

GROUP AND PCC STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS – 2021/2022

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT (PERFORMANCE / FINANCIAL REVIEW)

1. INTRODUCTION

In November 2012 the election of the first Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the area policed by Cleveland Police was held, this represented a significant shift in the way the police are governed and held to account. One of the key reforms was to replace the Cleveland Police Authority with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland. At the same time the 'Chief Constable' was established in law as a separate corporation sole. The primary function of the PCC is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties under the Police Act 1996.

All the financial transactions incurred during 2021/22 for policing in Cleveland have been recognised within this Statement of Accounts, which sets out the overall position of the Cleveland PCC Group for the year ended 31st March 2022. The Group position 'PCC Group' reflects the consolidated accounts of the PCC and the Chief Constable. This narrative statement provides an overview of the accounting arrangements and outlines the financial performance of the PCC Group during 2021/22.

2. THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The accounting arrangements between the PCC and Chief Constable during the current financial year are that the PCC is responsible for the finances of the whole Group and controls the assets, liabilities and reserves. The PCC receives all the income and funding and makes all payments for the Group from the PCC Police Fund. In turn the Chief Constable fulfils the functions under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (Act), within an annual budget set by the PCC (in consultation with the CC). A scheme of delegation and consent is in operation between the two bodies determining their respective responsibilities.

This Statement of Accounts covers the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

The PCC receives funding from Central Government and precept income via local Councils.

The Statements required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code) are detailed below along with the objective of each statement:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from precept. PCCs raise precept to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The amount chargeable to precept is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement – This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the PCC, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local precept) and unusable reserves.

The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the PCC Group's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes.

The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the PCC.

Balance Sheet – The Balance Sheet shows the value as at 31st March 2022 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC Group.

The net assets of the PCC Group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the PCC Group. Reserves are reported in two categories.

The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the PCC Group may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

The second category of reserves is unusable reserves and refers to those that the PCC Group is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences which are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

Cash Flow Statement – The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the PCC Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the PCC Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the PCC Group are funded by way of precept and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the PCC Group.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the PCC Group's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the PCC Group.

The 2021/22 statements highlight the following areas of change from the 2020/21 position:

Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has decreased by £14.907m. This is comprised of an decrease in the technical accounting adjustments to record the potential pension liability as at the end of the accounting period of £18.031m, an increase in Police Pay of £2.951m, increase in Police staff & PCSO pay £5.701m, decrease in OPCC staff pay of £0.107m, decrease in OPCC & Police non-pay expenditure and undistributed costs of £5.791m and a decrease in Income of £0.370m
- The deficit on the Provision of Service has moved from a £98.317m deficit to a £78.188m deficit. A decrease of £20.129m. This is as a result of the movement in NCOS detailed above and the impact of an increase in Financing & Investment costs of £3.611m an increase in the other operating expenditure of £0.718m and an increase in Taxation & Non-specific grant funding of £9.551m.
- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has decreased by £449.684m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £449.202m and decrease in deficit on revaluations of £0.482m

Group Balance Sheet:

- Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Assets held for sale has decreased by £3.746m which comprises spend of £6.216m which is offset by in year depreciation charges of £4.730m, a revaluation reduction of £1.605m and part disposals of assets held for sale and other assets of £3.626m.
- The value of Debtors (long and short term) has increased by £1.187m, primarily as an increase in Government debtors of £1.057m, and net increase in Local Authority debtors and Other debtors of £2.127m a decrease in Prepayments (£2.067m) and long term debtors of (£0.198m) and a reduction in provision for bad debt of £0.268m.
- The value of Creditors (short and long term) has increased by £1.866m, primarily as a result of the increase in the liability across all creditors with the main increase on Local Authority and Sundry debtors £2.483m offset by small reduction in Government debtors £0.068m and a £0.549m reduction in income in advance.
- Provisions have decreased by £0.507m, as a result of the release of Insurance related provision £0.507m to offset the costs of Insurance claims paid and settled in year.
- No new borrowing was undertaken in the year, however £4.000m was repaid, total borrowing stands at £21.020m and is well within the limits approved by the PCC.
- The Pension Liability and Reserves have both decreased by £110.371m, mainly as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions as detailed within the notes to the accounts.
- The Usable Reserves of the PCC Group has seen a net overall increase of £4.145m; a net increase on earmarked reserves & revenue grants of £2.620m, a reduction in capital grant reserve of £1.399m. In addition to this the capital receipts reserve has increased by £3.024m. A detailed breakdown of the earmarked reserves can be found at Note 9 of the accounts.

Group and PCC Cashflow:

- The Group had a Net decrease in cash in the year of £2.339m, this has resulted from a cash inflow from operating activities of £10.776m offset by a cash outflow of £4.614m from investment activities. The resulting £6.161m cash inflow before financing has enabled the repayment of £4.000m of borrowing and led to a increase in investments of £4.500m.

PCC Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has increased by £3.272m, primarily as the result of the decreased income of £0.370m, an increase in inter-group funding to the Force of £2.142m, offset by an increase in costs of £0.760m
- The deficit on the Provision of Service has decreased by £5.781m to a £3.237m surplus. This is a combination of the impact an increase funding of £9.551m increase in financing costs & other expenditure of £0.491m. Net of the increase in NCOS.
- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has moved by £4.368m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £3.886m, and movement deficit in surplus on revaluations of £0.482m.

PCC Balance Sheet:

- The overall movement on the PCC balance sheet is an increase in Net assets and total Reserves of £5.723m. The only variation from those reported in the Group Balance sheet above relates to the Pension Liability. The PCC only records Pensions for the PCC staff and this balance has decreased by £1.993m.

3. THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER REVENUE BUDGET FOR 2021/2022

The following table shows the 2021/2022 budget and the final outturn:

	Original 2021/2022 Budget	Revised 2021/22 Budget	Year End 2021/22 Position	Outturn
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Grant	(53,582)	(53,582)	(53,582)	(0)
RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(43,828)	(43,828)	(43,828)	(0)
Government Grant	(97,410)	(97,410)	(97,410)	(0)
Council Tax Precept	(40,947)	(40,947)	(40,947)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(8,263)	(8,263)	(8,264)	(1)
Precept related Funding	(50,009)	(50,009)	(50,011)	(1)
Specific Grants	(11,530)	(12,802)	(12,790)	12
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(3,199)	(4,956)	(6,104)	(1,148)
Total Funding	(162,149)	(165,177)	(166,314)	(1,138)

Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	758	728	666	(62)
Non Pay Expenditure	254	254	275	21
Income	(92)	(92)	(100)	(8)
Total Planned Expenditure	920	890	842	(48)
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	800	733	703	(30)
Non Pay Expenditure	154	104	66	(38)
PFI	7,620	2,706	2,750	44
Asset Management	1,875	5,885	5,685	(200)
	10,449	9,428	9,204	(224)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	1,787	2,984	2,849	(135)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	943	1,341	1,106	(236)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	(148,050)	(150,533)	(152,313)	(1,779)
Police Force Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Pay	80,246	79,306	78,769	(536)
Police Overtime	2,339	3,771	3,670	(101)
Police Community Support Officer Pay	3,897	3,756	3,621	(135)
Staff Pay	31,364	30,175	29,763	(412)
Non-Pay	27,199	28,265	29,154	889
Total Planned Expenditure	145,045	145,272	144,977	(295)

(Surplus)/Deficit	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	(3,005)	(5,261)	(7,336)	(2,075)
Transfers to/(from) General Fund	0	0	0	0
Transfers to Capital Reserves	0	0	0	0
Transfers from Earmarked Reserves	(580)	(948)	(947)	0
Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	3,585	6,209	8,284	2,075
Transfer to Council Fund Adjustment Account	0	0	(0)	(0)
Transfers to accumulated Absence Reserves	0	0	0	0
Net (Surplus)/Deficit After Reserves	0	0	(0)	(0)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the Group as at the 31st March 2022 was an £2.075m underspend. The 2020/21 Group underspend was £0.997m.

In terms of cashflows the OPCC has responsibility for the Cashflow and reviews the cash position daily. An annual review is undertaken to ascertain when or if the expected cash outflows would exceed the expected cash inflows and cause potential cash shortage. Should this be anticipated discussions take place with the bank to put in place a time limited overdraft facility to cover any such eventualities. Levels of acceptable overdraft are reviewed within the Annual Prudential Indicators report.

There were no periods of unknown cash restrictions during the financial year and the OPCC is not expecting any issues with the Cashflow during the 2022/23 financial period.

The following table shows the 2021/2022 budget and the final outturn for the PCC:

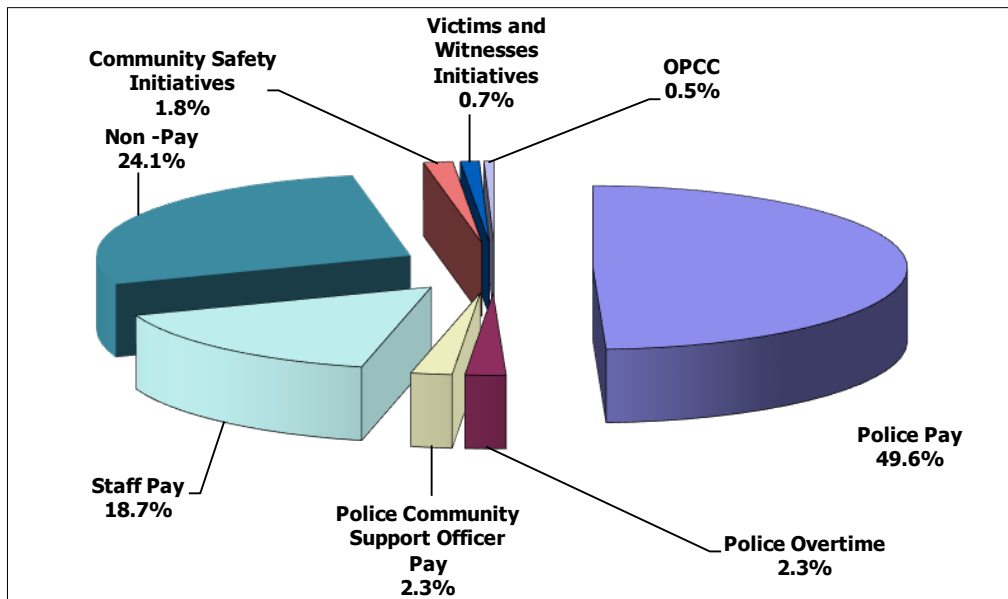
	Original 2021/2022 Budget	Revised 2021/22 Budget	Year End 2021/22 Position	Outturn
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Grant	(53,582)	(53,582)	(53,582)	(0)
RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(43,828)	(43,828)	(43,828)	(0)
Government Grant	(97,410)	(97,410)	(97,410)	(0)
Council Tax Precept	(40,947)	(40,947)	(40,947)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(8,263)	(8,263)	(8,264)	(1)
Precept related Funding	(50,009)	(50,009)	(50,011)	(1)
Specific Grants	(11,530)	(12,802)	(12,790)	12
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(3,199)	(4,956)	(6,104)	(1,148)
Total Funding	(162,149)	(165,177)	(166,314)	(1,138)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	758	728	666	(62)
Non Pay Expenditure	254	254	275	21
Income	(92)	(92)	(100)	(8)
Total Planned Expenditure	920	890	842	(48)
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	800	733	703	(30)
Non Pay Expenditure	154	104	66	(38)
PFI	7,620	2,706	2,750	44
Asset Management	1,875	5,885	5,685	(200)
	10,449	9,428	9,204	(224)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	1,787	2,984	2,849	(135)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	943	1,341	1,106	(236)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	(148,050)	(150,533)	(152,313)	(1,779)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the PCC as at the 31st March 2022 was a £1.779k underspend prior to movement on reserves and return of resources provided to the Force of £0.295m. Overall this represents a total underspend of 1.20% against the group budget (Compared with 0.64% 2020/21).

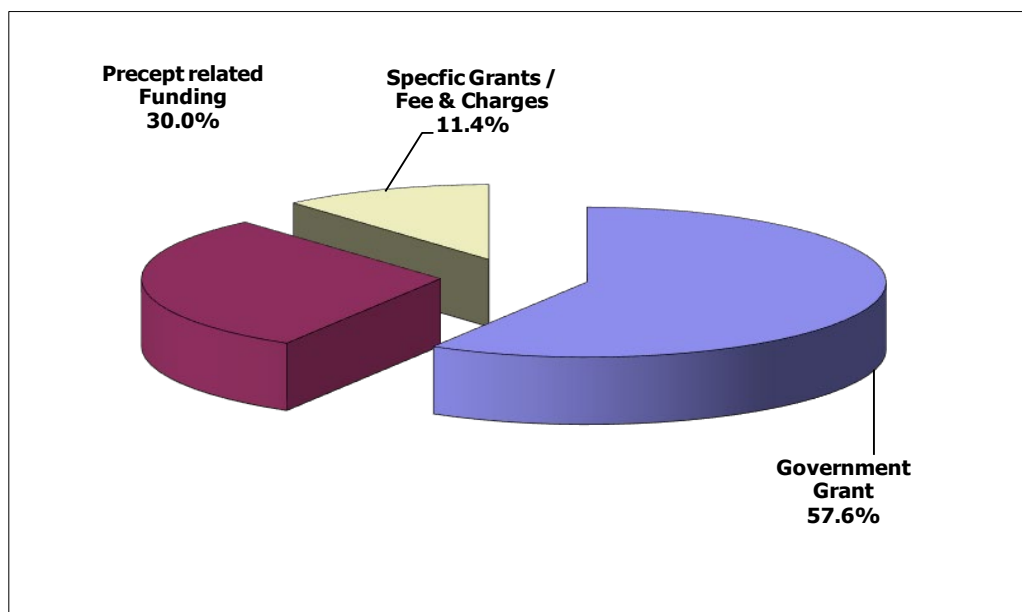
4. POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER GENERAL REVENUE BALANCES

	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Opening Balance	(5,042)	5,042
Budgeted transfer (into)/from balances	0	0
Planned Position	(5,042)	(5,042)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Years activities	0	0
Available balance at 31 March	(5,042)	(5,042)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO:



WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:



5. CAPITAL

The Group funded an annual capital budget for the 2021/22 financial year of £6,216k this was revised in year to £6,117k (excluding Lifecycle costs of £1,102k associated with the PFI's). The group did not spend all its capital allocation this is due in the main to delays due to Covid-19 resulting in vehicles and equipment not being delivered and slipping into 2022/23. The amount of underspend against the capital budget was £358k (£358k underspend 2020/21).

The Group spent £6,216k on capital projects during the year. The programme was fully financed from a combination of internal borrowing and capital resources in the year.

6. PENSIONS

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the PCC Group offers retirement benefits. Although these will not actually be payable until employees retire, the PCC Group has a commitment to make the payments, which need to be recognised at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. This is a requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 – Employee Benefits. The cost of this entitlement is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account of the Group. A Pension liability of £1,899m is recorded in the Balance sheet of the Group

7. CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In line with IAS 8 the Group has reviewed those standards issued but not yet adopted by the code and has concluded that they are not applicable. Therefore, there are no changes to the accounting policies for the 2021/22 financial year.

8. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No adjusting post balance sheet events have been identified for 2021/22.

9. BORROWING FACILITIES

The PCC currently has £21.0m worth of borrowing taken out with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), the repayment of these loans is phased over the next 40 years and have been taken out to fund the PCC's capital programme. The PCC undertook no new borrowing and repaid £4.000m in the 2021/22 financial year.

10. COVID-19

These accounts cover a period that incorporated a phased re-opening of the economy and the eventual removal of restrictions that had been placed on people over the previous 12+ months.

As expected, a return to a more 'normal' way of living is having an impact on many aspects of public services, this aligned with financial pressures for both individuals and government is likely to be a key aspect of the landscape, within which we will operate, over the coming months and years.

As in the previous 2 years, in 2021/22 we continued to adapt our working practices to accommodate remote working through the use of digital technology and innovative practices. All core areas of OPCC business continued to operate during the pandemic, including scrutiny of the Chief Constable, community engagement, supporting our criminal justice colleagues and supporting vulnerable victims

11. **NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DATA**

Following the Government's decision to postpone local elections in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Police and Crime Commissioner elections took place in May 2021, which was a year later than previously planned, and Steve Turner was elected to be the new PCC for Cleveland

As PCC, he has a responsibility to develop a [Police and Crime Plan](#), which sets the blueprint for policing and community safety in Cleveland for his term of office.

