
Remuneration ratio	6.0	6.2
Range of remuneration: difference between highest and lowest paid employee (full time equivalent, excluding apprentices, £'000)	£175–£180	£170–£175

Consultancy, off payroll engagements and exit packages

HCPC does not use consultants to fill positions in the permanent employee complement. All employee posts are filled by either permanent or fixed term employees, or (for short term needs) by workers provided by employment agencies. Similarly, there are no off payroll engagements. There were no exit packages paid during the year. As noted above, payments for loss of office were made to five of the previous members of the EMT in May and June 2018.

Employee numbers and costs

Employee numbers and costs are shown in note 4 to the financial statements on page 57, together with the cost of agency and contract workers.

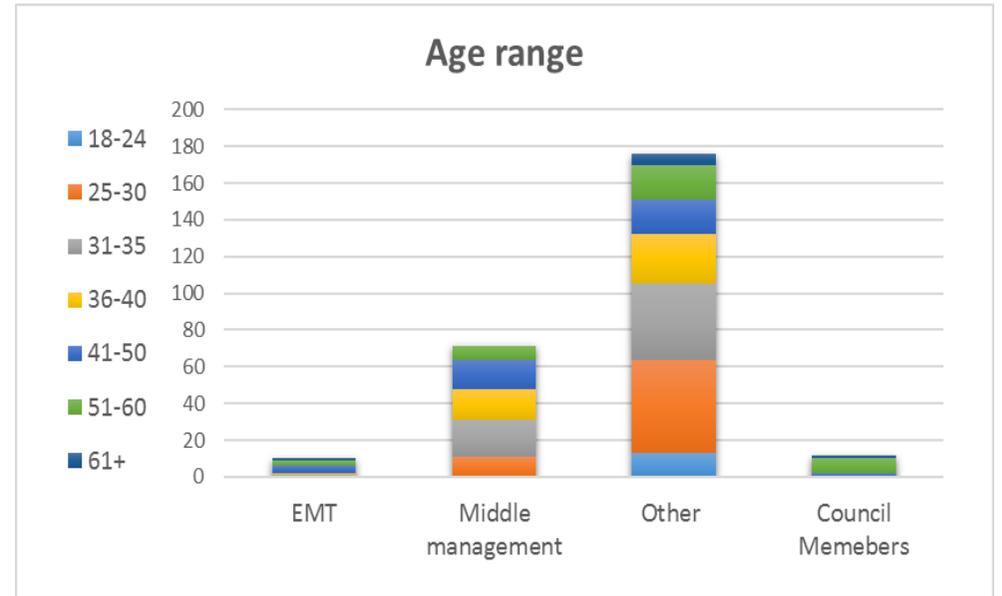
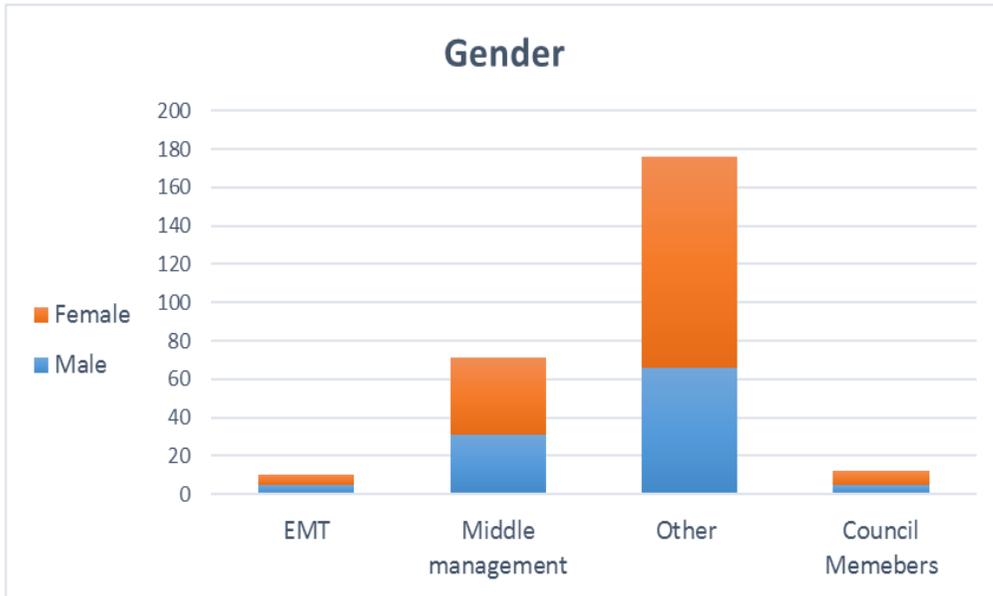
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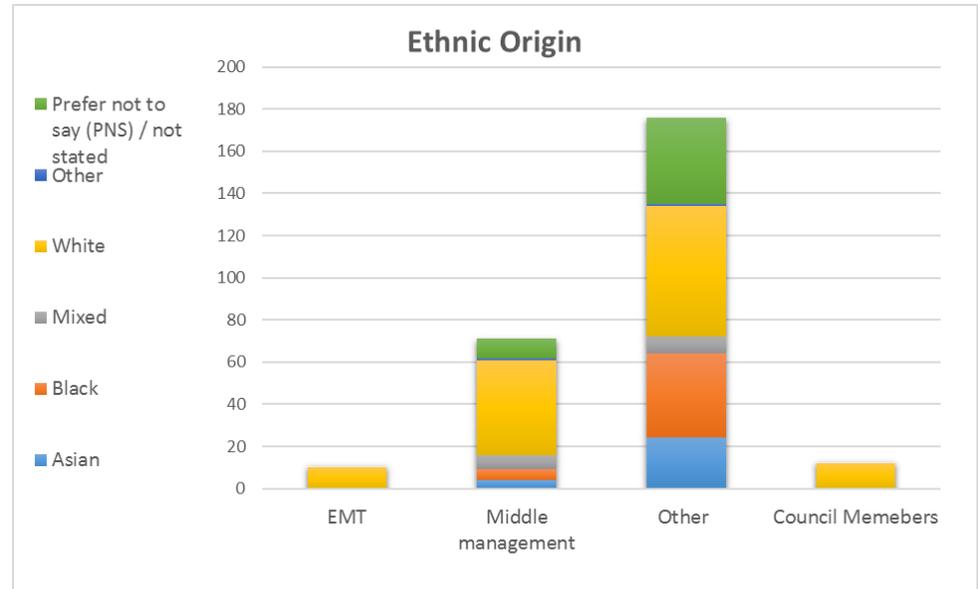
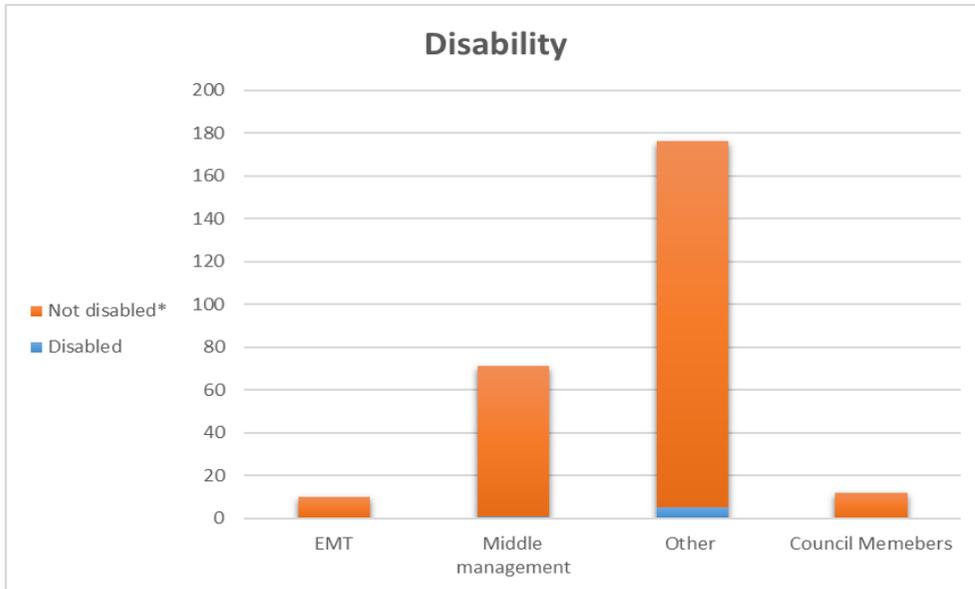
Equality and diversity

We are committed to meeting our obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and continuing to ensure that we are an organisation that values diversity and promotes inclusion. This includes ensuring Council members, partners and employees receive regular training in equality and diversity matters, and ensuring that the organisation values participation and respectful working relationships.

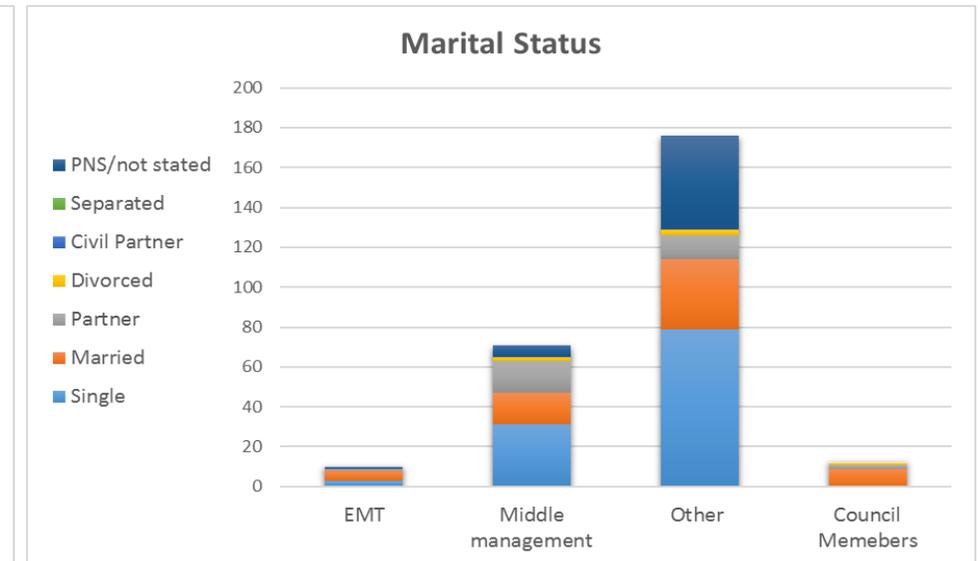
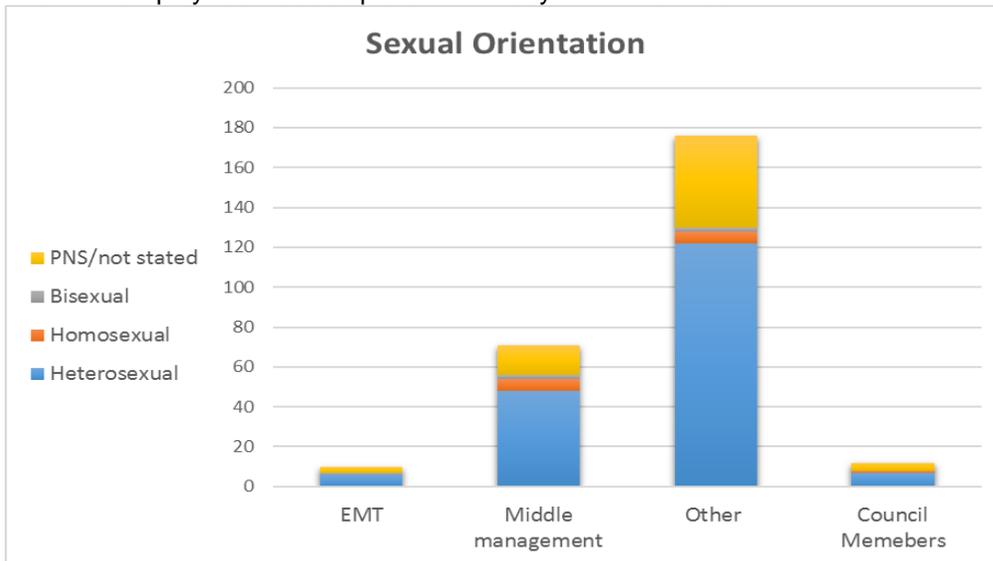
We are an equal opportunities employer and provide employment opportunities and advancement for all suitably qualified persons regardless of age, disability, gender (including gender reassignment), race, marriage or civil partnership status, pregnancy and maternity, religion, belief (or non-belief) or sexual orientation. We are recognised as a positive place to work for disabled people, and are a Disability Confident Employer under the government Disability Confident Scheme.