Steve's Plan aims to:

- Put the pride back into Cleveland Police
- Make Cleveland a safe place for those who live and work here

The Plan acts as a strategic direction for Cleveland Police, who will be measured on their performance against the plan on a regular basis.

Steve worked closely with criminal justice agencies, local partners and victim organisations in developing his three-year plan. He also consulted widely with Cleveland's communities, to ensure the Plan best met the needs of our communities.

The Plan will remain fluid and Steve is keen to continue an open, two-way dialogue with Cleveland residents on how to make Cleveland a safe place.

The Commissioner's 10-Point Plan

Steve's plan has ten key objectives to help reduce crime and support victims in Cleveland.

Whilst all ten objectives are of equal importance, following our consultation with Cleveland's communities, they have been listed in order of importance to them.

They are:

- Bringing offenders to justice.
- Getting tough on drugs and gangs.
- Tackling anti-social behaviour head-on.
- Helping to provide an effective police and criminal justice system.
- Preventing, reducing and tackling serious violence.
- Putting more police on the streets.
- Tackling violence against women and girls.
- Building confidence in Cleveland's communities.
- Providing effective, quality support for victims and witnesses.
- Using technology to combat crime.

Every year, the Police and Crime Commissioner publishes an Annual Report to show how well he has performed against the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. This year's report will be provided to the Police and Crime Panel in September 2022 and published on the [PCC Website](#) when finalised.

National Crime and Policing Data

The National Priorities for Policing were introduced by the Government in 2021. The priorities are specified by the Government in the National Crime and Policing Measures.

The aim of the national measures is to complement existing local priorities set out in the Cleveland Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024.

The 6 key national policing priorities are set out below along with performance data and information relating to Cleveland:

Reduce Serious Violence

Offences involving the discharge of a firearm:

We have recorded 127 offences in the 12 months to March 2022, this compares to 18 in the 12 months to June 2019.

Over recent months the force has successfully secured some additional funding to help tackle the harm caused by serious violence, this includes £389K of ring-fenced funding which has allowed us to undertake additional high visibility patrols in 56 micro 'hotspots' across the Force area. The impact of this operation, known as Operation Craven, is currently being evaluated with the results expected later this year.

An initial review would suggest that whilst the number of crimes occurring in these areas hasn't fallen, there has been a reduction in the level of harm caused as a result. Operation Fortress is another targeted intervention which aims to reduce serious violence, crime and ASB, focusing specifically on the problems occurring in the Hemlington area of Middlesbrough. This is a multi-agency operation which looks at prevention, early intervention and enforcement. Again, as part of this operation, additional funding has been secured to make environmental improvements in the area and install CCTV.

More recently, the PCC has also been awarded an additional £3.5 million from the Home Office which will over the coming months be used to set up a dedicated Violence Reduction Unit (VRU).

Reduce murder and other homicide

We have recorded 10 homicides in the 12 months to March 2022, this compares to 14 in the 12 months to June 2019.

Whilst the number of homicides occurring over the past 12 months is relatively stable, the longer-term direction of travel is positive. However, the current rate remains comparatively high when compared to other forces. This additional investment demonstrates a commitment to improving the way that we investigate homicide and the support we provide to victims as well as reducing future risk.

Cleveland police continues to recognise the impact that homicide can have on not only the victim's family but also the wider community. We have therefore increased the number of trained Senior Investigating Officers who are qualified to investigate homicide offences. This additional investment demonstrates a commitment to improving the way that we investigate homicide and the support we provide to victims whilst also reducing future risk. We are also working with the National Police Chiefs Council as they develop a National Homicide Prevention Strategy.

By focusing our activity on some of the known drivers of homicide (e.g. serious violence, the supply of controlled drugs, domestic abuse and violence against women and girls) this strategy will help us to reduce the occurrence of homicide and the impact this has on our local communities. For example, by working closely with partner agencies and taking early intervention we can enhance our policing response, particularly in relation to victims of domestic abuse which in turn has helped us to reduce the rate of domestic homicide.

Disrupt drugs supply and county lines

Cleveland Police demonstrates its commitment to tackling County Lines through regular participation in National County Lines Intensification week. A dedicated team is focused on tackling exploitation of vulnerable adults and children who are exploited by organised gangs. Regular training is provided to staff to raise awareness of County Lines and increase their skills and awareness in investigating offences of this nature.

Specific funding has been provided by the government to tackle drugs activity in Middlesbrough and has been identified as a Project ADDER area. Project ADDER sees the Police working closely with Public Health to improve information sharing and ensure the approach to the drugs problem is not solely enforcement based. Drug testing upon arrest is being introduced to identify offending which is drug related and to divert those impacted into support services.

Front line Police Officers and PCSO's have now been issued with Nasal Naloxone which can be administered in cases where an overdose is suspected. This aims to compliment current and future diversionary programmes and out of court disposal schemes. A Drug Market Profile has been published, allowing Cleveland Police and partners to understand the impact of drugs on our communities. This allows agencies to focus on key areas which cause the most harm to society.

Initiatives are on-going to improve our understanding of the drugs being consumed within Cleveland, allowing us to alert users of any harmful products in circulation. The work of Neighbourhood Policing Teams is supported by specialist staff within the Community Drug Enforcement Team, to ensure those responsible for supplying controlled drugs are pursued and brought to justice. The Organised Crime Unit are also a specialist resource who focus on dismantling established criminal groups, the majority of whom are involved in the supply of controlled drugs.

Reduce neighbourhood crime

We have recorded 7408 neighbourhood crimes in the 12 months to March 2022. This compares to 8927 in the 12 months to June 2019.

Cleveland Police have continued to develop and embed the Neighbourhood Policing strategy which focuses on problem-solving, engagement and targeted patrols. We have also introduced a revised performance regime within the Neighbourhood Policing function which ensured that this area of business is subject to regular and robust scrutiny. For example, the Local Policing Chief Superintendent will scrutinise neighbourhood crime levels at a monthly performance meeting with Neighbourhood Chief Inspectors. Here, there is a specific focus on how effectively we address issues involving repeat victims, repeat offenders and repeat locations.

We have continued to develop local partnership arrangements in all four 'local policing' areas. Through our Chief Inspector led local partnership meetings we are able to provide clear leadership and direction in relation to how we collaboratively address and resource neighbourhood crime through a more targeted approach.

Improve victim satisfaction

Satisfaction levels amongst victims of domestic abuse were 84% in the 12 months to March, this compares to 85% in the 12 months to June 2019.

Satisfaction levels amongst all victims are currently 71%. Due to changes in the way this information is collected, historical comparisons cannot be made.

Cleveland Police has recently appointed a new Victim's and Witnesses Lead who, through enhanced scrutiny and governance arrangements is able to focus on the early diagnosis of issues which may adversely affect victim satisfaction. By looking at the feedback provided through our Victim Experience Survey and looking at other information sources such as public complaints, we are able to identify trends, themes and issues to drive service improvement.

Victim Satisfaction is good and is steadily improving. Our focus is on delivering a caring and qualitative service, alongside key partners within the Victim Care and Advice Service, placing our victims at the heart of what we do. Our internal scrutiny process, coupled with independent audits, allows us to ensure that victims of crime receive the services, information and updates that they are entitled to in accordance with the Victim's Code; a minimum standard that places a statutory responsibility upon criminal justice agencies.

With new technology, Cleveland Police is now able to monitor Victim's Code compliance with greater accuracy, resulting in rapid action to address any service failure.

Tackle cyber crime

The volume and severity of serious and organised and cybercrime is growing, as criminal networks seek to take advantage of globalisation and more services and transactions take place online. As people do more and more online, the threat from cybercrime grows whether its fraud, data theft, grooming and exploitation of children or stalking and harassment.

The Cleveland Police Cyber Crime Unit (CCCU) was set up as part of a National Programme to ensure all forces had a dedicated Cyber Crime Unit. Part funded by the Government the CCCU forms part of 'Team Cyber UK'. This is an extended network of capabilities that encompass resources at national, regional and force levels.

Cleveland is supported by the Regional Cyber Crime Unit (RCCU), part of the North East Regional Special Operations Unit (NERSOU). Using the principles of 'Pursue', 'Protect', 'Prevent' and 'Prepare', the team are actively involved in all referrals made to Action Fraud, providing investigative support and advice to victims in order to prevent repeat victimisation.

Furthermore, our 'Protect Officers' continue to offer preventative advice with monthly webinars and face to face events, they are also helping businesses by using the same software attackers would use to identify vulnerable systems to prevent a cyber-attack.

Cleveland Police near top of national league tables for taking emergency calls

The PCC has consistently scrutinised how Cleveland Police answer initial calls since his election last year. The topic has featured twice during monthly scrutiny meetings with the force's senior leaders.

- Figures recently released by the Home Office show that Cleveland's control room was seventh fastest to answer 999 calls between November 2021 and April 2022.
- The average time to answer a 999 call in Cleveland was just 8.5 seconds, with 80 per cent of 999 calls being answered in under 10 seconds.
- The PCC will be closely monitoring the Force to ensure that they continue to work towards the national target of answering 90% of 999 calls within 10 seconds.

12. FURTHER INFORMATION

Interested members of the public have a statutory right to inspect the accounts before the audit is completed. This was published on the OPCC website.

Further information may be obtained from the Chief Finance Officer at The Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, Cleveland Police HQ, 1 Cliffland Way, Stainton Way, Hemlington, Middlesbrough, TS8 9GL

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "M. Porter". The signature is enclosed in a thin blue rectangular border.

M. PORTER,
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER FOR THE PCC

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The PCC's Responsibilities

The PCC is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this PCC's Office that Officer is the Chief Finance Officer to the PCC;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

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

The Chief Finance Officer to the PCC has also ensured that the Chief Finance Officer to Cleveland Police has:

- Applied the accounting policies consistently and in a prudent manner;
- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Statement of Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group & PCC at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Date: 20th December 2023

Signature: 

M Porter, Chief Finance Officer to the PCC

The PCC's Responsibilities

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 I confirm that the Statement of Accounts was approved by the PCC:

Date: 20th December 2023

Signature: 

Steve Turner, Police & Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR CLEVELAND AND GROUP

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland and Group (Group and PCC) for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Group and PCC Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, the Group and PCC Movement in Reserves Statements, the Group and PCC Balance Sheets, the Group and PCC Cash Flow Statement, the Group Police Pension Fund and Net Assets Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets ("the Code Update"), published in November 2022.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and PCC as at 31st March 2022 and of the Group and PCC's expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Code Update.

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 section of our report. We are independent of the Group and PCC 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Chief Finance Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and PCC's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Governance Statement and information included in the Statement of Accounts, 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.

Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Code Update, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Chief Finance Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Finance Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Chief Finance Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Code Update and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, on the assumption that the functions of the Group and PCC will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Group and PCC to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the Group and PCC, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Local Government Act 2003 (and associated regulations made under section 21), the Local Government Finance Acts of 1988, 1992 and 2012, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

We evaluated the Chief Finance Officer's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- discussing with management and the PCC, the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and

- considering the risk of acts by the Group and PCC which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of management and the PCC on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management and the PCC. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

We are also required to conclude on whether the Chief Finance Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. We performed our work in accordance with Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statement and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, and Supplementary Guidance Note 01, issued by the National Audit Office in September 2021.

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.

Report on the PCC's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if, in our view, we are not satisfied that the PCC has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, we have identified the following significant weakness in the PCC's arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Significant weakness in arrangements	Recommendation
In 2021/22 HMICFRS assessed the Force as "inadequate" in preventing crime and good use of resources. In our view, HMICFRS' concerns represent a significant weakness in the arrangements of the Police and Crime Commissioner in relation to Financial Sustainability and Improving Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness.	We recommend that the Police and Crime Commissioner monitors and reports on the progress made by the Chief Constable to address the causes of concern in relation to 'preventing crime' and 'good use of resources' to ensure that the Chief Constable implements the recommendations made in the HMICFRS inspection report.

Responsibilities of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We are required under section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the PCC has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the PCC's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources are operating effectively.

We have undertaken our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, as a body, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland 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 Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Group's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack for the year ended 31 March 2022.



Gavin Barker
Director
For and on behalf of Mazars LLP

The Corner
Bank Chambers
26 Mosley Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1DF

21 December 2023

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022

This statement shows the accounting cost in year of the Group in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. The statements have been prepared assuming the going concern concept, i.e. its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In practice all funding is received, and the respective payments made, by the PCC.

DETAIL	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
Police Officer Pay Costs	113,896		113,896	96,161		96,161
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	4,527		4,527	8,136		8,136
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	37,212		37,212	60,865		60,865
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,708		1,708	1,667		1,667
Police Non Pay Costs	28,907		28,907	35,114		35,114
OPCC Non Pay Costs	13,399		13,399	12,687		12,687
OPCC Income	0	18,820	(18,820)	0	19,190	(19,190)
Undistributed Costs	53		53	349		349
Net Cost of Services	199,702	18,820	180,882	214,979	19,190	195,789
Other Operating Expenditure			860			142
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 10)			45,044			41,346
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(148,511)			(138,960)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			78,275			98,317
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			0			482
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			(192,377)			256,825
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(192,377)			257,307
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(114,102)			355,624

PCC COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE **STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022**

This statement shows the accounting cost in year of the PCC in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. The statements have been prepared assuming the going concern concept, i.e. its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In practice all funding is received, and the respective payments made, by the PCC. The Statement details the funding allocated to the CC for the discharge of function.

DETAIL	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,708	0	1,708	1,667	0	1,667
OPCC Non Pay Costs	13,399	0	13,399	12,687	0	12,687
OPCC Income	0	18,820	(18,820)	0	19,190	(19,190)
Undistributed Costs	7	0	7	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services before Funding	15,114	18,820	(3,706)	14,354	19,190	(4,836)
Intra Group Funding	144,776	0	144,776	142,634	0	142,634
Net Cost of Services	159,890	18,820	141,070	156,988	19,190	137,798
Other Operating Expenditure			860			142
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)			3,344			3,564
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(148,511)			(138,960)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			(3,237)			2,544
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			0			482
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			(2,487)			1,399
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(2,487)			1,881
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(5,724)			4,425

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Group. The statement analyses the reserves between "usable" and "unusable". The Group holds the reserves in respect of pension liability and the movements are included within this statement in line with the accounting standard IAS19.

	General Fund Balance £000 Restated	Earmarked Reserves £000 Restated	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000 Restated	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,654)	2,004,319	1,986,665
Opening Balance Actuarial Adjustments 1st April 2021							0	0
Adjusted Opening Balance as at 1st April 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,654)	2,004,319	1,986,665
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	78,275	0	0	0	0	78,275	0	78,275
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(192,377)	(192,377)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	78,275	0	0	0	0	78,275	(192,377)	(114,102)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(80,795)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(82,420)	82,420	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(2,520)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(4,145)	(109,957)	(114,102)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	2,520	(2,620)	0	100	0	0	(0)	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	(2,620)	(3,024)	100	1,399	(4,145)	(109,957)	(114,102)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,799)	1,894,362	1,872,563
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(1,716)	(3,139)	0	(1,399)	(6,254)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(6,259)	0	(100)	0	(11,400)		
Total at 31 March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,654)		
Capital purposes	0	(2,645)	(6,163)	0	0	(8,808)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,042)	(7,950)	0	0	0	(12,991)		
Total at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,799)		

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the PCC. The statement analyses the reserves between "usable" and "unusable". The PCC holds the reserves in respect of Local Government Pension liability and the movements are included within this statement in line with the accounting standard IAS19.

	General Fund Balance £000 Restated	Earmarked Reserves £000 Restated	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000 Restated	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total PCC Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,654)	3,992	(13,662)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	(3,237)	0	0	0	0	(3,237)	0	(3,237)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,487)	(2,487)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(3,237)	0	0	0	0	(3,237)	(2,487)	(5,724)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	717	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(908)	908	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(2,520)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(4,145)	(1,579)	(5,724)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	2,520	(2,620)	0	100	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(0)	(2,620)	(3,024)	100	1,399	(4,145)	(1,579)	(5,724)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	(0)	0	(21,800)	2,413	(19,387)
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(1,716)	(3,139)	0	(1,399)	(6,254)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(6,259)	0	(100)	0	(11,401)		
Total at 31 March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,655)		
Capital purposes	0	(2,645)	(6,163)	0	0	(8,808)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,042)	(7,950)	0	0	0	(12,992)		
Total at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	(0)	0	(21,800)		

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2021

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2020	(5,042)	(9,190)	0	(100)	(2,043)	(16,375)	1,647,417	1,631,042
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	98,317	0	0	0	0	98,317	0	98,317
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-1	0	0	0	1	0	257,306	257,306
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	98,316	0	0	0	1	98,318	257,306	355,623
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(97,100)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(99,596)	99,596	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,216	0	(3,139)	0	644	(1,279)	356,902	355,623
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	(1,215)	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	1,215	(3,139)	0	644	(1,279)	356,902	355,623
Balance at 31 March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,654)	2,004,319	1,986,665

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2021

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total PCC Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2020	(5,042)	(9,190)	0	(100)	(2,043)	(16,375)	(1,711)	(18,086)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	2,544	0	0	0	0	2,544	0	2,544
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(1)	0	0	0	1	0	1,881	1,881
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	2,543	0	0	0	1	2,544	1,881	4,425
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(1,327)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(3,823)	3,823	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,215	0	(3,139)	0	644	(1,279)	5,703	4,425
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	(1,215)	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	1,215	(3,139)	0	644	(1,279)	5,703	4,425
Balance at 31 March 2021	(5,042)	(7,975)	(3,139)	(100)	(1,399)	(17,655)	3,992	(13,663)

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH 2022

The Group Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC Group as at 31st March 2022.

	Notes	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	51,647	53,787
Intangible Assets	13	5,896	4,514
Assets Held for Sale	17	3,119	6,107
Long Term Debtors	15	158	356
Total Long Term Assets		60,821	64,765
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		4,500	-
Inventories		125	108
Short Term Debtors	15	19,742	18,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	3,338	5,678
Total Current Assets		27,705	24,142
Total Assets		88,526	88,906
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	30	(3,000)	(4,000)
Short Term Creditors	18	(22,475)	(20,609)
Provisions	19	(2,175)	(2,682)
Total Current Liabilities		(27,650)	(27,290)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,020)	(21,020)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(18,987)	(20,458)
Pensions Liability	21	(1,896,432)	(2,006,803)
Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,933,439)	(2,048,281)
Total Liabilities		(1,961,089)	(2,075,571)
Net Liabilities		(1,872,563)	(1,986,665)
Reserves			
Usable Reserves	32	(21,799)	(17,654)
Unusable Reserves	33	1,894,362	2,004,319
Total Reserves		1,872,563	1,986,665

PCC BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH 2022

The PCC Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC as at 31st March 2022.

	Notes	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	51,647	53,787
Intangible Assets	13	5,896	4,514
Asset Held for Sale	17	3,119	6,107
Long Term Debtors	15	158	356
Total Long Term Assets		60,821	64,765
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		4,500	-
Inventories		125	108
Short Term Debtors	15	19,742	18,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	3,338	5,678
Total Current Assets		27,705	24,142
Total Assets		88,526	88,907
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	30	(3,000)	(4,000)
Short Term Creditors	18	(22,475)	(20,609)
Provisions	19	(2,175)	(2,682)
Total Current Liabilities		(27,650)	(27,290)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,020)	(21,020)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(18,987)	(20,458)
Pensions Liability	21	(4,483)	(6,476)
Total Long Term Liabilities		(41,490)	(47,954)
Total Liabilities		(69,140)	(75,244)
Net Assets		19,386	13,663
Usable Reserves	32	(21,799)	(17,654)
Unusable Reserves	33	2,413	3,992
Total Reserves		(19,386)	(13,663)

GROUP & PCC CASHFLOW STATEMENT 2021/22

The Group and PCC Cash Flow Statement show the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period.

	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
<u>Cash Outflows</u>		
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	120,223	109,711
Cash payment to reduce the PFI liability	1,471	1,197
Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	60,181	65,295
	181,876	176,203
<u>Cash Inflows</u>		
Precept received	(40,947)	(39,278)
National non-domestic rates	(43,828)	(41,486)
Other grants	(101,749)	(102,237)
Rents	(58)	(34)
Cash received for goods and services	(951)	(586)
Other operating cash receipts	(5,118)	(4,837)
	(192,651)	(188,460)
Operating Activities Net Cash Flow	(10,776)	(12,257)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
<u>Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance</u>		
Cash outflows - Interest paid	3,203	3,464
Cash inflows - Interest received	(6)	(9)
	3,197	3,456
<u>Capital Activities</u>		
Cash outflows - Purchase of non current assets	4,609	5,489
Cash inflows - Sale of non current assets	(3,024)	(3,139)
- Capital grant received	(168)	138
	1,417	2,488
Investing Activities Net Cash Flow	4,614	5,944
Net Cash Outflow/(Inflow) before financing	(6,161)	(6,314)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
<u>Management of Liquid Resources</u>		
Net increase/(decrease) in investments	4,500	-
Net increase/(decrease) in imprests	-	-
	4,500	-
<u>Financing</u>		
Cash outflows - Repayment of amounts borrowed	4,000	3,272
Cash inflows - New loans raised	-	-
	4,000	3,272
Financing Activities Net Cash Flow	8,500	3,272
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	2,339	(3,042)
Cash brought forward	5,678	2,636
Cash carried forward	3,338	5,678
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	2,339	(3,042)

GROUP & PCC NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

- Property, Plant and Equipment – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value (EUV).

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

Surplus assets are valued at Fair Value.

Assets reclassified as Held for Sale are valued at Market Value.

Revaluations & Impairment

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued every five years (revalued as at 28th February 2019), and reviewed annually for impairment. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)

- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairment

Where there is a material reduction in the value of an asset caused by a consumption of economic benefits (e.g. physical damage or deterioration in the quality of the service provided by the asset) the loss is reflected through an impairment charge to Net Cost of Services.

Impairment losses are accounted as a decrease in valuation as set out above.

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property; 40 Years
- Plant, furniture and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset; 5 – 10 Years
- Motor Vehicles – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the assets; 3 Years
- Specialist vehicles – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the assets; 4 - 15 Years

For assets acquired in the year, depreciation is applied from the 1st April of the following financial year. Incomplete assets are not depreciated until they are brought into use. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of disposal to be consistent with not charging any depreciation until the 1st April of the year after an asset is brought into use.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item and a significantly different useful economic life, the components are depreciated separately from 1st April 2010. The PCC Group has undertaken this review and has no significant components in the 2021/22 financial year – this review will be undertaken annually.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) and any receipts from the

disposal are transferred to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts.

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

B) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

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

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

C) DE MINIMIS LEVEL

Capital Expenditure – The PCC has agreed a de minimis level of £5,000 for the acquisition, renewal or replacement of buildings, vehicles, plant, machinery or other equipment to count as prescribed capital expenditure.

Capital Receipts – All receipts from the sale of non-current assets, are to be classified as a capital receipt.

D) GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired, using the grant or contribution, are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or they must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When no conditions exist or have been satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

E) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are those that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

F) LEASES

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

The PCC Group as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value

of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets.

The PCC has finance leases relating to PFI (as disclosed in note 27).

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefiting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment.

G) DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

Both the revenue and capital accounts of the PCC Group are maintained on an accrual's basis in accordance with the Code of Accounting Practice. That is, sums due to or payable by the PCC Group during the year are included in the accounts whether the cash has been received or paid in the year. No, de minimis is applied to this process.

H) VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

Inventories held at 31st March are valued at the lower of cost or current market value.

I) LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Credits to the income and expenditure account for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For all investments that the authority has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable and interest credited to the Income and Expenditure Account is the amount receivable for the year.

J) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. They are recognised in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the holder becomes committed to the purchase. The only exceptions are trade receivables and trade debtors when the PCC Group recognises these transactions on delivery or receipt.

K) PROVISIONS

Provisions represent the best estimate, at the balance sheet date, of expenditure required to settle the present obligation. The outcome must be able to be estimated reliably and have a probable outcome. Details of individual provisions are given in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements.

L) RESERVES

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

Certain reserves (Unusable) are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the PCC.

M) SELF-INSURED RISKS

The PCC Group maintains external insurance policies for major risks such as Third-Party Motor cover and Employer's Liability. The excess on these policies and claims arising from less significant risk areas are borne by the Insurance Fund. Details of the Fund balance are shown in the notes on Provisions.

N) INVESTMENTS

Surplus cash is invested externally on a day-to-day basis. Investments at 31st March are shown in the balance sheet at fair value.

O) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as time off in lieu, flexitime and paid holidays for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the PCC Group. An accrual is made for the cost of these entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end, which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that employee benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the absence occurs but are not chargeable against Council Tax.

P) PENSIONS

The PCC Group participates in two different pension schemes, which meet the needs of police officers and support staff. The schemes provide members with defined benefits related to pay and service. Employees' and employers' contribution levels are based on percentages on pensionable pay set nationally by the Home Office and are subject to triennial review by the Government Actuary Department. The schemes are as follows: -

i) Uniformed Police

The PCC Group meet the pension payments by the payment of an employer's pension contribution based on a percentage of pay into the pension fund.

The pension fund is balanced to nil each year by a transfer to/from the Police Fund.

This scheme has no assets and does not take into account the liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end.

ii) Support Staff

Support Staff, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, which is operated by Teesside Pension Fund. The pension costs charged to the PCC Group's accounts equate to the employer's contributions paid to the fund on behalf of eligible employees. Further costs arise in respect of certain pensions paid to retired employees on an unfunded basis.

The pensions costs included in the accounts in respect of these schemes have been determined in accordance with relevant Government Regulations. The PCC Group complies with the requirements of IAS19 in that the Balance Sheet shows the full value of future liabilities in respect of retirement benefits payable to its employees.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code) requires the following accounting policies to be applied to the various elements of the net asset/liability:

- Where a PCC participates in more than one scheme, schemes with net assets should be shown separately from those with net liabilities.
- The attributable assets of each scheme should be measured at fair value, which is based on bid value.
- The attributable liabilities of each scheme should be measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method.
- Scheme liabilities should be discounted at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the characteristics of the liability.
- The surplus/deficit in each scheme is the excess/shortfall of the value of the assets in the scheme over/below the present value of the scheme.
- The current service cost should be based on the most recent actuarial valuation at the beginning of the period, with the financial assumptions updated to reflect conditions at that date.
- The interest cost should be based on the discount rate and the present value of the scheme liabilities at the beginning of the period.
- The expected return on assets is based on long-term expectations at the beginning of the period and is expected to be reasonably stable.
- Actuarial gains/losses may arise from any new valuation and from updating the latest actuarial valuation to reflect conditions at the balance sheet date.
- Past service costs should be disclosed on a straight-line basis over the period in which the increase in benefits rest.
- Losses arising on a settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions should be measured at the date on which the employer becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction and disclosed in the notes to the accounts covering that date. Gains arising from settlement/curtailments not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions should be measured at the date on which all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction.

Q) OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2021/22 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Undistributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

R) PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

The PCC is party to two separate PFI schemes, one for the provision of Firearms Training facilities at Urlay Nook. The other is for the provision of centralised custody and District HQ facilities.

The treatment of transactions under the schemes is in accordance with IFRIC 12 – Service Concessions and the IFRS Code.

S) VALUE ADDED TAX

VAT is included in the accounts only if it is irrecoverable from Her Majesty Revenue Customs (HMRC).

T) PRECEPT

Precept is accounted for on an agency basis.

U) POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Events after the Balance Sheet date are reflected by the PCC Group up to the date when the Statement of Accounts are authorised for issue.

V) PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Prior period adjustments, where material and applicable to prior years, are accounted for by restating the comparative figures for the preceding period in the Statement of Accounts and notes and adjusting the opening balance of the reserves for the cumulative effect.

W) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised only when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.

X) JOINT CONTROLLED OPERATIONS

The PCC Group engages in collaborative working arrangements with the Northumbria, Durham and North Yorkshire Forces. The collaborative arrangements cover the delivery of a number of specific services on a regional basis. (Details of which can be found at Note 36 of the accounts).

Each participant accounts for the assets it controls, the liabilities it incurs, the expenses that it incurs and the income receivable in relation to amounts re-charged to the venture.

The PCC Group also engages in collaborative working in partnership with North Yorkshire and Durham forces (Evolve). This Collaboration is monitored by a Joint Governance Board.

Y) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

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

Z) CONTINGENT ASSETS

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

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

AA) FAIR VALUE

The PCC Group measures its assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The PCC Group measures the fair value of an asset or liability on the same basis that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability (assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest).

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the PCC Group takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The PCC Group uses appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the PCC Group financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

2 EXPENDITURE & FUNDING ANALYSIS

The Expenditure & Funding Analysis shows how the annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the PCC in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the PCC in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Group

	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	2021/2022 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's Restated	2020/2021 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's Restated	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Funding Analysis						
Police Officer Pay Costs	82,392	(31,505)	113,896	77,626	(18,535)	96,161
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	3,621	(906)	4,527	3,264	(4,872)	8,136
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	29,763	(7,449)	37,212	24,419	(36,446)	60,865
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,361	(347)	1,708	1,468	(199)	1,667
Police Non Pay Costs	22,572	(6,335)	28,907	29,051	(6,063)	35,114
OPCC Non Pay Costs	20,505	7,106	13,399	20,772	8,085	12,687
OPCC Income	(18,820)	0	(18,820)	(19,190)	0	(19,190)
Undistributed Costs	53	0	53	349	0	349
Net Cost of Services	141,447	(39,435)	180,882	137,760	(58,029)	195,789
Other Operating Expenditure	257	(603)	860	146	4	142
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	3,197	(41,847)	45,044	3,456	(37,890)	41,346
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(147,420)	1,090	(148,511)	(140,146)	(1,186)	(138,960)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(2,520)	(80,795)	78,275	1,215	(97,102)	98,317
Opening General Fund Balance & Earmarked Reserves	(5,042)			(5,042)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(2,520)			1,215		
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	2,520			(1,215)		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,042)			(5,042)		

	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Adjustments for Capital Note 2a £000's	Pension Adjustments Note 2b £000's	Other Adjustments Note 2c £000's
Notes to Funding Analysis 2021/2022				
Police Officer Pay Costs	(31,505)	0	(31,457)	(48)
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	(906)	0	(906)	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	(7,449)	0	(7,449)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(347)	0	(347)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(6,335)	(6,335)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	7,106	7,106	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(39,435)	771	(40,159)	(48)
Other Operating Expenditure	(603)	(603)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(41,847)	0	(41,847)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	1,090	0	0	1,090
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(80,795)	169	(82,006)	1,043

	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's Restated	Adjustments for Capital Note 2a £000's	Pension Adjustments Note 2b £000's	Other Adjustments Note 2c £000's Restated
Notes to Funding Analysis 2020/2021				
Police Officer Pay Costs	(18,535)	0	(16,673)	(1,862)
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	(4,872)	0	(4,872)	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	(36,446)	0	(36,446)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(199)	0	(199)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(6,062)	(6,062)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	8,085	8085	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(58,029)	2,023	(58,190)	(1,862)
Other Operating Expenditure	4	4	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(37,890)	0	(37,890)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(1,186)	0	0	(1,186)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(97,102)	2,027	(96,080)	(3,048)

2a Adjustments for Capital Purpose

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the service line, and for:

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

2b Pension Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* pension related expenditure and income:

- For Services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the PCC Group as allowed by statute and the replacement with the current service costs; past service costs and curtailments / settlements.
- For Financing and Investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined liability is charged to the CIES.

2c Other Adjustments

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

- For Financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses and Deficits on the Collection Fund.