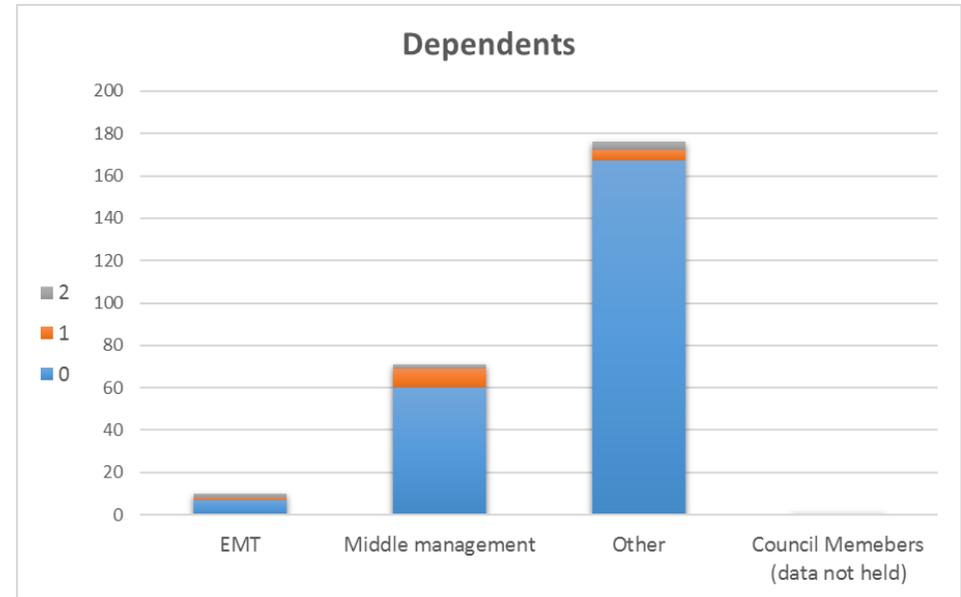
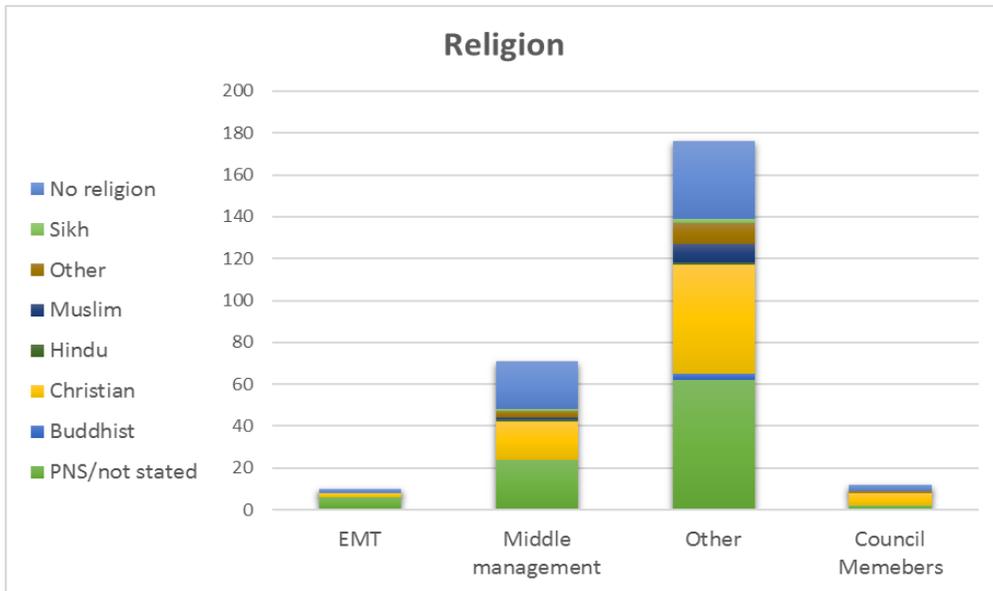
Our diversity at 31 March 2018 was as follows:





*Data for employees includes prefer not to say and not stated.





Gender pay gap

As at 5 April 2017, our mean gender pay gap for employees was 9.3% and our median gender pay gap was 0%⁴. We are committed to reducing our gender pay gap, by attracting more women into senior and managerial roles. Steps already taken or planned for 2018-19 to achieve this aim include enhancing our flexible working policies and reviewing the language of recruitment materials to ensure roles are attractive to women, a career development programme, and providing recruiting managers with anonymised applications so as to avoid unconscious bias.