PCC

Funding	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's Restated	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's Restated	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Police Officer Pay Costs	(48)	(48)	0	(1,862)	(1,862)	0
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,361	(347)	1,708	1,468	(199)	1,667
Police Non Pay Costs	(6,335)	(6,335)	0	(6,063)	(6,063)	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	20,505	7,106	13,399	20,772	8,085	12,687
OPCC Income	(18,820)	0	(18,820)	(19,190)	0	(19,190)
Undistributed Costs	7	0	7	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(3,329)	377	(3,706)	(4,874)	(39)	(4,836)
Intra Group Funding	144,776	0	144,776	142,634	0	142,634
Net Cost of Services	141,446	377	141,070	137,760	(39)	137,798
Other Operating Expenditure	257	(603)	860	145	4	142
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	3,197	(147)	3,344	3,456	(108)	3,564
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(147,420)	1,090	(148,511)	(140,145)	(1,186)	(138,959)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(2,520)	717	(3,237)	1,215	(1,329)	2,545
Opening General Fund Balance & Earmarked Reserves	(5,042)			(5,042)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(2,520)			1,215		
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	2,520			(1,215)		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,042)			(5,042)		

Notes to Funding Analysis 2021/2022	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis	Adjustments for Capital	Pension Adjustments	Other Adjustments
	£000's	Note 2a £000's	Note 2b £000's	Note 2c £000's
Police Officer Pay Costs	(48)	0	0	(48)
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(347)	0	(347)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(6,335)	(6,335)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	7,106	7,106	0	0
Net Cost of Services	377	771	(347)	(48)
Other Operating Expenditure	(603)	(603)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(147)	0	(147)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	1,090	0	0	1,090
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	717	169	(494)	1,043

Notes to Funding Analysis 2020/2021	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis	Adjustments for Capital	Pension Adjustments	Other Adjustments
	£000's Restated	Note 2a £000's	Note 2b £000's	Note 2c £000's Restated
Police Officer Pay Costs	(1,862)	0	0	(1,862)
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(199)	0	(199)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(6,063)	(6,063)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	8,085	8,085	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(38)	2,022	(199)	(1,861)
Other Operating Expenditure	4	4	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(108)	0	(108)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(1,186)	0	0	(1,186)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,329)	2,026	(307)	(3,047)

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED NOT ADOPTED

No new accounting standards were issued that were not adopted.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Group and PCC has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

Future government funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for police services. However it has been determined that this uncertainty is not sufficient to provide an indication that the assets might be impaired and/or reduce levels of service provision.

Accounting principles

It has been determined that substantially all assets and reserves of the PCC Group are recognised on the Group Balance Sheet.

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the PCC Group about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances and transactions cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. The items in the PCC Group's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2022 of which there is significant risks of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pension Liability: Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the PCC with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Details of the impact of these assumptions are provided at Note 21: Pension Liability of the accounts.

Employee Benefits: An accrual has been made for employee benefits outstanding at the year end, comprising flexitime, annual leave, Time off in Lieu and re-rostered rest days. The accrual is estimated based on returns from each department and data captured from the Duty Management system. Approximately 59% of the accrual of £4.535m relates to Annual Leave and 34% relates to rest days in lieu (RDIL). An increase or decrease of 5% in the number of Annual Leave and RDIL owed would change the accrual by £0.210m.

Provisions: A provision has been made for the settlement of on-going claims not covered by insurers, based on claims received. An assessment of the settlement values of these claims is based on information received from our Insurers and past experience of similar claims. Due to the nature of the claims experience it is difficult to make a dependable assessment of the window during which particular litigation might determine, and consequently when any cost may be incurred.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of maintenance and repairs that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain whether current spending on repairs and maintenance will be sustainable, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £24k for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Valuation of assets and consideration of impairment depends on a number of complex judgements and a firm of Surveyors and Valuers is engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The valuation (and any impairment review) is commissioned in accordance with UKPS

1.3 of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation Standards. The effects on the asset valuation of changes in the assumptions interact in complex ways and are difficult to evaluate.

The OPCC instructed Surveyors and Valuers as at the 31st March 2022 to undertake a desk top review to primarily assess the impact of Brexit and latterly the impact of Covid-19 on property value. The Surveyors assessment indicated no material impact as at the balance sheet date.

6. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

There are no material items of income and expense which are not already disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the associated notes.

7. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no events after the Balance sheet date to report

8. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

GROUP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	General Fund Balance £000 Restated	Earmarked Reserves £000 Restated	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000 Restated	Total Group Reserves £000
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1,300)	0	0	0	0	(1,300)	1,300	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(4,957)	0	0	0	0	(4,957)	4,957	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(603)	0	0	0	0	(603)	603	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,024)	0	0	(3,024)	3,024	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(98,260)	0	0	0	0	(98,260)	98,260	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to CAA to comply with the Capital Control Regime	0	0	0	0	1,566	1,566	(1,566)	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to the Capital Grants unapplied account to comply with the Capital Control Regime	168	0	0	0	(168)	0	0	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(48)	0	0	0	0	(48)	48	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	923	0	0	0	0	923	(923)	0
	(104,155)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(105,780)	105,780	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,457	0	0	0	0	2,457	(2,457)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	4,649	0	0	0	0	4,649	(4,649)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	16,254	0	0	0	0	16,254	(16,254)	0
	23,360	0	0	0	0	23,360	(23,360)	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(80,795)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(82,420)	82,420	0

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	General Fund Balance £000 Restated	Earmarked Reserves £000 Restated	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000 Restated	Total PCC Reserves £000
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1,300)	0	0	0	0	(1,300)	1,300	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(4,957)	0	0	0	0	(4,957)	4,957	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(603)	0	0	0	0	(603)	603	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,024)	0	0	(3,024)	3,024	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(655)	0	0	0	0	(655)	655	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to CAA to comply with the Capital Control Regime	0	0	0	0	1,566	1,566	(1,566)	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to the Capital Grants unapplied account to comply with the Capital Control Regime	168	0	0	0	(168)	0	0	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(48)	0	0	0	0	(48)	48	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	923	0	0	0	0	923	(923)	0
	(6,550)	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(8,175)	8,175	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,457	0	0	0	0	2,457	(2,457)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	4,649	0	0	0	0	4,649	(4,649)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	161	0	0	0	0	161	(161)	0
	7,267	0	0	0	0	7,267	(7,267)	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	717	0	(3,024)	0	1,399	(908)	908	0

GROUP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1,002)	0	0	0	0	(1,002)	1,002	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(4,981)	0	0	0	0	(4,981)	4,981	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	4	0	0	0	0	4	(4)	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,139)	0	0	(3,139)	3,139	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(112,586)	0	0	0	0	(112,586)	112,586	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to CAA to comply with the Capital Control Regime	0	0	0	0	782	782	(782)	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to the Capital Grants unapplied account to comply with the Capital Control Regime	139	0	0	0	(139)	0	0	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(1,862)	0	0	0	0	(1,862)	1,862	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with revaluation	(1,325)	0	0	0	0	(1,325)	1,325	0
	(121,692)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(124,188)	124,188	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,175	0	0	0	0	2,175	(2,175)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	5,910	0	0	0	0	5,910	(5,910)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	16,506	0	0	0	0	16,506	(16,506)	0
	24,591	0	0	0	0	24,591	(24,591)	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(97,100)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(99,597)	99,597	0

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total PCC Reserves £000
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1,002)	0	0	0	0	(1,002)	1,002	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(4,981)	0	0	0	0	(4,981)	4,981	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	4	0	0	0	0	4	(4)	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,139)	0	0	(3,139)	3,139	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(476)	0	0	0	0	(476)	476	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to CAA to comply with the Capital Control Regime	0	0	0	0	782	782	(782)	0
Transfer of Capital Grants to the Capital Grants unapplied account to comply with the Capital Control Regime	139	0	0	0	(139)	0	0	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(1,862)	0	0	0	0	(1,862)	1,862	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	(1,325)	0	0	0	0	(1,325)	1,325	0
	(9,581)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(12,078)	12,078	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,175	0	0	0	0	2,175	(2,175)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	5,910	0	0	0	0	5,910	(5,910)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	169	0	0	0	0	169	(169)	0
	8,254	0	0	0	0	8,254	(8,254)	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(1,327)	0	(3,139)	0	643	(3,823)	3,823	0

9. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

Group and PCC Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000	Transfers In 2020/2021 £000	Transfers Out 2020/2021 £000	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Transfers In 2021/2022 £000	Transfers Out 2021/2022 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
Direct Revenue Funding of Capital	(3,003)	(4,487)	6,608	(881)	(6,233)	4,469	(2,645)
Injury Pension Reserve	(162)	0	0	(162)	(700)	0	(862)
Airwave Project	(166)	(256)	0	(422)	0	166	(256)
PFI Sinking Fund	(363)	(50)	0	(413)	0	250	(163)
Incentivisation Grant	(529)	(148)	0	(677)	(31)	120	(589)
Uray Nook TTC	(81)	0	0	(81)	0	0	(81)
Police Property Act Fund	(124)	(71)	35	(160)	(74)	25	(209)
WAN Earmarked Reserve	0	0	0	0	(724)	0	(724)
NERSOU	(160)	(70)	0	(230)	0	18	(213)
Community Safety Fund	(114)	0	90	(24)	(100)	124	(0)
Road Safety Initiative Reserve	(658)	0	121	(537)	0	380	(157)
Collaboration Reserve	(1,001)	(14)	897	(118)	0	90	(28)
Insurance / Legal Reserve	(506)	0	0	(506)	(124)	0	(630)
Pay inflation reserve	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000)
PCC Change Reserve	(16)	(113)	0	(129)	0	0	(129)
Digital Forensic Reserve	(245)	0	0	(245)	0	245	0
CP Change Reserve	(205)	(1,177)	550	(832)	(500)	0	(1,332)
Commissioning Services Reserve	(310)	(144)	200	(254)	0	0	(254)
North East Transformation Fund	(5)	0	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
Major Incident Reserve	(543)	(457)	0	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000)
Covid Reserve	0	(300)	0	(300)	0	300	0
EDI Reserve	0	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
Recruitment Reserve	0	0	0	0	(270)	0	(270)
Revenue Grants Unapplied	(100)	0	0	(100)	0	100	0
Total	(9,290)	(7,286)	8,501	(8,075)	(8,806)	6,286	(10,595)

Direct Revenue Funding of Capital

This reserve is held to meet the cost of capital schemes; contributions to and applications of revenue funding for capital schemes have been made in 2021/22.

Injury Pension Reserve

To allow for the variable nature of future injury/medical retirements of Police Officers and the capital equivalent charges incurred. The reserve was increased by £700K in 2021/22.

Airwave Projects

This reserve was created in 2018/2019 to support the required investment in Airwave to maintain current capability whilst the National replacement solution is developed / delivered. The Force applied £166K contribution in year from the National project

Action Stations PFI Sinking Fund

Changes to the PFI buildings will result in variable increases to the Unitary Charge across the life of the contract. However, these changes are of variable amounts given their different life cycles. This sinking fund will be used to manage the uneven changes to that charge across the remaining life of the contract.

Incentivisation Grant

This reserve relates to Cleveland's share of seized cash provided by the Government and will be spent on eligible schemes in future years.

Tactical Training Centre

The Tactical Training Centre has reserves that total £162k which are held by the PCC for Durham, the PCC for Cleveland's share of these reserves total £81k.

Police Property Act Fund

The Police Property Act Fund comprises monies received by the PCC from property confiscated by order of court and then sold. The PCC Group administers the fund and considers applications from voluntary organisations and community groups within the Cleveland area. The main aim of the fund is to support local projects undertaken by voluntary/charitable organisations that benefit the communities of Cleveland, especially those which have a positive impact in reducing crime and disorder at a local level.

WAN Earmarked Reserve

The reserve has been created to hold funding to be spent on the development WAN capability across the force.

NERSOU

North East Regional Special Operations Unit (NERSOU) is a collaboration between Northumbria, Durham and Cleveland Forces to address organised and serious crime. At the 31st March 2022 the reserves position was £885K of which Cleveland's share is £213K.

Community Safety Fund

The PCC has established the reserve to support local community safety initiatives.

Road Safety Initiative Reserve

The reserve has been created to hold funding to be spent on road safety initiatives as advised by the Cleveland Road Safety Partnership.

Collaboration Reserve

The reserve has been created to provide support to the work in relation to collaboration activity with other Forces and partners

Insurance – Legal Reserve

The reserve has been created to mitigate and manage the risks associated with increased costs of litigation and claims.

Pay Inflation Reserve

The reserve has been created to mitigate and manage the risks associated with increased costs of pay inflation.

PCC Change Reserve

The reserve has been created to support change within the OPCC.

Digital Forensic Reserve

The reserve has been created to support changes required to upgrade the digital forensic services with the Force in line with the approved business case.

CP Change Reserve

The reserve has been created to support change within the Force.

Commissioning Services Reserve

The reserve has been created to support the OPCC commitment to invest in a range of services and projects namely; Drug and early youth intervention projects, Wellbeing and Domestic abuse initiatives and other services.

North East Transformation Fund

The reserve represents the funds identified to support transformation projects across the region in conjunction with regional partners.

Major Incident Reserve

The reserve has been created to help smooth the impact on annual revenue budgets which are subject significant pressures to the volatility, unpredictability and significant costs incurred when dealing with Major incidents.

Covid Reserve

The reserve has been created to hold the balance of "surge grant" received from the Home Office. The purpose of the grant is to support additional patrols as the lockdown restrictions are relaxed. The Force has planned operations in order to meet this requirement and manage the risk.

EDI Reserve

The reserve has been created to support the Force equality, diversity and inclusion activity.

Recruitment Reserve

The reserve has been created to support setup costs associated with proposed new routes of entry into the organisation both Police & Staff.

Revenue Grants Unapplied

These grants are those which either have no specified conditions or the conditions have been met. They will be matched to relevant expenditure as incurred.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME & EXPENDITURE

Group	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	3,203	3,464
Net interest on defined benefit liability	41,847	37,890
Interest receivable and similar income	(6)	(9)
Total Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure	45,044	41,346

PCC	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	3,203	3,464
Net interest on defined benefit liability	147	108
Interest receivable and similar income	(6)	(9)
Total Finance & Investment Income & Expenditure	3,344	3,564

11. TAXATION & NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
National Non Domestic rates	(43,828)	(41,486)
Police Grants	(54,382)	(50,947)
Precepts	(41,869)	(39,520)
Local Council Tax Support	(8,264)	(6,868)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(168)	(138)
Total Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	(148,511)	(138,960)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

Property, Plant and Equipment 2021/2022

Group and PCC	Land and Buildings £000	PFI £000	Vehicles £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Non - Operational £000	Total £000
Gross book value at 1 April 2021	16,657	28,658	6,048	26,938	276	78,578
Accumulated depreciation	(905)	(1,961)	(4,289)	(17,637)	-	(24,791)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 1 April 2021	15,753	26,697	1,760	9,301	276	53,787
Adjustments to opening balances: Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to opening balances: Dep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 1 April 2021	15,753	26,697	1,760	9,301	276	53,787
Additions	785	904	441	871	604	3,604
Reclassification	(84)	-	276	582	(845)	(71)
Disposals	-	-	(367)	(6,789)	-	(7,155)
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	(701)	(904)	-	-	-	(1,605)
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets Reclassified (to)/From Assets Held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book value at 31 March 2022	15,753	26,697	2,110	3,966	34	48,560
Depreciation	(451)	(863)	(557)	(1,559)	-	(3,430)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	323	6,194	-	6,518
Revaluations / Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	15,302	25,834	1,876	8,600	34	51,647

Property, Plant and Equipment 2020/2021

Group and PCC	Land and Buildings £000	PFI £000	Vehicles £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Non - Operational £000	Total £000
Gross book value at 1 April 2020	15,727	28,658	5,936	24,351	2,533	77,206
Accumulated depreciation	(473)	(1,097)	(3,656)	(16,048)	-	(21,274)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 1 April 2020	15,255	27,561	2,280	8,303	2,533	55,931
Adjustments to opening balances: Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to opening balances: Dep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 1 April 2020	15,255	27,561	2,280	8,303	2,533	55,931
Additions	460	1,102	362	1,081	3,618	6,623
Reclassification	1,221	-	(53)	1,506	(5,876)	(3,203)
Disposals	-	-	(196)	-	-	(196)
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	(751)	(1,102)	-	-	-	(1,853)
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets Reclassified (to)/From Assets Held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book value at 31 March 2021	16,185	27,561	2,392	10,890	276	57,303
Depreciation	(432)	(863)	(803)	(1,589)	-	(3,688)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	171	-	-	171
Revaluations / Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	15,753	26,697	1,760	9,301	276	53,787

Note: The restatement referred to above (PFI) reflects within the note the treatment of capital expenditure that has not enhanced the value of the asset. The book value as at 31st March remains unaltered.

Depreciation

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

- Land and Buildings – 40 years (land is not depreciated)
- Vehicles – 3 – 15 years
- Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 5 to 10 years

Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2021, the PCC Group was contractually committed to capital works which amounted to approximately £2.604m (£0.358m at 31st March 2021).

Revaluations

Freehold properties were re-valued as at 28th February 2019 by Sanderson Weatherall, Chartered Surveyors in accordance with the CIPFA Capital Accounting Guidance notes VGM8A and 8B and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Manual "The Red Book". The next five yearly revaluations will take place in 2023/24.

The Code requires that PCC should undertake a review of the Balance Sheet value of each category of assets at the end of each reporting period. Where there is reason to believe that its value has changed materially in the period, the valuation should be adjusted accordingly.

For Land & Buildings a desk review is undertaken to assess the asset value against market conditions. For Plant & Machinery and Vehicles, all asset lives and residual values were reviewed and therefore any values adjusted accordingly.

The PCC Group does not currently hold any properties or land for investment purposes.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The PCC Group accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the

period that the software is expected to be of use to the PCC Group. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the PCC Group are assessed individually.

Group and PCC	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Balance at 1 April	8,242	9,529
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-
Accumulated Amortisation	(3,728)	(7,454)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	0
Net Carrying Amount 31st March	4,514	2,076
Additions	2,612	238
Reclassification	71	3,203
Disposals	(1,632)	(4,728)
Revaluations	-	-
Amortisation on Disposals	1,631	4,728
Amortisation	(1,300)	(1,002)
Net Carrying amount at 31 March	5,896	4,514
Gross Carrying Amounts	9,293	8,242
Accumulated Amortisation	(3,397)	(3,728)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All the PCC Group's financial assets relate to loans and receivables and are measured at fair value which, in all cases, is their absolute value. Debtors are reviewed for impairment and the provision for doubtful debts reflects any risk relating to uncertainty around receipt.

All financial liabilities relate to creditors and are measured at their fair value.

Financial instruments give rise to certain areas of risk which must be mitigated:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the PCC Group.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the PCC Group might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the PCC Group as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates.

The PCC Group is not open to material exposures to these risks due to a range of controls:

- an authorisation procedure for all investments
- access to borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board
- a high proportion of fixed rate investments
- a programme of authorised and reviewed Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Reports which are taken to the PCC bi-annually.

Group and PCC	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Long Term Assets:		
Long Term Investments	-	-
Long Term Debtors	158	356
	158	356
Short-Term Assets:		
Short Term Investments	4,500	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,338	5,678
	7,838	5,678
Debtors:		
Government Departments	6,460	5,403
Other Local Authorities	2,164	3,075
Other Debtors	2,194	1,006
Less provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	10,817	9,485
Short-Term Liabilities:		
Short Term Loans	(3,000)	(4,000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
	(3,000)	(4,000)
Creditors:		
Government Departments	(13)	(81)
Other Local Authorities	(2,501)	(1,887)
Sundry Creditors	(5,509)	(4,193)
	(8,023)	(6,161)
Long Term Liabilities:		
Long Term Creditors		
Long Term Borrowing	(18,020)	(21,020)
PFI Liabilities	(18,987)	(20,458)
	(37,007)	(41,478)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interest Expense	3,203	3,464
Interest Income	(6)	(9)
Net (gain)/loss for the year	3,197	3,456

Long Term Borrowing Maturity Period	Fair Value	Cost
	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2022 £000
New Loans Rate :		
1/2 years	2,565	2,500
2/5 years	1,504	1,520
5/10 years	1,486	1,500
Over 10 years	12,447	12,500
Total Long Term Loans	18,002	18,020
Premature Repayment Rate :		
1/2 years	2,565	2,500
2/5 years	1,532	1,520
5/10 years	1,651	1,500
Over 10 years	14,944	12,500
Total Long Term Loans	20,692	18,020

The PCC's Long Term Borrowing consists solely of loans taken from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). The fair value of the PWLB loans measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date which has been assumed as the PWLB new borrowing rates.

15. DEBTORS

	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Short Term Group and PCC Debtors		
Government Departments	6,460	5,403
Other Local Authorities	15,168	14,228
Other Debtors	2,194	1,006
	23,822	20,637
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(6,513)	(6,781)
	17,309	13,856
Add: Payments in Advance	2,433	4,500
Total Short Term Debtors	19,742	18,356
Long Term Group and PCC Debtors		
Other Debtors	158	356
Total Long Term Debtors	158	356

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Group and PCC	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Cash held by the PCC	59	59
Bank current Accounts	3,279	5,619
Short-term deposits	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,338	5,678

The OPCC manages two bank accounts which hold cash in relation to Proceeds of Crime and Seized cash with a combined balance of £1.206m. These accounts do not represent the assets of the Group. These balances are therefore excluded from cash and cash equivalents as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

17. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Group and PCC	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Balance Outstanding	6,107	9,216
Retirements - Part	(2,988)	(3,109)
Balance outstanding	3,119	6,107

18. CREDITORS

Short Term Group and PCC Creditors	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Government Departments	(13)	(81)
Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC)	(2,613)	(2,498)
Other Local Authorities	(9,368)	(8,363)
Accumulated Compensated Absences	(4,535)	(4,488)
Sundry Creditors	(5,509)	(4,193)
Sub total	(22,039)	(19,624)
Add: Income in Advance	(436)	(985)
Total Creditors	(22,475)	(20,609)
Long Term Group and PCC Creditors		
Sundry Creditors	-	-
Total Long Term Creditors	-	-

19. PROVISIONS

Group and PCC Provision Description	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000	Transfers In 2020/2021 £000	Transfers Out 2020/2021 £000	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Transfers In 2021/2022 £000	Transfers Out 2021/2022 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
Insurance	(153)	0	0	(153)	0	0	(153)
Insurance Liabilities	(1,960)	0	718	(1,242)	0	493	(749)
Employee Related Remuneration	(1,299)	0	12	(1,287)	0	14	(1,273)
Total	(3,411)	0	730	(2,682)	0	506	(2,175)

Insurance

Pre 1995 Cleveland Police were insured under a joint policy, the Cleveland County Council Insurance Fund which comprised the four Local Authorities, Cleveland Police and the Probation Service, with Middlesbrough Borough Council (MBC) being the Lead Authority, this policy was underwritten by Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI).

Insurance companies follow a strict code of practice and as such cannot simply declare themselves bankrupt and cease all trading; they instead enter into a phase termed 'run off', whereby they cease writing all new business although they still continue to meet their liabilities with the remaining funds, i.e. pay off any claims that are subsequently made relating to the expired policies. These claims can surface a number of years later, in fact up to 40-50 years later.

MMI have been in 'run off' since September 1992. MMI's funds have now reached a point whereby they may not be able to continue to meet their liabilities; this has resulted in them invoking the Scheme of Arrangement on the 13th November 2012. This provision was made in respect of the Levy that is expected to be imposed on the PCC for Cleveland as a scheme creditor and has been adjusted in 2013/14 in line with the latest estimation.

This provision has been increased in 2015/16 by £172K in line with projections provided by the MMI administrators. A claim for £70K was received and paid in 2017/18. An actuarial review of liability was undertaken in March 2019 and indicated the provision be increased to £153K. There are likely to be further charges made against this provision in the future. However, at this time they can't be confirmed in terms of financial magnitude or timeframe. Therefore, there is a contingent liability included in the accounts under note 37.

Insurance Liabilities

The provision is required to fund the potential liability in respect of current Insurance claims. The potential liability is calculated with reference to the “reserves” set by the Insurers on a case by case basis. An actuarial review of liability was undertaken in March 2019 and indicated the provision be increased to £2,375K. This has subsequently been reduced by £493K to cover the cost of settled claims in the year. The balance on the provision is still in line with anticipated liabilities.

Employee Related Remuneration

The provision is required to fund the potential costs relating to employee related remuneration claims. In 2021/22 we have released £14K to cover the cost of claims. The balance on the provision is still in line with anticipated liabilities.

20. PENSIONS

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

The PCC Group participates in two pension schemes:

The **Local Government Pension Scheme** for civilian employees, administered by Teesside Pension Fund – this is a funded scheme, meaning that the PCC Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. Participants of the scheme can leave the scheme within two years of their joining date and receive a full refund of their contributions.

The **Police Pension Scheme** for police officers – this is an unfunded scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due. Participants of the scheme can leave the scheme within two years of their joining date and receive a full refund of their contributions.

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on injury and medical pensions paid in the year and the capital equivalent charge as a result of medical/injury early retirements, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out within the Movement on Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year:

Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme		Total	
	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Cost of Services:						
Current service cost	12,534	8,914	43,879	29,910	56,413	38,824
Curtailement/settlements	-	35,811	-	-	-	35,811
Past service cost	-	61	-	-	-	61
Change to accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure						
Interest cost	5,712	3,506	39,786	36,573	45,498	40,079
Expected return on assets	(3,651)	(2,189)	-	-	(3,651)	(2,189)
Other investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	14,595	46,103	83,665	66,483	98,260	112,586
Other post employment Benefit Charged to the CIES						
Return on Plan assets	(17,343)	(27,461)	-	-	(17,343)	(27,461)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	(7,013)	34,889	(116,206)	300,998	(123,219)	335,887
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	(12,454)	-	(18,450)	-	(30,904)	-
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	6,173	(2,663)	5,778	(18,505)	11,951	(21,168)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	(16,042)	50,868	(45,213)	348,976	(61,255)	399,844
Movement in Reserves Statement:						
Reversal of net changes made to the surplus or deficit for the Provisions of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the code	(14,595)	(46,103)	(83,665)	(66,483)	(98,260)	(112,586)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:						
Contribution in year	3,807	3,269	12,422	13,237	16,229	16,506

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	508	368
Past service cost	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Interest cost	409	339
Expected return on assets	(262)	(231)
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	655	476
Other post employment Benefit Charged to the CIES		
Return on Plan assets	(1,895)	(2,336)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	(52)	3,869
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	(609)	-
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	69	(134)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	(1,832)	1,875
Movement in Reserves Statement:		
Reversal of net changes made to the surplus or deficit for the Provisions of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the code	(655)	(476)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:		
Contribution in year	161	169

Employer contributions are calculated as the difference between the benefits paid and the member contributions in the year.

Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		Injury Awards		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme		Total	
	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	264,599	263,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,599	263,192
Estimated unfunded liabilities in scheme	305	302	1,464,154	1,570,034	87,640	92,018	62,359	68,015	212,485	187,068	1,826,943	1,917,437
Less : Estimated assets in scheme	195,110	173,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,110	173,826
Net Liability	69,794	89,668	1,464,154	1,570,034	87,640	92,018	62,359	68,015	212,485	187,068	1,896,432	2,006,803

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	31/03/22	31/03/21
	£000	£000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	19,111	18,981
Estimated assets in scheme	14,628	12,505
Net Liability	4,483	6,476

Note 21 contain details of the assumptions made in estimating the figures included in this note.

21. PENSIONS LIABILITY

Note 1 accounting policies contains details of the PCC Group's participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Police Pension Scheme (administered by XPS Pensions Group) in providing civilian and uniformed officers with retirement benefits.

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Group at 31st March 2022 are as follows.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the PCC Group has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1,903m (decrease of £103.9m) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the PCC Group as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,880m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Group remains healthy.

The deficit on the Local Government Pension Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of the employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary. Finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the Police Pension Scheme and the Teesside Pension Fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, with estimates for the PCC Group being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2020.

The main assumptions used in their calculations in line with have been:

Group and PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme	
	31/03/22	31/03/21	31/03/22	31/03/21
Rate of inflation (CPI) (Note 1)	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.2%	3.7%	4.0%	3.7%
Rate of increase in pensions	3.2%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%
Pension accounts Revaluation rate	3.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%

Note 1: The accounting standard requires employers to use their best estimate of long-term inflation (consumer prices inflation for the LGPS). Therefore, the assumption in the table above represents our best estimate of average annual inflation for the next 20 years.

Group and PCC	Mortality Assumptions							
	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Retiring today	21.90	23.60	22.10	24.20	22.10	24.20	22.10	24.20
Retiring in 20 years	23.30	25.40	23.80	26.00	23.80	26.00	23.80	26.00

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/23 £000s	Year to 31/03/24 £000s	Year to 31/03/23 £000s	Year to 31/03/24 £000s
Funded :-				
Current Service cost	40,748	42,474	11,859	12,352
Net Interest cost	48,691	49,889	2,086	2,373
Total	89,439	92,363	13,945	14,725

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/23 £000s	Year to 31/03/24 £000s	Year to 31/03/23 £000s	Year to 31/03/24 £000s
UnFunded :-				
Current Service cost	-	-	-	-
Net Interest cost	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The Police Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities. Assets in the Teesside Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held by the Fund:

Group	Assets at 31 March 2021		Assets at 31 March 2022		Asset Split as at 31 March 2022	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	138,192	79.5%	148,301	76.0%	76.0%	0.0%
Property	13,211	7.6%	15,339	7.9%	7.9%	0.0%
Cash	14,428	8.3%	31,471	16.1%	16.1%	0.0%
Other	7,996	4.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	173,826	100.0%	195,110	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

PCC	Assets at 31 March 2021		Assets at 31 March 2022		Asset Split as at 31 March 2022	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	9,941	79.5%	11,119	76.0%	76.0%	0.0%
Property	950	7.6%	1,150	7.9%	7.9%	0.0%
Cash	1,038	8.3%	2,359	16.1%	16.1%	0.0%
Other	575	4.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	12,505	100.0%	14,628	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

The table below summaries the Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability as recognised in the Group CIES:-

Analysis of Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income										
Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		Injury Awards		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	17,343	27,461	32,862	30,433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Experience Gains and Losses Arising on the Scheme Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Experience Gains/(Losses) on Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities	13,294	(32,226)	91,445	(205,789)	5,932	(13,554)	7,467	(17,186)	24,034	(45,964)
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	30,637	(4,765)	124,307	(175,356)	5,932	(13,554)	7,467	(17,186)	24,034	(45,964)
Increase/(Decrease) in Irrecoverable Surplus from Membership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall and Other Factors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	30,637	(4,765)	124,307	(175,356)	5,932	(13,554)	7,467	(17,186)	24,034	(45,964)
Effect of Change in Accounting Methodology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary	31/03/22	31/03/21
	£000	£000
Local Government Pension Scheme	30,637	(4,765)
1987 Police Pension Scheme	124,307	(175,356)
Injury Awards	5,932	(13,554)
2006 Police Pension Scheme	7,467	(17,186)
2015 Police Pension Scheme	24,034	(45,964)
Total Gains/(Loss) Recognised	192,377	(256,825)
CIES	192,377	(256,825)

The table below summaries the Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability in the PCC CIES:-

Analysis of Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21
	£000	£000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	1,895	2,336
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Scheme Liabilities	592	(3,735)
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	2,487	(1,399)
Increase/(Decrease) in Irrecoverable Surplus from Membership	0	0
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2,487	(1,399)
Effect of Change in Accounting Methodology	0	0

Asset and Benefit Obligation Reconciliation										
Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		Injury Awards		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21	Year to 31/03/22	Year to 31/03/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	263,494	125,045	1,570,034	1,374,311	92,018	77,433	68,015	49,383	187,068	110,702
Current Service Cost	12,534	8,914	1,952	5,508	2,245	1,802	240	211	39,442	22,389
Interest costs	5,712	3,506	32,460	31,076	1,905	1,752	1,430	1,137	3,991	2,608
Actuarial losses (gains)	(13,294)	32,226	(91,445)	205,789	(5,932)	13,554	(7,467)	17,186	(24,034)	45,964
Losses (gains) on curtailments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	95,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities assumed in a business combination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(5,273)	(3,403)	(49,257)	(47,481)	(2,596)	(2,523)	77	27	(277)	(222)
Past Service Cost	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	1,756	1,463	410	831	0	0	64	71	6,295	5,627
Additional Employer Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfunded pension payments	(25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	264,904	263,494	1,464,154	1,570,034	87,640	92,018	62,359	68,015	212,485	187,068