Employee Consultation Group

The main purpose of the Group is to maintain good employee relations and engagement through communication and consultation with elected employee representatives. The Group is made up of three management representatives (Chief Executive, Director of Human Resources and a member of the Cross Departmental Team) and seven employee representatives. The employee representatives and the CDT representative are elected every two years.

During 2017–18 three meetings were held by the Employee Consultation Group. These meetings included discussions and consultations with employees about the:

- HR information system project;
- employee engagement survey;
- Learning and Development plan; and
- 186 Kennington Park Road Refurbishment project.

Health and safety

We are committed to complying with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and other related UK and European requirements. This ensures that everyone at the HCPC premises, whether employees or visitors, continues to enjoy the benefits of a safe working environment. Two health and safety incidents were reported during the year (2016-17, eight). The total number of employee sick leave days in 2017–18 was 1,533 (2016–17, 1,757). The average number of sick days per full time equivalent employee in 2017–18 was 6.2 days or 2.4% of working days (2016–17, 7.0 days, 2.7% of working days).

Corporate, social and environmental responsibility

A cross directorate working group organises our CSR activities, aiming to ensure that we make a positive contribution to our community, we behave ethically towards our suppliers, we minimise our impact on the environment, and we are safe place and a great place to work for our employees and partners.

⁴ In line with statutory requirements, the calculation for these figures include HCPC partners. The calculations for employee only result in a mean gender pay gap of 14.8% and a median gender pay gap of 5.28%. Our full gender pay gap report is available at <http://www.hcpc-uk.org/assets/documents/10005740HCPCGenderpaygapreport2018.pdf>

In 2017–18 activities relating to corporate and social responsibility have included:

- a walking challenge for Sport Relief, which raised £291;
- a gift collection for the St Mungo’s homelessness charity;
- working with Beanstalk to provide literacy support at a local school;
- raising £3,400 for South London Cares <https://southlondoncares.org.uk/our> Charity of the Year, through an auction, bake sale and sponsored half marathon, and volunteering at the charity’s befriending social clubs;
- encouraging health and wellbeing at work (Pilates, tips, Learning Hub etc); and
- raising awareness of environmental issues (recycling, energy saving, water saving).

Elaine Buckley
Chair

Marc Seale
Chief Executive and Registrar
Accounting Officer

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

Accountability (the details below are subject to audit)

Fees charging

Article 45 of the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001 provides that “the Council may charge such fees in connection with the exercise of its functions as it may, with the approval of the Privy Council, determine [and], subject to this article, the expenses of the Council are to be met out of fees received by the Council and other sums paid to it in connection with the exercise of its functions.”

Article 45 also provides that the government may make grants or loans to the Council, but we do not rely on government funding to cover our ordinary operating costs. In accordance with the Order and our reserves policy we set our fees at the levels required to recover our full costs and maintain our finances on a sustainable basis. We have complied with the charging requirements as set out in HM Treasury's guidance. The detailed breakdown of our fees is set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

Losses and special payments; gifts; remote contingent liabilities

There were no losses, special payments, gifts or remote contingent liabilities within the terms of HM Treasury's guidance.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Health and Care Professionals Council (“the Council”) for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure, the Statement of financial position, the Cash flow statement, the Statement of reserves, and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Council’s affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001 and the directions issues thereunder by the Privy Council.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

This report is made solely to the Members of Council, as a body, in accordance with the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001 and the directions issues thereunder by the Privy Council. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Members of Council those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Council and the Members of Council as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Council members’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Council members have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Council’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The Members of Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Council and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where we report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Council, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Council and Accounting Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer, the Council and Accounting Officer are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Council members determine 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 Council members are responsible for assessing the Council'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 Council members either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or

error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

haysmacintyre
Statutory Auditors
2018

10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1AG

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Health and Care Professions Council for the year ended 31 March 2018 under Article 46(5) of the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001. The financial statements comprise: the Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Reserves and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration and staff report that is described in that report as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Council, Accounting Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer, the Council and the Accounting Officer are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Article 46(5) of the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Health and Care Professions Council's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Health and Care Professions Council; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my certificate.

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on financial statements

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Health and Care Professions Council's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the surplus for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001 and the Privy Council directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Remuneration and staff report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Privy Council directions made under the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001; and
- the information given in the Performance report and Accountability report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration and staff report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Sir Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General

Date

National Audit Office
157–197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

**Statement of comprehensive net expenditure for the year ended
31 March 2018**

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Income			
Fee income	2	33,372	31,449
Total operating income		33,372	31,449
Staff costs	4	12,810	11,638
Depreciation and amortisation		809	1,103
Other expenditure	6	20,493	18,561
Total operating expenditure		34,112	31,302
(Deficit) / surplus for the year after operational costs		(740)	147
Investment income	3	154	164
Reversal of previous impairments on land and buildings	8	-	6
(Deficit) / surplus on ordinary activity before taxation		(586)	317
Taxation	7	(29)	(33)
Retained (deficit) / surplus for the year		(615)	284
Other comprehensive net income			
Revaluation (loss) / gain on freehold property	8	(829)	261
Total comprehensive net (expenditure) / income		(1,444)	545

The notes on pages 53 to 64 form part of these financial statements.

The operating (deficit) / surplus for the year arises from the HCPC's continuing operations.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	5,645	5,502
Intangible assets	9	1,568	1,441
Total non-current assets		7,213	6,943
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	2,167	1,994
Short term deposits	12	12,665	13,600
Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,227	5,929
Total current assets		21,059	21,523
Total assets		28,272	28,466
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	(3,179)	(2,548)
Deferred income	14	(21,311)	(20,749)
Total current liabilities		(24,490)	(23,297)
Liabilities greater than one year	15	(220)	(163)
Assets less liabilities		3,562	5,006
Reserves			
General reserve		3,540	4,155
Revaluation reserve		22	851
		3,562	5,006

The notes on pages 53 to 64 form part of these financial statements.

Approved and authorised for issue on behalf of the Council and signed on its behalf:

Elaine Buckley
Chair

Marc Seale
Chief Executive and Registrar
Accounting Officer

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Deficit) / surplus for the year		(740)	147
Depreciation and amortisation	8 and 9	809	1,104
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	10	(173)	(396)
Increase in trade payables	13	635	210
Increase in deferred income	14	562	1,949
Increase in liabilities greater than one year	15	57	89
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,150	3,103
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(1,264)	(477)
Purchase of intangible assets	9	(644)	(848)
Net disposal / (acquisition) of short term deposits	12	935	(4,080)
Investment income	3	154	164
Net cash flows from investing activities		(819)	(5,241)
Taxation	7 and 13	(33)	(28)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period		298	(2,166)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	11	5,929	8,095
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		6,227	5,929

The notes on pages 53 to 64 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of reserves for year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	Revaluation reserve £'000	General reserve £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016		590	3,871	4,461
Surplus for the year		–	284	284
Gain on revaluation of property		261	–	261
Balance at 31 March 2017		851	4,155	5,006
Deficit for the year		–	(615)	(615)
Loss on revaluation of property	8	(829)	–	(829)
Total recognised income and expense for the year		(829)	(615)	(1,444)
Balance at 31 March 2018		22	3,540	3,562

The notes on pages 53 to 64 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2017–18 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the HCPC for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the HCPC are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material to the accounts.

Accounting Convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to account for the revaluation of land and buildings.

IFRS, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective, or adopted

IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires disclosure in respect of new IFRS, amendments and interpretations that are, or will be applicable after the accounting period. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to HCPC are:

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments was issued in July 2014 and has a mandatory effective date of 1 January 2018. HCPC will be required to apply it in the 2018–19 financial statements. The standard introduces new classification categories and subsequent measurement requirements for financial assets, as well as the introduction of a new approach for calculating and recognising impairments. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities under IFRS 9 remains largely unchanged from the previous standard. Under IFRS 9, the classification of financial assets will be determined by reference to the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model in which the asset is held, resulting in the asset being assigned one of three classifications; amortised cost, fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Given the relatively simple nature of HCPC's financial instruments (being payables, receivables and short-term deposits), no significant change is expected to the accounting presentation of the financial statements, although we will report our financial instruments under the new classifications.
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers was issued on 28 May 2014 and applies to an entity's first annual financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer, and the HCPC will be required to apply it in the 2018-19 financial statements. Under the current income recognition policy, renewal fees are recognised as deferred income and being released to the statement of comprehensive net expenditure in the period to which they relate, therefore no significant change is expected to the accounting policy and presentation of the financial statement.
- IFRS 16 – Leases was issued in January 2016. Subject to the FReM, HCPC will first be required to apply it in the 2019–20 financial statements, although earlier adoption may be permitted. IFRS 16 will require the recognition of all leases on balance sheet, including leases for rented office space. A lease liability and the related right of use asset will be recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term. This will be a change of accounting treatment with a material impact on HCPC's financial statements. It is estimated that the right-of-use asset value will be approximately £6.6m as at 1 April 2018 and the impact on the statement of comprehensive net expenditure will be additional expenditure of approximately £125k in 2018-19.

Going concern

The Council has reviewed the budget and corporate plan for the year ending 31 March 2019, and the five year plan for the period ending 31 March 2023. Social Work England is expected to replace the HCPC as the regulator for social workers in England during 2019, leading to a loss of around £9m a year in income. We will need to take action to reduce cost base, and possibly increase our fees. The

Council is reviewing the options during 2018-19 in order to take appropriate steps. In the meantime, our cash balance ensures that we remain a going concern. Based on this information, the Council considers that it is appropriate to prepare the Statement of financial position on a going concern basis.

Accounting judgement and estimation

Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis by the Council. Areas of significant judgement made by management are:

- IAS16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: judgement is made on fixed asset lives, revaluation of land and buildings and the capitalisation threshold as discussed below.
- IAS36 – Impairments: the Council makes judgements on whether there are any indications of impairments to the carrying amounts of the HCPC's assets.
- IAS37 – Provisions: judgement is made on the best estimate that can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties.
- IAS38 – Intangible Assets: note 9 shows the HCPC's intangible assets. Recognition and measurement of Intangible Assets is in line with IAS38.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses in respect of both land and buildings recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed with a maximum interval of five years, and more frequently if open market values are considered to be volatile, to ensure that the fair value of a revalued building does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The fair value of freehold properties is determined with a full valuation carried out by professionally qualified Chartered Surveyors. This is done on an existing use open market value basis, in accordance with the Statement of Assets Valuation Practice No. 4 and the Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The latest valuation was as at 31 March 2018. Property capital costs incurred between valuations are capitalised at cost.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the assets revaluation reserve included in the accumulated funds section of the Statement of financial position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the buildings and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the buildings.

Plant and equipment are stated at historic cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses as a proxy for fair value. The HCPC's plant and equipment assets are relatively low value items with short useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful economic life. Individual assets costing £5,000 or more are capitalised and subsequently depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives. The annual rate of depreciation for each class of depreciable asset held at 31 March 2018 is as follows.

- Freehold buildings – over 50 years.
- Office furniture and equipment – over four years.
- Computer equipment – over three years.
- Leasehold improvements – over the shorter of the remaining minimum term of the lease or the expected useful life

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at historic cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful economic life. Individual assets costing £5,000 or more are capitalised and subsequently amortised. Amortisation is not provided for until the asset is fully developed and in use. The annual rate of depreciation for each class

of intangible asset held at 31 March 2018 is as follows.