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	173,826	82,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expected return on Scheme assets	3,651	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	17,343	27,461	32,862	30,433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	3,832	3,269	15,985	16,217	2,596	2,523	(141)	(98)	(6,018)	(5,405)
Contributions by Scheme participants	1,756	1,463	410	831	0	0	64	71	6,295	5,627
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(5,298)	(3,403)	(49,257)	(47,481)	(2,596)	(2,523)	77	27	(277)	(222)
Gain on Settlement	0	59,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	195,110	173,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Net Obligation										
Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	(89,668)	(42,069)	(1,570,034)	(1,374,311)	(92,018)	(77,433)	(68,015)	(49,383)	(187,068)	(110,702)
Current Service Cost	(12,534)	(8,914)	(1,952)	(5,508)	(2,245)	(1,802)	(240)	(211)	(39,442)	(22,389)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	3,832	3,269	15,985	16,217	2,596	2,523	(141)	(98)	(6,018)	(5,405)
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Costs	(5,712)	(3,506)	(32,460)	(31,076)	(1,905)	(1,752)	(1,430)	(1,137)	(3,991)	(2,608)
Expected return on Scheme assets	3,651	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on Settlement	0	(35,811)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial (losses) gains	30,637	(4,765)	124,307	(175,356)	5,932	(13,554)	7,467	(17,186)	24,034	(45,964)
Unfunded pension payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets / (Liabilities) at end of Period	(69,794)	(89,668)	(1,464,154)	(1,570,034)	(87,640)	(92,018)	(62,359)	(68,015)	(212,485)	(187,068)

Summary	31/03/22 £000	31/03/21 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	(69,794)	(89,668)
1987 Police Pension Scheme	(1,464,154)	(1,570,034)
Injury Awards	(87,640)	(92,018)
2006 Police Pension Scheme	(62,359)	(68,015)
2015 Police Pension Scheme	(212,485)	(187,068)
	(1,896,432)	(2,006,803)

Asset and Benefit Obligation Reconciliation		
PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/22 £000	Year to 31/03/21 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	18,981	14,952
Current Service Cost	508	368
Interest Cost	409	339
Actuarial losses (gains)	(592)	3,735
Losses (gains) on curtailments	0	0
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	0
Liabilities assumed in a business combination	0	0
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(283)	(507)
Past Service Cost	0	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	88	94
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	19,111	18,981

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	12,505	10,182
Expected return on Scheme assets	262	231
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,895	2,336
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	161	169
Contributions by Scheme participants	88	94
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(283)	(507)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	14,628	12,505

Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	(6,476)	(4,770)
Current Service Cost	(508)	(368)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	161	169
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	0
Interest Costs	(409)	(339)
Expected return on Scheme assets	262	231
Actuarial (losses) gains	2,487	(1,399)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets/ (Liabilities) at end of Period	(4,483)	(6,476)

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

PCC	Local Government Pensions	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24
	£000s	£000s
Service cost	494	515
Net Interest cost	148	161
Total	642	676

Police Pension Schemes	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Cleveland Police		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 21/22	-0.1% p.a.
1987 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,436,335	1,464,154	1,491,973
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.9%		1.9%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,467,082	1,464,154	1,461,226
% change in present value of total obligation	0.2%		-0.2%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,487,580	1,464,154	1,440,728
% change in present value of total obligation	1.6%		-1.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,515,399	1,464,154	1,412,909
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%		-3.5%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
2006 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	60,176	62,359	64,604
% change in present value of total obligation	-3.5%		3.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	63,357	62,359	61,361
% change in present value of total obligation	1.6%		-1.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	63,544	62,359	61,174
% change in present value of total obligation	1.9%		-1.9%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	64,542	62,359	60,176
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%		-3.5%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	0	0	0
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%

Injury Awards :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	85,975	87,640	89,305
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.9%		1.9%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	2,120	2,177	2,234
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-2.6%		2.6%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	87,903	87,640	87,377
% change in present value of total obligation	0.3%		-0.3%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	2,199	2,177	2,155
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	1.0%		-1.0%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	89,042	87,640	86,238
% change in present value of total obligation	1.6%		-1.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	2,212	2,177	2,142
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	1.6%		-1.6%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	90,707	87,640	84,573
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%		-3.5%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	2,253	2,177	2,101
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	3.5%		-3.5%
2015 Police Pension Scheme :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	205,261	212,485	220,134
% change in present value of total obligation	-3.4%		3.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	37,105	38,571	40,075
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-3.8%		3.9%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	212,485	212,485	212,485
% change in present value of total obligation	0.0%		0.0%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	38,751	38,571	38,571
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	220,134	212,485	205,261
% change in present value of total obligation	3.6%		-3.4%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	40,075	38,571	37,105
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	3.9%		-3.8%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	219,922	212,485	205,048
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%		-3.5%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	40,191	38,571	36,990
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	4.2%		-4.1%

Funded LGPS benefits : Group	Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis		
	PCC			Cleveland Police			Group		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 21/22	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 21/22	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 21/22	-0.1% p.a.
Discount Rate Assumptions									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	18,946	19,343	19,730	243,317	248,402	253,606	262,263	267,745	273,336
% change in present value of total obligation	-2.0%		2.0%	-2.0%		2.0%	-2.0%		2.1%
Projected Service cost (£000's)	481	494	507	11,050	11,365	11,690	11,531	11,859	12,197
Approx % change in projected service cost	-3.0%		3.0%	-3.0%		3.0%	-2.8%		2.9%
Rate of General increase in Salaries									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	19,411	19,343	19,276	249,391	248,402	247,424	268,802	267,745	266,700
% change in present value of total obligation	0.0%		0.0%	2.0%		0.0%	0.4%		-0.4%
Projected Service cost (£000's)	494	494	494	11,365	11,365	11,365	11,859	11,859	11,859
Approx % change in projected service cost	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	19,659	19,343	19,033	252,571	248,402	244,307	272,230	267,745	263,340
% change in present value of total obligation	2.0%		-2.0%	2.0%		-2.0%	1.7%		-1.6%
Projected Service cost (£000's)	507	494	481	11,688	11,365	11,051	12,195	11,859	11,532
Approx % change in projected service cost	3.0%		-3.0%	3.0%		-3.0%	2.8%		-2.8%
Post retirement mortality assumption									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	18,569	19,343	20,117	238,466	248,402	258,338	257,035	267,745	278,455
% change in present value of total obligation	-4.0%		4.0%	-4.0%		4.0%	-4.0%		4.0%
Projected Service cost (£000's)	474	494	514	10,910	11,365	11,820	11,384	11,859	12,334
Approx % change in projected service cost	-4.0%		4.0%	-4.0%		4.0%	-4.0%		4.0%

22. LEASED ASSETS – RENTALS

The PCC entered into a Finance Lease for 125 years in 2006/07 in relation to the land on which the Kirkleatham PFI building is situated. The PCC also entered into a 999 year lease in 2009/10 in relation to the land on which the Road Policing Unit is situated. There are no additional obligations in respect of these transactions. The Leases are recorded within the asset register of the PCC Group.

23. OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS

During the financial year 2021/2022, the numbers of police officers and staff whose remuneration, excluding employers' pension contributions and compensation for loss of office, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were: (note the analysis only includes those bands which contain employees.)

Group

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2021/22			2020/21
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	129	12	141	126
£55,000 - £59,999	75	4	79	88
£60,000 - £64,999	21	2	23	21
£65,000 - £69,999	7	1	8	9
£70,000 - £74,999	7	3	10	6
£75,000 - £79,999	4	1	5	8
£80,000 - £84,999	5	6	11	10
£85,000 - £89,999	2	1	3	2
£90,000 - £94,999	2	1	3	4
£95,000 - £99,999	1	0	1	2
£100,000 - £104,999	1	0	1	0
£105,000 - £109,999	0	1	1	1
£110,000 - £114,999	1	0	1	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	0	0	1
£120,000 - £124,999	1	0	1	2
£125,000 - £129,999	1	1	2	1
£160,000 - £164,999	0	0	0	1
Total	257	33	290	282

This table includes senior employees and relevant police officers (as per the requirements of LAAP bulletin 85) which are disclosed by position or name (as required) below:

Group Remuneration Disclosure 2021/22:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 21/22	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - R Lewis : Note 1	164,904	109,978	0	0	109,978	34,093
Acting / Temporary Chief Constable - H McMillian : Note 2	149,913	6,001	0	472	6,473	0
The PCC	71,400	63,147	0	0	63,147	9,156
Acting PCC	71,400	8,213	0	0	8,213	1,191
DCC 1	123,648	120,023	0	0	127,278	0
DCC 2	123,648	122,357	0	6,707	129,064	37,207
ACC	119,220	114,144	0	8,969	123,113	38,402
Acting ACC	105,600	100,987	0	4,805	105,792	27,407
CFO : CC Note 3	107,625	81,028	0	0	81,028	11,704
Interim CFO : CC	170,638	40,762	0	0	40,762	0
CFO : PCC	96,519	128,557	37	0	128,594	18,641
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer : Left 12th May 2021	94,974	10,501	0	0	10,501	1,522
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer : Appointed 11th May 2021	87,216	74,524	0	0	74,524	10,805

Notes: -

- 1) The Chief Constable – R Lewis left on the 11/12/2021
- 2) The Acting / Temp CC – H McMillian covered the period from 11/12/2021 to the 31st March 2022.
- 3) The CFO left the organisation on the 31/12/2021.
- 4) The interim CFO was appointed on the 13/12/2021 via a recruitment agency on a temporary basis. The costs within the table above are based on the applicable day rate within the contract with the agency. The day rate is inclusive of salary, holiday pay, pension and recruitment agency fee.
- 5) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 14th July 2014, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's CFO to also provide the statutory role of PCC's Chief Finance Officer to the North Yorkshire PCC. The North Yorkshire PCC took on responsibility for the Governance of North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service from November 2018 and the collaboration agreement has been extended to include this. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2021/22 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £81,859.
- 6) A collaboration agreement that was put in place from the 1st April 2019 for the PCC's Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to also provide the statutory role of Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to the North Yorkshire PFCC came to an end in May 2021. All costs incurred in providing this service to North Yorkshire were recharged. During 2021/22 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £18,811.

Group Remuneration Disclosure 2020/21:

The remuneration disclosures only include a classification of payment when costs have been incurred. As a result, bonus payments, compensation for loss of office and other payments have been excluded as no costs have been incurred.

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 20/21	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - R Lewis	164,904	162,824	0	0	162,824	50,475
The PCC : Note 1	71,400	31,336	0	0	31,336	4,544
The Acting PCC Note 2	71,400	38,873	0	0	38,873	5,637
DCC 1	123,648	122,089	0	0	122,089	0
DCC 2 : Note 3	123,648	82,705	0	3,741	86,446	25,149
ACC 1	119,270	118,951	0	3,817	122,768	36,080
CFO: CC	107,625	106,531	0	0	106,531	15,447
CFO : PCC	96,519	127,249	119	0	127,368	18,451
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	94,974	124,741	37	0	124,778	18,086

Notes:-

- 1) The PCC left his position on the 8th September 2020
- 2) The Acting PCC was appointed on the 15th September 2020
- 3) The DCC 2 was appointed on 15th August 2020.
- 4) An ACC was a temporary secondment from Northumbria Police and was in post for the period 1st April 2020 to the 31st March 2021. The total costs incurred in 20/21 were £163,166. (inclusive of pension contributions).
- 5) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 14th July 2014, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's CFO to also provide the statutory role of PCC's Chief Finance Officer to the North Yorkshire PCC. The North Yorkshire PCC took on responsibility for the Governance of North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service from November 2018 and the collaboration agreement has been extended to include this. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2020/21 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £81,023.
- 6) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 1st April 2019, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to also provide the statutory role of Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to the North Yorkshire PFCC. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire are recharged. During 2020/21 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £78,994.

PCC

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2021/22			2020/2021
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	0	1	1	0
£55,000 - £59,999	0	1	1	0
£60,000 - £64,999	0	2	2	1
£65,000 - £69,999	0	0	0	1
£80,000 - £84,999	0	1	1	0
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0	0	1
£125,000 - £129,999	0	1	1	1
Total	0	6	6	4

Note: The analysis only includes those bands which contain employees.

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2021/2022:

The remuneration disclosures only includes a classification of payment when costs have been incurred. As result bonus payments, compensation for loss of office, benefits in kind and other payments have been excluded as no costs have been incurred.

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 21/22	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC	71,400	63,147	0	63,147	9,156
Acting PCC	71,400	8,213	0	8,213	1,191
CFO: PCC	96,519	128,557	37	128,594	18,641
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer : Left 12th May 2021	94,974	10,501	0	10,501	1,522
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer : Appointed 1th May 2021	87,216	74,524	0	74,524	10,805

Notes:-

- 1) The PCC was appointed on the 13th May 2021
- 2) The acting PCC covered the period 1st April 2021 to 12th May 2021.
- 3) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 14th July 2014, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's CFO to also provide the statutory role of PCC's Chief Finance Officer to the North Yorkshire PCC. The North Yorkshire PCC took on responsibility for the Governance of North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service from November 2018 and the collaboration agreement has been extended to include this. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2021/22 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £81,859.
- 4) A collaboration agreement that was put in place from the 1st April 2019 for the PCC's Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to also provide the statutory role of Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to the North Yorkshire PFCC came to an end in May 2021. All costs incurred in providing this service to North Yorkshire were recharged. During 2021/22 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £18,811.

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2020/2021:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 20/21	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC	71,400	31,336	0	31,336	4,544
The PCC 1	71,400	38,873	0	38,873	5,637
CFO: PCC	96,519	127,249	119	127,368	18,451
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	94,974	124,741	37	124,778	18,086

Notes:-

- 1) The PCC left his position on the 8th September 2020.
- 2) The Acting PCC was appointed on the 15th September 2020.
- 3) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 14th July 2014, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's CFO to also provide the statutory role of PCC's Chief Finance Officer to the North Yorkshire PCC. The North Yorkshire PCC took on responsibility for the Governance of North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service from November 2018 and the collaboration agreement has been extended to include this. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2020/21 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £81,023.
- 4) A collaboration agreement was put in place from the 1st April 2019, and continues to be in place, for the PCC's Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to also provide the statutory role of Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to the North Yorkshire PFCC. All costs incurred in provided this service to North Yorkshire are recharged. During 2020/21 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £78,994.

24. TERMINATION BENEFITS

In the financial year the PCC group paid a termination benefit to the value of £0.007m of which all related to the Force. (£0.200m 2020/21).

Group and PCC Banding	Number of staff			Total cost of Exit package each band
	Number Compulsory Redundancies	Number of Other departures	Total Number of departures	
£0 - £20,000	1	0	1	£7,481
Total	1	0	1	£7,481

25. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

Approved allowances paid to members of the Independent Audit Committee of the PCC Group were as follows:

Group and PCC	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Allowances for approved duties	7	9
Other Allowances	3	0
Total Members Allowances	9	9

26. RELATED PARTIES

Group and PCC

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

There were no related party transactions involving the PCC, his Chief Officers or the chief officers of the Force.

Middlesbrough Borough Council administers the Teesside Pension Fund of which the Office of the PCC is a member as a Corporate Body.

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the PCC Group – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the PCC Group operates and provides the majority of its funding in the form of Grants. During the year material transactions with related parties arose as follows and are included within the Income and Expenditure account:

Government Departments	
	£000's
Income	
Police Grant	53,582
NNDR	43,828
Pension Top up Grant	26,980
Local Council Tax Support	8,264
PFI Grant	4,106
Capital Grant & Contributions	168
Grant in Lieu of Council Tax	800
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	140
Ministry of Justice Victim & Witness Grant	1,397
Incentivisation Grant	123
Special Grant	3,226
Cyber Grant	131
Police Pension Grant	1,324
Uplift Grant	1,297
Safer Streets Grant	654
Loss of Income (Covid) Grant	4
Airwaves (ESMCP) Grant	1
Council Tax Collection Fund Losses Compensation Grant	33
Perpetrator Grant	200
	146,257
Expenditure	
Home Office: National Law Enforcement ICT Charges	1,075
	1,075

During 2021/22 no-one has declared related parties interests.

27. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

Group and PCC

As at the end of 2020/21 the PCC Group has 2 long term contracts under the Private Finance Initiative.

- 1) The contract for the Tactical Training Centre for Urlay Nook (referred as Urlay Nook) was entered into in April 2000 with payments commencing in April 2001.
 - The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Cleveland FM Services contains clauses and schedules that ensure the services described within the agreement are to be delivered. Schedules contain a design and construction element and an output specification describing the quality of the services required. A payment performance mechanism underpins the contract charges agreed.
 - At the end of the contract term the SPA contains rights for the asset ownership to transfer to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) from Support Services (Cleveland) Ltd..
 - The SPA contains rights for the PCC and Support Services (Cleveland) Ltd. to terminate the SPA, and these include: --
 - Termination and compensation rights for default by either party
 - Termination and compensation rights under a 'force majeure' event
 - Rights for voluntary termination by the PCC only
 -

The contract expires in 2025/26.

- 2) During 2006/07 the contract for the Centralised Cell Accommodation and District HQ facilities (referred to as Action Stations) commenced with payments beginning in January 2007.
- The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Cleveland FM Services contains clauses and schedules that ensure the services described within the agreement are to be delivered. Schedules contain a design and construction element and an output specification describing the quality of the services required. A payment performance mechanism underpins the contract charges agreed.
 - At the end of the contract term the SPA contains rights for the asset ownership to transfer to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) from Cleveland FM Services.
 - The SPA contains rights for the PCC and Cleveland FM services Ltd to terminate the SPA, and these include: --
 - Termination and compensation rights for default by either party
 - Termination and compensation rights under a 'force majeure' event
 - Rights for voluntary termination by the PCC only

The contract expires in 2031/32.

The contracts are accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 12 and details of the movement in assets and liabilities, plus information regarding future payments is shown below:

2021/2022	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	3,939	(2,740)	22,758	(17,718)	26,697	(20,458)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(109)	0	(754)	0	(863)	0
Lifecycle maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation / Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal repayment	0	412	0	1,059	0	1,471
Balance c/f	3,830	(2,328)	22,003	(16,659)	25,833	(18,987)

2020/2021	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	4,047	(3,130)	23,499	(18,525)	27,546	(21,655)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(107)	0	(742)	0	(849)	0
Lifecycle maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation / Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal repayment	0	390	0	807	0	1,197
Balance c/f	3,939	(2,740)	22,758	(17,718)	26,697	(20,458)

	Urlay Nook		
	Services	Finance Cost	Principal Repayment
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Within 1 year	784	678	490
2 to 5 years	2,437	1,776	1,838
6 to 10 years	0	0	0
11 to 15 years	0	0	0

	Action Stations		
	Services	Finance Cost	Principal Repayment
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Within 1 year	3,009	1,699	988
2 to 5 years	12,191	6,080	5,350
6 to 10 years	14,735	5,429	10,320
11 to 15 years	0	0	0
16 to 20 years	0	0	0

28. AUDIT COSTS

In 2021/22 the PCC Group incurred the following fees for external audit services:

Group Audit Fees

	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	45	48
Total Audit Costs	45	48

PCC Audit Fees

	2021/2022 £000	2020/2021 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	31	34
Total Audit Costs	31	34

29. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR AND SOURCES OF FINANCE

Group and PCC

Capital Expenditure and Financing	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,999	5,251
Intangible Assets	2,612	238
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	1,605	1,372
Total Capital Investment	6,216	6,862
Sources of Finance:		
Capital Receipts	-	-
Government Grants and Contributions	(1,566)	(782)
Other Grants and Contributions	-	-
Direct Revenue Contributions	(4,650)	(5,910)
Internal Borrowing	-	-
Supported Borrowing	-	-
Unsupported Borrowing	-	(170)
Total Finance	(6,216)	(6,862)

Capital Financing Requirement	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	56,174	58,179
Additions in Year	6,216	6,862
Sources of Finance (Excluding Borrowing)	(6,216)	(6,692)
Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision	(2,457)	(2,175)
Closing Financing Requirement	53,717	56,174

30. BORROWING

Group and PCC

Interest rates vary between 1.64% and 3.49%. The weighted average rate is 2.73%

	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Public Works Loans Board		
Due in the next Financial Year	(3,000)	(4,000)
Long Term Loans	(18,020)	(21,020)
Total Borrowing	(21,020)	(25,020)

Maturity Period	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
1/2 years	(2,500)	(3,000)
2/5 years	(1,520)	(3,260)
5/10 years	(1,500)	(2,260)
Over 10 years	(12,500)	(12,500)
Total Long Term Loans	(18,020)	(21,020)

31. AGENCY SERVICES

Consortium Charges

The PCC Group has an agency agreement with the North East Fingerprint Bureau to provide fingerprinting services. Payments in 2021/22 amounted to £0.357m (£0.351m in 2020/21).

Other National Police Services

The PCC Group made a subscription payment to the Home Office for a range of National Law Enforcement ICT services. Annual cost for 2021/22 was £0.989m. (£0.989m in 2020/21).

32. USABLE RESERVES

Group and PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2020 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2021 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2022 £000
Earmarked Reserves	(9,190)	(7,286)	8,501	(7,975)	(8,806)	6,186	(10,594)
Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve	(100)	0	0	(100)	0	100	0
Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	(2,042)	(139)	782	(1,399)	(168)	1,566	0
Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve	0	(3,139)	0	(3,139)	(3,024)	0	(6,163)
General Fund	(5,042)	0	0	(5,042)	0	0	(5,042)
Total Usable Reserves	(16,374)	(10,563)	9,283	(17,654)	(11,998)	7,853	(21,799)

Earmarked Reserves – Please see Note 9 for a detailed analysis

Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve – These revenue grants are those which either have no specified conditions or the conditions have been met. They will be matched to relevant expenditure as incurred.

Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve – These capital grants are those which have been received but expenditure has not yet been incurred. They will be matched to relevant expenditure as incurred.

Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve – These capital receipts have been received from the disposal of non-current assets with any balance yet to applied to fund capital expenditure.

General Fund – This balance is available in order to support the future operations of the organisation should the need arise due to unforeseen circumstances.

33. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Group

Description of Reserve	31 March 2020 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2021 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2022 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(6,436)	0	3,187	(3,249)	0	546	(2,703)
Capital Adjustment Account	(2,644)	(6,692)	4,315	(5,020)	(6,215)	6,958	(4,277)
Pension Reserve	1,653,899	(18,695)	371,599	2,006,803	(144,212)	33,841	1,896,432
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(28)	0	1,325	1,297	374	(1,297)	374
Accumulated Absence Reserve	2,626	4,488	(2,626)	4,488	4,535	(4,488)	4,535
Total Unusable Reserves	1,647,417	(20,899)	377,801	2,004,319	(145,518)	35,561	1,894,362

Revaluation Reserve – contains gains made by the PCC Group from increases in the value of its non-current assets since 1st April 2007, which is when the reserve was created.

Capital Adjustment Account – absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. This account also contains any revaluation gains prior to 1st April 2007. Further information can be found in Note 34.

Pension Reserve – absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. Further information can be found in Note 20: Pensions.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account – manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the collection fund.

Accumulated Absence Reserve – absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year. Statutory arrangements require the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfers to/from the account. The reduction in year represents the settlement of prior year liability and the addition in year reflects the liability as the 31st March 2022.

PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2020 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2021 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2022 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(6,436)	0	3,187	(3,249)	0	546	(2,703)
Capital Adjustment Account	(2,644)	(6,692)	4,315	(5,020)	(6,215)	6,958	(4,277)
Pension Reserve	4,770	707	999	6,476	917	(2,910)	4,483
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(28)	0	1,325	1,297	374	(1,297)	374
Accumulated Absence Reserve	2,626	4,488	(2,626)	4,488	4,535	(4,488)	4,536
Total Unusable Reserves	(1,711)	(1,497)	7,201	3,992	(389)	(1,190)	2,413

34. CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

Group and PCC

Group and PCC	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Balance at 1 April	(5,020)	(2,644)
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	1,605	1,372
Revaluation / Impairment adjustments	-	482
Partnership financing of Capital Expenditure	(1,566)	(782)
Revenue contribution to capital	(4,649)	(5,910)
MRP less Depreciation	2,202	2,437
Disposals	3,152	25
Balance at 31 March	(4,277)	(5,020)

35. GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non specific Grant Income:		
National Non Domestic Rates	(43,828)	(41,486)
Police Grant	(54,382)	(50,947)
Precepts	(41,869)	(39,520)
Local Council Tax Support	(8,264)	(6,868)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(168)	(138)
	(148,511)	(138,960)
Credited to services:		
PFI - Urlay Nook	(941)	(941)
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	(140)	(144)
PFI - Action Stations	(3,165)	(3,165)
Capital Financing Grant	-	-
Incentivisation Grant	(123)	(228)
PCC Victim & Witness	(1,397)	(1,363)
Special Grant	(3,226)	(3,326)
Police Transformation Fund	(154)	-
Violence against Women	-	-
Female Offender Grant	-	-
Youth intervention Fund	-	1
Cyber Grant	(131)	(154)
Police Pension Grant	(1,324)	(1,324)
Heroin & Crack Action Grant	-	-
Uplift Grant	(1,297)	(2,015)
Safer Streets Grant	(654)	(936)
Police Surge Funding Grant	-	(1,201)
Loss of Income (Covid) Grant	(4)	(334)
Airwaves (ESMCP) Grant	(1)	(256)
Council Tax Collection Fund Losses Compensation Grant	(33)	-
Perpetrator Grant	(200)	-
Partnership Grants	(83)	(41)
	(12,873)	(15,427)
Total Grant Income	(161,384)	(154,387)

These grants have all been recognised within the Income and Expenditure Statement; however £154k (£154K prior year) sits within creditors as income in advance as there is the potential this may have to be returned to the originating organisation.

36. ACCOUNTING FOR COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The Cleveland Police Force has five strategic collaborative arrangements that are classified as Joint Operations under the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

They are:

1. Cleveland Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU)
2. North East Regional Special Operations Unit (NERSOU)
3. NERSOU: Special Branch: Fixed Intelligence Management Unit (FIMU).
4. Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team.
5. National Police Air Service (NPAS).

In line with the requirements under IFRS 3, 10, 11 and 12 as well as IAS27 and 28 and in line with the CIPFA Code of Practice the following notes must be disclosed in the annual statements.

1 Cleveland Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU)

CDSOU is a joint unit staffed by both the Cleveland and Durham Police Forces to provide firearms operations and training, together with road policing both in area and district, and strategic road policing including collision investigation, traffic management and safety cameras.

In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice mechanism it was determined that the arrangement be classified as a Joint Operation therefore there are no group accounting considerations only single entity statements are required.

The governance of the Joint Operation is managed through a Section 22A agreement whereby both Forces have a 50:50 financial obligation in terms of the joint operations income and expenditure and have equal voting rights in terms of decisions made about the unit.

CDSOU operates across the Durham and the Cleveland Force boundaries.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure for the financial year 2020/21 as required under the Section 22A agreement. There are no joint assets or liabilities held within the unit only annual revenue costs. Both forces hold their assets and liabilities separately within their individual group accounts.

The Chief Constable has given notice in May 2021 that the Force will be withdrawing from the Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU) collaboration but will continue with the firearms training element. This will take a number of months to achieve and will result in road policing being provided solely by the Force within its boundaries.

Cleveland and Durham Specialist Operations Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2021/22 £000's	Cleveland 2021/22 £000's
Road Policing				
Employees Costs	10,006	50%	5,003	5,003
Non Pay Costs	925	50%	462	462
Income	(294)	50%	(147)	(147)
	10,637		5,319	5,319
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	877	50%	439	439
Non Pay Costs	1,490	50%	745	745
Income	(127)	50%	(64)	(64)
	2,240		1,120	1,120
Total Unit Costs	12,878	-	6,439	6,439
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	162	50%	81	81
	162		81	81

Cleveland and Durham Specialist Operations Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2020/21 £000's	Cleveland 2020/21 £000's
Road Policing				
Employees Costs	9,838	50%	4,919	4,919
Non Pay Costs	944	50%	472	472
Income	(208)	50%	(104)	(104)
	10,574		5,287	5,287
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	858	50%	429	429
Non Pay Costs	1,179	50%	589	589
Income	(46)	50%	(23)	(23)
	1,991		996	996
Total Unit Costs	12,565	-	6,282	6,282
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	162	50%	81	81
	162		81	81

2 North East Regional Special Operations Unit (NERSOU)

NERSOU is a joint unit staffed by the Cleveland, Durham and Northumbria Police Forces to deliver an increased response to tackling serious and organised crime that transcends Force borders in the region. It comprises a number of highly specialised teams of officers and staff from the three Forces who work with embedded partners from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), UK Border Force and the National Crime Agency (NCA) to effectively tackle serious and organised crime across the region.

In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice mechanism it was determined that the arrangement be classified as a Joint Operation therefore there are no group accounting considerations only single entity statements are required.

The governance of the Joint Operation is managed through a Section 22A Agreement whereby the three Forces have equal voting rights in terms of decision made about the unit but the funding is through a combination of Home Office Grants and Force contributions. The Force allocation is based

on Home Office Core Grant allocations and for the financial period April 2020 to March 2021 the funding contributions made were Cleveland 24.62%, Durham 22.80% and Northumbria 52.58%.

Jointly funded assets are classified and those purchased through specific Home Office grants and by contributions from each force. These are currently valued at £672K (NBV) of which Cleveland's share is valued at £188K. The unit has reserves of £954K of which Cleveland's share is £230K (Prior year £164K).

NERSOU operates throughout the North East region.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities for the financial year 2020/21 as required under the Section 22A agreement.

North East Regional Special Operations Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2021/22 23.00% £000's	Cleveland 2021/22 24.38% £000's	Northumbria 2021/22 52.62% £000's
Employees Costs	10,985	2,527	2,678	5,780
Non Pay Costs	1,693	389	413	891
Income	(3,755)	(864)	(915)	(1,976)
	8,923	2,052	2,175	4,695
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	2,036	2,036		
Cleveland	2,159		2,159	
Northumbria	4,659			4,659
Reserve movements	69	16	17	36
	8,923	2,052	2,175	4,695
Reserve as 31st March	885	199	213	473

North East Regional Special Operations Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2020/21 22.84% £000's	Cleveland 2020/21 24.62% £000's	Northumbria 2020/21 52.54% £000's
Employees Costs	9,846	2,249	2,424	5,173
Non Pay Costs	1,423	325	350	748
Income	(3,607)	(824)	(888)	(1,895)
	7,662	1,750	1,886	4,026
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	1,812	1,812		
Cleveland	1,953		1,953	
Northumbria	4,167			4,167
Reserve movements	(270)	(62)	(67)	(141)
	7,662	1,750	1,886	4,026
Reserve as 31st March	954	215	230	509

3 North East Regional Special Operations Unit: Special Branch: Fixed Intelligence Mgt Unit (FIMU).

NERSOU Special Branch FIMU is a joint unit staffed by the Cleveland, Durham and Northumbria Police Forces to assess and manage counter terrorism intelligence across the North East Region.

In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice mechanism it was determined that the arrangement be classified as a Joint Operation therefore there are no group accounting considerations only single entity statements are required.

The governance of the Joint Operation is managed through a Section 22A Agreement whereby the three Forces have equal voting rights in terms of decision made about the unit. The funding is via on Force contributions. The Force allocations are based NRE and for the financial period 1st April 2021 to March 2022 the funding contributions made were Cleveland 24.62%, Durham 22.84% and Northumbria 52.54%.

NERSOU SB FIMU operates throughout the North East region.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities for the financial year 2020/21 as required under the Section 22A agreement.