- Software licences – over three years
- Software system development costs – over three years

The carrying value of non-current assets is assessed annually and any impairment is charged to the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure. The estimated useful life and residual values of non-current assets are also assessed annually.

Financial instruments: Financial assets

The HCPC classifies its financial assets into one of the categories below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

Trade and other receivables. These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of services but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets. They are initially recognised at fair value plus associated transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at invoiced value or amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents. These include current accounts and instant access deposit accounts.

Investments. These are short term deposits held with banks which are classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39.

Financial instruments: Financial liabilities:

The HCPC classifies its financial liabilities as follows.

Trade and other payables. These are recognised at invoice value and arise principally from the receipt of goods and services.

Currency, liquidity and interest rate risk. Refer to note 20 of the financial statements.

Provisions. A provision is recognised in the Statement of financial position when the HCPC has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Pensions

The HCPC contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of its employees. HCPC contributions are expensed to the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure on an accruals basis. There are no unfunded employee benefit arrangements.

Income

Fee income comprises registration fees, readmission fees, renewal fees and scrutiny fees. Scrutiny, registration and readmission fees are collected upon application for registration and recognised upon receipt. Renewal fees are collected in advance and are recognised as deferred income in the Statement of financial position until they are released to the Statement of comprehensive net expenditure in the period to which they relate. The renewal cycle for each of the 16 professions covers two years and registrants are charged on the anniversary of the renewal cycle for their profession. Registrants have a choice of whether to pay two years upfront or on a six monthly basis by direct debit. When registrants have paid two years upfront, some of the deferred income balance may relate to periods more than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. However, under HCPC's fees and refunds policies, refunds are only payable for complete unused years, so any refunds in relation to the deferred income balance will only be paid within the next 12 months. Therefore HCPC does not split its deferred income balance between current and non-current liabilities.

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis. Other income is recognised when receivable.

Government grants

Grant income received in a financial year relating to costs incurred in that year is offset against the related cost. Grant income received after the financial year end relating to costs incurred in the

previous year is taken to reserves. Grant income received in a financial year relating to costs to be incurred in future years is deferred in the Statement of financial position.

Value Added Tax

The HCPC is not registered for VAT so no input VAT on purchases is recoverable and expenditure is stated including input VAT where applicable.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are expensed in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

Taxation

Corporation tax is payable on HCPC's investment income only.

2 Fee income by profession	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Arts therapists	375	345
Biomedical scientists	2,134	2,116
Chiropodists / podiatrists	1,180	1,141
Clinical scientists	509	465
Dietitians	929	858
Hearing aid dispensers	257	225
Occupational therapists	3,537	3,479
Operating department practitioners	1,184	1,073
Orthoptists	124	115
Paramedics	2,263	2,043
Physiotherapists	5,305	5,125
Prosthetists / orthotists	97	90
Practitioner psychologists	2,087	1,880
Radiographers	3,343	3,141
Social workers in England	8,640	8,028
Speech and language therapists	1,408	1,325
	33,372	31,449

3 Investment income	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Bank deposit interest	154	164

4 Staff costs	Permanent staff	Others	2018 Total	2017 Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	8,234	1,445	9,679	9,105
Social Security costs	898	129	1,027	972
Pension costs	515	33	548	508
Temporary staff costs	—	907	907	897
Other payroll expense including recruitment costs	20	180	200	156
Apprenticeship levy	—	33	33	—
Redundancy cost*	—	416	416	—
	9,667	3,143	12,810	11,638

* Accrued as at 31 March 2018, including Employer NI

The average number of full time equivalent (FTE) permanent employees during the year was 246 (2016–17, 242). The average number of fixed-term contractors (non-agency staff) and temporary/agency contractors during the year was 64 (2016–17, 36).

5 Pension funding arrangements

The Friends Provident Scheme is a designated stakeholder, defined contribution scheme and HCPC's auto-enrolment staging date was 1 April 2014. At 31 March 2018, there were 231 active members in the pension scheme (2017, 226 active members). During the financial year to 31 March 2018, the HCPC contributed £548k to the pension scheme (2016-17, £508k).

6 Other expenditure	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Professional services	6,330	6,076
Partners	5,661	5,288
Office services	1,611	1,828
Computer services	1,145	1,059
Communications	316	411
Other departmental costs	1,060	735
Property services	1,778	1,592
Projects	1,278	252
Council and Committee expenses	262	270
Travel and subsistence	173	191
PSA levy	879	859
	<u>20,493</u>	<u>18,561</u>

Partners are HCPC registrants, members of the public and legal professionals who contribute their expertise to the HCPC and play important roles in the regulatory process. There are a number of partner roles including CPD assessors, legal assessors, panel chairs, panel members, registration assessors and visitors.

Other department costs include organisational and departmental training, which amounts to £414k (2016–17: £335k).

Project costs for 2017–18 mainly made up of operating expense incurred for the refurbishment of 186 Kennington Park Road, which amounts to £1.2m (2016–17: £26k).

Because HCPC is not registered for VAT, other operating expenditure includes irrecoverable VAT of approximately £2.3m in 2017–18 and £2m in 2016–17.

Operating expenditure includes:	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Auditors' remuneration:		
• External audit – haysmacintyre	24	–
• External audit – National Audit Office	5	39
• Internal audit – Grant Thornton LLP	43	55
• Other non-audit services – Grant Thornton	14	20
Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments):		
• Land and buildings	795	812

There were no sublease payments and contingent rents in the year (2016–17: £nil).