North East Regional Special Operations Unit SB FIMU				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2021/22 23.00% £000's	Cleveland 2021/22 24.38% £000's	Northumbria 2021/22 52.66% £000's
Employees Costs	650	150	158	342
Non Pay Costs	8	2	2	4
Income		-	-	-
	658	151	160	346
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	151	151		
Cleveland	160		160	
Northumbria	346			346
Reserve movements				
	658	151	160	346
Reserve as 31st March	-	-	-	-

North East Regional Special Operations Unit SB FIMU from 01/08/20				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2020/21 22.84% £000's	Cleveland 2020/21 24.62% £000's	Northumbria 2020/21 52.54% £000's
Employees Costs	423	97	104	222
Non Pay Costs	7	1	2	4
Income		-	-	-
	430	98	106	226
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	98	98		
Cleveland	106		106	
Northumbria	226			226
Reserve movements				
	430	98	106	226
Reserve as 31st March	-	-	-	-

4 Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team.

The Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team is staffed by North Yorkshire Police Forces to provide a historic case reviews for both Cleveland and North Yorkshire Forces.

In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice mechanism it was determined that the arrangement be classified as a Joint Operation therefore there are no group accounting considerations only single entity statements are required.

The governance of the Joint Operation is managed through a Section 22A Agreement whereby the two Forces have equal voting rights in terms of decision made about the unit. The Force allocation is borne in proportion demand and for the financial period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 the funding contributions made were Cleveland 50.0% and North Yorkshire 50.0%.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure for the financial year 2021/22 as required under the Section 22A agreement. All Forces hold their assets and liabilities separately within their individual group accounts.

Cleveland and North Yorkshire Cold Case Review Team			
	Apportionment Total Costs	Cleveland 2021/22 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2021/22 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	264	132	132
Non Pay Costs	12	6	6
Income	0	0	0
	276	138	138
Contributions			
Cleveland	138	138	
North Yorkshire	138		138
	276	138	138

Cleveland and North Yorkshire Cold Case Review Team from 01/10/20			
	Apportionment Total Costs	Cleveland 2020/21 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2020/21 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	150	75	75
Non Pay Costs	0	0	0
Income	0	0	0
	150	75	75
Contributions			
Cleveland	75	75	
North Yorkshire	75		75
	150	75	75

5 National Police Air Service (NPAS).

The National Police Air Service provides air support services under a section 22 agreement. The annual contribution for each Force is calculated on the percentage of flying hours per region. The overall budget for 2021/22 was £43.554m for all Police Forces. The annual contribution in 2021/22 by Cleveland Police was £0.647m. (£0.571m 2020/21).

37. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / ASSETS

Contingent Liabilities: -

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

Due to the potential liabilities that the force may face in regard to the on-going requirements to pay long standing claims against MMI, it is prudent to identify a contingent liability in the statement of accounts. It is an unknown amount and has an unknown longevity due to the nature of the claims

McCloud/Sargeant judgement: Re unlawful discrimination arising from transitional provisions in the Police Pension Regulations 2015

Decisions were taken by the Government in 2012 to reduce the burden of public sector pensions to the taxpayer. The Police Pension Schemes 1987 and 2006 were to be closed on 1 April 2015 and all members transferred to the Police Pension Scheme 2015. Members of the 1987 and 2006 schemes were given transitional arrangements to leave their existing schemes dependent upon their age. This was challenged by the judiciary and firefighters and found to be discriminatory (known as the McCloud/Sergeant judgement). The challenge has been confirmed as also applying to the Police Pension Schemes.

In order to make amendments to the Police Pension Schemes, primary legislation has been passed. The Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022 has closed the 1997 and 2006 Police Pension Schemes and all members transferred to the 2015 scheme on 1 April 2022. For members in the 1987 and 2006 schemes, they will be given a choice as to which scheme is most beneficial to them from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022. This choice is not made until the point at which the member retires as the circumstances of retirement could mean that one scheme is more beneficial than another for this period.

There are a number of issues that still need to be addressed and secondary legislation is to be drafted in 2022 to address these issues. Further challenges are still ongoing, primarily in relation to part time workers who will be impacted by the changes.

Due to the complexities of the pension schemes, all data held on Members is being rechecked during 2022/23 and the legislation allows up to 1 October 2023 for the secondary legislation to be in place and acted upon. Until all legislation is in place, the financial impact of the judgment cannot be financially quantified.

There have also been a number of claims for compensation due to 'injury to feelings' from pension scheme members due to the impact of these changes. The Chief Constable (along with the Chief Constables from all other Forces) has delegated this to the Home Office to settle (and pay the associated costs with no recharge to the Force).

Impact on pension liability

Allowing for all eligible members to accrue benefits from their legacy scheme during the remedy period would lead to an increase in the Police Pension Scheme liabilities. For the Chief Constable of Cleveland, this effects around 760 members. Scheme actuaries originally estimated the increase in scheme liabilities for the Chief Constable of Cleveland to be 1.1% or £19m of pension scheme liabilities. This was recognised in the 2018-19 accounts. The estimated annual increase in liabilities is in the region of £5M p.a. reflecting an additional years benefits from the remedy, which will apply until 31 March 2023.

The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud/Sargeant judgement will be measured through the pension valuation process, which determines employer and employee contribution rates. The next Police Pension valuation is due to be reported in 2023/24, although this timetable is subject to change.

The impact of an increase in annual pension payments arising from McCloud/Sargeant is determined through the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. These require a police authority to maintain a pension fund into which officer and employer contributions are paid and out of which pension payments to retired officers are made. If the police pension fund does not have sufficient funds to meet the cost of pensions in year the amount required to meet the deficit is then paid by the Secretary of State to the police authority in the form of a central government top-up grant.

Contingent Asset:-

There are no assets as at the balance sheet date.

38. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

There are no post balance sheet events to report.

39. AUTHORISATION OF ACCOUNTS

The Chief Finance Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland has set and authorised the date of issue for the Statement of Accounts as the 20th December 2023. This is the date up to which events after the Balance Sheet date have been considered.

PENSION FUND

Police Pension Fund Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 2060)

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT	2021/2022	2020/2021
	£000	£000
Contributions Receivable		
From Employer		
Normal	(15,709)	(15,161)
Capital contribution due to Ill Health Early Retirement	(276)	(1,056)
From Members	(6,769)	(6,542)
Transfers In		
Individual Transfers in from Other Schemes	(582)	(471)
Benefits Payable		
Pensions	41,352	40,410
Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	7,972	6,302
Lump Sum death benefits	122	6
Ill Health Lump Sum Benefits	499	1,880
Payments to and on Account of Leavers		
Refunds of Contributions	79	21
Inter Authority Adjustments	290	247
Individual Transfers out to Other Schemes	0	0
Sub-Total for the year before transfer from the PCC to fund the deficit for the year	26,980	25,636
Additional funding payable to the PCC to fund the deficit for the year (Home Office)	(26,980)	(25,637)
Additional funding payable by the PCC to fund the deficit for the year	0	1
Net Amount Payable/Receivable for the Year	0	0

NET ASSETS STATEMENT	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£000	£000
Current Assets		
Debtors:-		
Other Local Authorities	0	475
Bodies External to General Government	0	205
Total Curent Assets	0	680
Long Term Assets		
Bodies External to General Government	0	0
Total Long Term Assets	0	0
Current Liabilities		
Creditors :-		
Other Local Authorities	0	475
Bodies External to General Government	0	205
Total Curent Liabilities	0	680
Long Term Liabilities		
Bodies External to General Government	0	0
Total Long Term Liabilities	0	0
Net Assets	0	0
PENSION FUND ACCOUNT	0	0

Notes to the Pension Fund

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice and on an accrual's basis. This means that sums due to or from the Pension Fund are included as they fall due, whether the cash has been received or paid. The accounting convention adopted is historical cost.

The funding arrangements for the Police Pension scheme in England and Wales changed on 1st April 2006. Before 1st April 2006 the scheme did not have a percentage of pensionable pay type of employer's contribution, rather each Police Authority was responsible for paying the pensions of its own former employees on a pay-as-you-go basis. Under the new arrangements the scheme remains unfunded but will no longer be on a pay-as-you-go basis as far as individual entities are concerned. Entities will no longer meet the pension outgoings directly; instead, they will pay an employer's pension contribution based on a percentage of pay into the Pension Fund. Each entity is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund and the amounts that must be paid into and out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation.

The Pension fund has no investment assets and the fund is balanced to nil each year by a transfer to/from the Police Fund. Benefits payable are funded by contributions from employers (31.0%) and employees (in a range of 11.9% to 15.05%) and any difference is met by a top-up grant from the Home Office.

Employers are also required to make payments into the Pension fund in respect of ill health retirements as they are granted.

Transfer values are those sums payable by or received from, other pension schemes for individuals only and relate to periods of previous pensionable employment. Transfers are accounted for on a receipts and payments basis.

The Pension Fund was established and is controlled under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 2060).

The Fund is administered by the entity.

The accounting policies detailed in this Statement of Accounts have been followed in dealing with items which are judged material in accounting for, or reporting on, the transactions and net assets of the fund. No significant estimation techniques have been adopted.

The Net Assets Statement does not include liabilities to pay pension and other benefits after the Balance Sheet date. The liabilities of the Pension scheme are accounted for under IAS19 and details can be found above.

Details of the long-term pension fund obligation are provided in Notes 20 and 21 of the main statements.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This Glossary of Terms is designed to aid interpretation of the PCC's Group Statement of Accounts.

ACCRUAL: The recognition, in the correct accounting period, of income and expenditure as it is earned or incurred, rather than as cash is received or paid.

ACCRUED BENEFITS: The benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES: For a defined benefit scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION: A valuation of assets held, an estimate of the present value of benefits to be paid and an estimate of required future contributions, by an actuary, on behalf of a pension fund.

AGENCY SERVICES: The provision of services by a Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable (the agent) on behalf of another Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable, which is legally responsible for providing those services. The responsible Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable reimburses the Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable providing the service.

AMORTISED COST: The cost of an intangible asset after amortisation, which is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

APPROPRIATIONS: Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves.

ASSET: An item which has a value; for example, land and buildings, vehicles, equipment, cash.

BALANCES: The total general balances available are the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure which enable operation without borrowing until the first precept and grant payments are received in the early part of the financial year. Balances are also used to cover any unexpected expenditure during the financial year.

BALANCE SHEET: This sets out the financial position of an organisation on a date. It shows the balances and reserves at the organisation's disposal, its long-term indebtedness, the fixed and net current assets employed in its operations and summarised information on the fixed assets held.

BUDGET: A statement of an organisation's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved before the start of each financial year and is used to monitor actual expenditure throughout the year.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT: The account through which all financing of fixed assets is charged.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Expenditure on new assets or on the enhancement of existing assets so as to prolong their life or enhance market value.

CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES: The repayment of loans and interest used to pay for capital projects.

CAPITAL GRANT: Grant from Central Government used to finance specific schemes in the capital programme. Where capital grants are receivable, these are used, as far as possible, to finance capital expenditure to which they relate in the year that the grant is received.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS: The proceeds from the sale of an asset, which may be used to finance new capital expenditure or to repay outstanding loan debt, as laid down within rules set by Central Government.

CAPITAL RESERVE: Created to provide an alternative source of financing for capital expenditure and to ensure some stability in the level of capital programmes that can be financed.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT: This summarises the cash receipts and payments of the Group arising from transactions for both revenue and capital purposes.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY (CIPFA): This is the main professional body for accountants working in the public services.

COLLECTION FUND: A fund administered by each District Council in which individuals' council tax payments are paid. The Police and Crime Commissioner raises a precept on the fund to finance part of their net revenue expenditure.

COLLECTION FUND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT: The account through which to implement the accruals basis for recording the precept in these accounts without affecting the bottom line for taxpayers.

COMPONENT ACCOUNTING: Component accounting requires that where an asset has several components, which can be physically separated from the principal asset and which have significantly different useful lives, these should be recognised separately and should be depreciated based on their respective useful lives. Component accounting aims to improve depreciation accounting and thus improves the measurement of operating results. It also facilitates accounting for replacements.

CONTINGENCY: The sum of money set aside to meet unforeseen expenditure or liability.

COUNCIL TAX: The local tax levied on householders, based on the relative market values of property, which helps to fund local services.

CREDITORS: Individuals or organisations to whom money is owed at the end of the financial year.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: Current assets are items that can be readily converted into cash. Current liabilities are items that are due immediately or in the short term.

CURRENT SERVICE COSTS (PENSIONS): The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from the employee service in the current period.

CURTAILMENT: For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

DEBTORS: Individuals or organisations from whom money is owed at the end of the financial year.

DEFERRED LIABILITIES: Liabilities which, by arrangement, are payable beyond the next year, at some point in the future or paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

DEFERRED PENSIONS: Individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME: A pension scheme which defines the benefits independently of the contributions payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION: An annual charge to reflect the extent to which an asset has been worn out or consumed during the financial year.

DIRECT REVENUE FINANCING: Resources provided from the revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS: Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award, and which are awarded under discretionary powers.

EARMARKED RESERVES: These reserves represent monies set aside that can only be used for a specific purpose.

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS: For a funded defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS: Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside ordinary activities and are not expected to recur.

FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASE: A Finance lease transfers all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. If these leases are used, the assets acquired have to be included within the fixed assets in the balance sheet at the market value of the asset involved. With an operating lease the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company and an annual rent is charged to the relevant service revenue account.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS: A written code of procedures approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management.

GAD: The Government Actuaries Department. They provide estimates of the liabilities of the Police Pension Scheme.

GOING CONCERN: The concept that an organisation will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

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

IMPAIRMENT: A reduction in the value of an asset from the balance sheet value occurring as a result of a change in the condition and consumption of the asset or as a result of market conditions.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT: This summarises the resources generated and consumed for the year and shows how the costs have been financed.

INTEREST INCOME: The money earned from the investment of surplus cash.

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

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS): Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They comprise:

(a) International Financial Reporting Standards.

(b) International Accounting Standards; and

(c) Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND): The investments of a Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that Fund. However, sponsoring bodies are also required to disclose, as part of disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP): The statutory minimum amount which a Police and Crime Commissioner is required to set aside on an annual basis as a provision to redeem debt.

NET BOOK VALUE: The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST: The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR): The business rate in the pound is the same for all non-domestic ratepayers and is set annually by the government. Income from business rates goes into a central government pool that is then distributed according to resident population.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS: Non-operational assets are fixed assets held but not directly occupied or used in the delivery of services. They include surplus properties awaiting disposal and assets that are under construction.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS: Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed in the direct delivery of those services for which they have either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

OUTTURN: The actual amount spent in the financial year.

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

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE: These represent payments prior to 31 March for supplies and services received by the Group after 1 April.

PENSION FUND: A fund which makes pension payments on retirement of its participants.

POLICE GRANT: A grant paid by the government to Police and Crime Commissioners as a proportion of the Formula Spending Share or FSS.

PRECEPT: The income which the Police and Crime Commissioner requires the District Council to raise from Council Tax on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

PROJECTED UNIT METHOD: An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowances for projected earnings. The scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- the benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners, and their dependents, allowing where appropriate for future increases and
- the accrued benefits for members in service at the valuation date.

PROVISION: An amount set aside to provide for a liability that is likely to be incurred but the exact amount and the date on which it will arise are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB): A government agency which provides longer-term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government itself can borrow.

RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE: These represent income received prior to 31 March for supplies and services provided by the Group after 1 April.

RESERVES: Monies set aside by the Group that do not fall within the definition of provisions.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS: All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL: Contribution from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to finance capital expenditure and thus reduce the requirement to borrow.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG): General government grant support towards expenditure.

REVALUATION RESERVE: This account represents the difference between the current valuation of fixed assets and the historic costs of those assets. This Account came into effect 1 April 2007.

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

SERVICE REPORTING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES (SeRCOP): A CIPFA guide to accounting for best value which provides a consistent and comparable calculation of the cost of services.

SETTLEMENT: An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligations and the assets used to effect the settlement.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES: This explains the basis of the figures in the accounts. The accounts can only be properly appreciated if the policies that have been followed in dealing with material items are explained. Changes in policies from previous years have been clearly shown.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS: This explains the responsibilities of both the Police and Crime Commissioner and Police and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

TRANSFER VALUES: Payment made by one pension scheme to another in respect of accrued pension rights when a member of a scheme changes pensionable employment.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY (TMP): This is a policy adopted to manage investments, cash flows, and banking transactions. It governs the control of risks associated with these activities and the pursuit of optimum investment return balanced with security of investment.