7 Taxation on investment income	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
UK corporation tax on taxable income for the year	29	33
Tax charge for the year :	<u>29</u>	<u>33</u>

8 Property, plant and equipment 2017–18	Freehold land	Freehold properties	Leasehold improvement	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation:						
At 1 April 2017	2,308	2,308	1,029	154	500	6,299
Additions	–	1,235	–	–	29	1,264
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(44)	(44)
Revaluation ¹	180	(1,055)	–	–	–	(875)
At 31 March 2018	2,488	2,488	1,029	154	485	6,644
Depreciation:						
At 1 April 2017	–	–	290	124	383	797
Charge for the year	–	46	164	8	74	292
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(44)	(44)
Reversal on revaluation ¹	–	(46)	–	–	–	(46)
At 31 March 2018	–	–	454	132	413	999
Net book value:						
At 31 March 2018	2,488	2,488	575	22	72	5,645
At 31 March 2017	2,308	2,308	739	30	117	5,502

1. Net revaluation losses for 2017–18 amount to £829k (2016–17 net gains £185k). The 184 and 186 Kennington Park Road buildings were previously valued separately, but since the refurbishment of 186 Kennington Park Road includes the joining of the two buildings, the valuation and any resulting gains or losses are now accounted for on a net basis.

HCPC's offices in London are: Park House, comprising the land and buildings of 184 and 186 Kennington Park Road and the adjoining land and buildings of 20–26 Stannary Street; 33 Stannary Street; and our fitness to practise tribunal hearings rooms at 405 Kennington Road. Park House is freehold, and is included in note 8 at valuation, as described below. 33 Stannary Street and 405 Kennington Road are held on short leases so the values are not included in note 8, except in relation to leasehold improvements made by the HCPC.

Freehold properties

The valuations of the freehold land and buildings were made on 31 March 2018 by Stiles Harold Williams, Chartered Surveyors, on an open-market-value basis, in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Professional Standards January 2014. Stiles Harold Williams advised that there was no material difference between existing use value and the market value of the properties, and that for accounting purposes, it is reasonable to split the valuation equally between land and buildings. HCPC accepts this advice.

Park House including 20–26 Stannary Street and 186 Kennington Park Road

Park House was valued at £4.98m. The combined historic cost of the Park House property, which now includes 186 Kennington Park Road, was £5,135,848 (2017 – £3,900,976).

Historic documents and papers

The HCPC has a collection of historic documents, works of art and papers. The HCPC does not put a value on this collection.

Property, plant and equipment 2016–17	Freehold land	Freehold properties	Leasehold improvement	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation:						
At 1 April 2016	2,070	2,070	866	127	462	5,595
Additions	–	249	163	27	38	477
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revaluation ¹	238	(11)	–	–	–	227
At 31 March 2017	2,308	2,308	1,029	154	500	6,299
Depreciation:						
At 1 April 2016	–	–	98	119	287	504
Charge for the year	–	41	192	5	96	334
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reversal on revaluation ¹	–	(41)	–	–	–	(41)
At 31 March 2017	–	–	290	124	383	797
Net book value:						
At 31 March 2017	2,308	2,308	739	30	117	5,502
At 31 March 2016	2,070	2,070	768	8	175	5,091

9 Intangible assets	Software licences	Other systems¹	HR and Partner Build	Education system	Fitness to practise case management	Registration system²	Total
2017-18							
Cost or valuation:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2017	496	236	269	887	1,048	4,183	7,119
Additions	56	323	87	–	–	178	644
Disposals	(236)	–	–	–	–	–	(236)
At 31 March 2018	316	559	356	887	1,048	4,361	7,527
Amortisation:							
At 1 April 2017	441	103	24	593	1,048	3,469	5,678
Charge for the year	41	99	83	294	–	–	517
Disposals	(236)	–	–	–	–	–	(236)
At 31 March 2018	246	202	107	887	1,048	3,469	5,959
Net book value:							
At 31 March 2018	70	357	249	–	–	892	1,568
At 31 March 2017	55	133	245	294	–	714	1,441
2016-17							
Cost or valuation:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2016	465	170	207	945	1,048	3,727	6,562
Additions	31	66	132	4	–	615	848
Disposals	–	–	(70)	(62)	–	(159)	(291)
At 31 March 2017	496	236	269	887	1,048	4,183	7,119
Amortisation:							
At 1 April 2016	379	47	–	320	1,048	3,405	5,199
Charge for the year	62	56	94	335	–	223	770
Disposals	–	–	(70)	(62)	–	(159)	(291)
At 31 March 2017	441	103	24	593	1,048	3,469	5,678
Net book value:							
At 31 March 2017	55	133	245	294	–	714	1,441
At 31 March 2016	86	123	207	625	–	322	1,363

1. Other systems include HCPC's external website

2. This includes the development of the new registration system.

10 Trade and other receivables	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Prepayments	2,035	1,789
Other receivables	132	205
	<u>2,167</u>	<u>1,994</u>

All debtors are current and there are no amounts which are past due date. The main elements of the other receivables relate to employee season-ticket loans and accrued interest. There are no impaired financial assets.

11 Cash and cash equivalents	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	5,929	8,095
Net change in cash	298	(2,166)
Balance at 31 March	<u>6,227</u>	<u>5,929</u>

All cash held in commercial bank accounts only.

12 Short term deposits	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	13,600	9,520
Net change in deposits	(935)	4,080
Balance at 31 March	<u>12,665</u>	<u>13,600</u>

Short term deposits are entered with banks and have a term of up to two years. The deposits comply with the HCPC investment policy. As at 31 March 2018, £nil (2016–17: £8,550k) of the total short term deposits are maturing after more than one year.

13 Trade and other payables	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Corporation tax	29	33
Other taxation and social security	287	275
Trade and other payables	820	431
Accruals	2,043	1,808
	<u>3,179</u>	<u>2,548</u>

14 Deferred income	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Fees received in advance	<u>21,311</u>	<u>20,749</u>

Registrants are required to pay the renewal fee in advance and, as described in note 1 above, have the choice of whether to pay two years upfront or on a six monthly basis by direct debit. When registrants have paid two years upfront, some of the deferred income balance may relate to periods more than 12 months from the balance sheet date. At 31 March 2018, approximately £2.0m of the total deferred income balance was represented by fees paid in advance for periods ending after 31 March 2019, which will be recognised as income in the financial year 2019–20.

15 Liabilities greater than one year	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Dilapidation Provision	163	163
Retention Fee Provision	57	–
	<u>220</u>	<u>163</u>

Dilapidation provision relates to 405 Kennington Road, and was calculated based on cost per square metres. Duration of the lease and date of determination is set out in Note 16.

Retention fee relates to money retained from the contractor of 186 Kennington Park Road refurbishment project. The provision makes up 2.5% of total billed value as at 31 March 2018 and payment is expected to be on the one-year anniversary of the completion of the project.

16 Operating leases

The HCPC holds operating leases for the rental of office space at 33 Stannary Street and hearings rooms and office space at 405 Kennington Road. The leases on 33 Stannary Street were renewed for a twelve year term from February 2016 to February 2028. The lease on 405 Kennington Road began in December 2015 and runs for twelve years to December 2027, with an option for the HCPC to determine the lease in December 2021. The total future minimum lease payments under the leases are as follows.

			2018			2017
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Payments due:	Kennington Road	Stannary Street	Total	Kennington Road	Stannary Street	Total
In less than one year	701	141	842	701	136	837
In the second to fifth years	1,869	564	2,433	2,570	543	3,113
After more than five years	–	688	688	–	798	798
	<u>2,570</u>	<u>1,393</u>	<u>3,963</u>	<u>3,271</u>	<u>1,477</u>	<u>4,748</u>

17 Capital commitments

The HCPC had the following authorised and contracted capital commitments at the year end.

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
HR and Partners system build project	–	178
Registration transformation and improvement project	–	77
Website review and build project	260	–
CPD online migration project	201	–
	<u>461</u>	<u>255</u>

Due to the time and materials nature of the contracts, the information in the above table was taken from the approved budget for 2018–19 as the best estimate of HCPC's commitment at 31 March 2018.

In addition, capital commitments authorised by the Council but not contracted as at the year end were as follows.

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Registration transformation and improvement project	882	566

Refurbishment of 186 Kennington Park Road	630	1,851
Website review and build project	88	377
Other projects	80	104
CPD online migration project	10	–
FTP CMS review project	275	–
Sage and WAP replacement project	138	–
Education System Change project	169	–
	<u>2,272</u>	<u>2,898</u>

18 Related party transactions

The HCPC's sponsor is the Privy Council Office, with which no financial transactions took place.

During the year, a payment of £924,000 (2016–17, £878,682) was made to the Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care, which is a levy relating to 2018-19. As at the Statement of financial position date, this is held within prepayments.

For accounting purposes, the Department of Health and Social Care treats the HCPC as part of its group, although the HCPC does not regard itself as controlled by the Department of Health and Social Care. No grants or fees from the Department of Health and Social Care were received in the financial year (2016–17, £nil).

Council members and non-Council Committee members receive fees at a daily rate for attendance at Council or Committee meetings. Fees totalling £169,418 (2016–17, £163,165) were accrued and paid to 20 members, including seven non-Council Committee member (2016–17, 15 members).

19 Post statement of financial position events

The annual report and accounts were authorised for issue on the date the accounts were certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

20 Financial instruments

The details of the various categories of financial assets are outlined in note 10 (Trade receivables). The details of the various categories of financial liability are outlined in note 13 (Trade payables and other current liabilities).

The HCPC does not use financial instruments that increase its own credit risk profile and has no external debt exposure. It uses a variety of risk mitigations including credit rating assessments to assess credit risk of counter parties including suppliers and financial institutions.

Currency and liquidity risk

The HCPC currently has no borrowings and relies primarily on fees for its cash requirements. Due to registration renewal cycles and the payment methods of registrant fees, the HCPC holds a significant amount of cash and short term deposits. Based on these balances and its reserves policy, HCPC considers there is no significant exposure to liquidity risk. All material assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling, so it is not exposed to currency risk.

The reserves policy in place during the year was to hold free reserves in the range between negative free reserves equivalent to three months of budgeted operating expenses, and zero free reserves. The HCPC complied with the policy at all times during the year.

Interest rate risk

The HCPC currently has no borrowings. Registrants pay fees in advance for up to two years. Surplus funds are held in accordance with the investment policy in order to obtain interest income, but HCPC does not rely on interest income to fund its operations, so interest rate risk is not significant.



The Accounts Determination given by the Privy Council under section 46 of the Health Professions Order 2001

Their Lordships make the following determination in exercise of powers conferred by section 46 of the Health Professions Order 2001.

This determination has effect from 27th August 2015:

Interpretation

In this determination—

- “the accounts” means the statement of accounts which it is the Council’s duty to prepare under section 46(1) of the Health Professions Order 2001;
- “the Council” means the Health and Care Professions Council;
- “the FReM” means the edition of the Government Financial Reporting Manual issued by H M Treasury which is in force for the relevant calendar year.

Determination

The Council must prepare accounts for each calendar year. In preparing its accounts the HCPC should take into consideration the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the FReM.

The accounts must be prepared so as to:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at year end and of the income and expenditure, total recognised gains and losses, and cash flows of the HCPC for the calendar year then ended; and
- provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them.

This determination is to be reproduced as an appendix to the published accounts.

The accounts direction issued 21st May 2003 is hereby revoked.

Signed by the authority of the Privy Council

Signed:

Dated: