

GROUP AND PCC STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS – 2023/24

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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 2023/24 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 2024. 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 2023/24.

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 2024 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 2023/24.

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 2023/24 (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 2024 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 2023/24 statements highlight the following areas of change from the 2022/23 position:

Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has decreased by £13.053m. This is comprised of a decrease in the technical accounting adjustments to record the potential pension liability as at the end of the accounting period of £19.691m, an increase in Police Pay of £7.205m, increase in Police staff & PCSO pay £4.473m, increase in OPCC staff pay of £0.287m, increase in OPCC & Police non-pay expenditure and undistributed costs of £4.831m and a increase in Income of £10.158m
- The deficit on the Provision of Service has moved from a £73.367m deficit to a £64.005m deficit. A decrease of £9.362m. This is as a result of the movement in NCOS detailed above and the impact of a increase in Financing & Investment costs of £9.209m a decrease in the other operating expenditure of £0.197m and an increase in Taxation & Non-specific grant funding of £5.321m.
- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has decreased by £623.663m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £634.749m and a surplus on revaluations £11.131m.

Group Balance Sheet:

- Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Assets held for sale has increased by £10.044m which comprises spend of £6.664m which is offset by in year depreciation charges of £5.552m, non-adding value assets of £2.025m, a revaluation net increase of £11.131m and disposals of £0.174m.
- The value of Debtors (long and short term) has increased by £1.536m, primarily as an decrease in Government debtors of £1.780m (comprising decrease in Pension grant and additional Uplift Grants), and net increase in Local Authority debtors of £0.897 (mainly due to Council tax Precepts £2.496) and Other debtors increase of £0.31m an increase in Prepayments £0.917m (mainly due to the Pension payroll) and a decrease in provision for bad debt of £0.831m.
- The value of Creditors (short and long term) has increased by £1.367m, primarily as a result of the increase Council tax precept liability of £0.968m, net increase across all creditors with the main increase on Local Authority and Sundry creditors £0.660m offset by a reduction in income in advance of £0.262m
- No new borrowing was undertaken in the year, however £2.500m was repaid, total borrowing stands at £19.520m and is well within the limits approved by the PCC.
- The Pension Liability has increased by £29.367m, mainly as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions and application of the asset ceiling test as detailed within the notes to the accounts.
- The Usable Reserves of the PCC Group has seen a net overall decrease of £1.402m; primarily due to £0.730m to general fund and net movement on earmarked reserves and a reduction in Capital reserves of £3.241m. A detailed breakdown of the earmarked reserves can be found at Note 9 of the accounts. There has been an additional reduction in capital receipts reserves of £3.241m.

Group and PCC Cashflow:

- The Group had a Net increase in cash in the year of £0.849m, this has resulted from a cash inflow from operating activities of £219.389m offset by a cash outflow of £209.279m, net outflow on investment activities of £5.069m. The resulting £5.042m cash inflow before financing has been reduced by repayment of borrowing of £2.500m.

PCC Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has increased by £6.370m, primarily as the result of the increased income of £10.158m, an increase in inter-group funding to the Force of £14.939m, offset by a net increase in costs and salaries of £1.856m and pension adjustments of £0.268m
- The deficit on the Provision of Service has increased by £0.265m to a £2.720m surplus. This is a combination of the impact an increase funding of £5.321m decrease in financing costs of £1.116m & other expenditure of £0.197m. Net of the increase in NCOS.
- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has moved by £2.294m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £8.837m and impact of revaluations of £11.131m.

PCC Balance Sheet:

- The overall movement on the PCC balance sheet is an increase in Net assets and total Reserves of £11.852m. 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 £1.935m.

3. THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER REVENUE BUDGET FOR 2023/24

The following table shows the 2023/24 budget and the final outturn:

	Original 2023/2024 Budget	Revised 2023/24 Budget	Year End 2023/24 Position	Outturn
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Grant	(56,591)	(56,591)	(56,591)	(0)
RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(46,588)	(46,588)	(46,588)	(0)
Government Grant	(103,178)	(103,178)	(103,179)	(0)
Council Tax Precept	(46,379)	(46,379)	(46,379)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(0)
Precept related Funding	(54,047)	(54,047)	(54,047)	(0)
Specific Grants	(15,702)	(22,087)	(25,269)	(3,183)
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(4,847)	(6,935)	(8,153)	(1,218)
Total Funding	(177,774)	(186,247)	(190,649)	(4,401)

Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	839	839	725	(114)
Non Pay Expenditure	315	315	441	126
Income	(89)	(89)	(87)	2
Total Planned Expenditure	1,065	1,065	1,079	14
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	885	779	590	(189)
Non Pay Expenditure	85	(55)	39	94
PFI	8,185	8,185	8,316	131
Asset Management	1,575	1,575	1,531	(44)
	10,730	10,484	10,476	(8)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	1,753	2,913	2,646	(267)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	1,486	1,560	1,404	(156)
Violence Reduction Unit Initiatives	1,058	1,058	1,046	(12)
Serious Violence Duty	118	118	118	(0)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	(161,564)	(169,049)	(173,880)	(4,831)
Police Force Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Pay	86,611	88,517	88,882	365
Police Overtime	2,718	3,791	4,089	297
Police Community Support Officer Pay	3,895	3,830	3,472	(359)
Staff Pay	35,399	36,815	37,371	556
Non-Pay	31,957	34,137	35,863	1,726
Total Planned Expenditure	160,580	167,090	169,676	2,586

	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
(Surplus)/Deficit	(984)	(1,959)	(4,204)	(2,245)
Transfers to/(from) General Fund	0	0	0	0
Transfers to Capital Reserves	0	0	0	0
Transfers from Earmarked Reserves	(580)	(2,258)	(2,258)	0
Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,564	4,216	5,731	1,515
Transfer to Council Fund Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0
Transfers to accumulated Absence Reserves	0	0	0	0
Net (Surplus)/Deficit Prior to additional to Reserves	0	0	(730)	(730)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the Group as at the 31st March 2024 was an £0.730m underspend. The 2023/24 Group underspend was £2.245m prior to the transfers to reserves.

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 2024/25 financial period.

The following table shows the 2023/24 budget and the final outturn for the PCC:

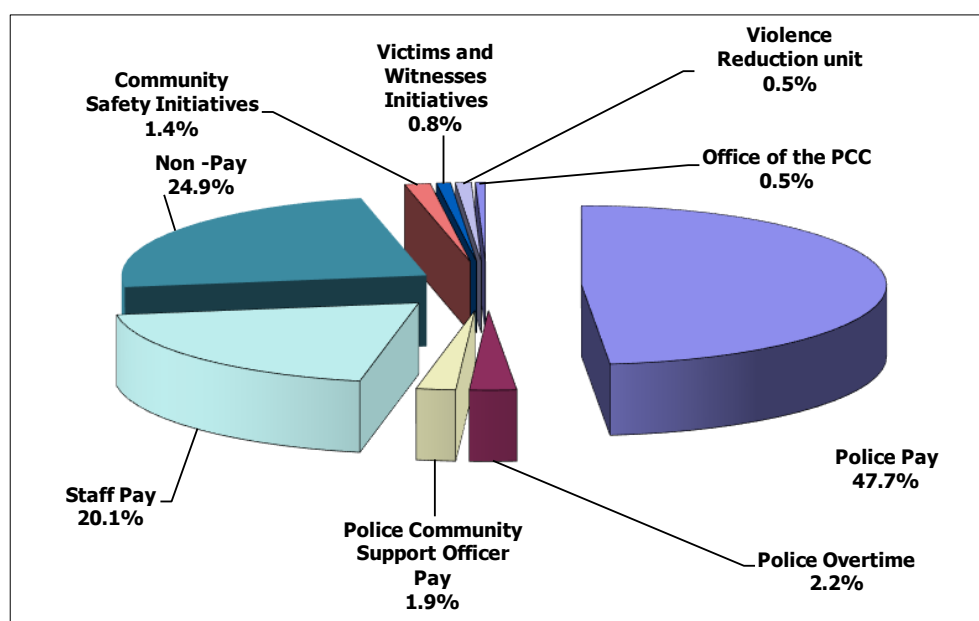
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RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(46,588)	(46,588)	(46,588)	(0)
Government Grant	(103,178)	(103,178)	(103,179)	(0)
Council Tax Precept	(46,379)	(46,379)	(46,379)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(0)
Precept related Funding	(54,047)	(54,047)	(54,047)	(0)
Specific Grants	(15,702)	(22,087)	(25,269)	(3,183)
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(4,847)	(6,935)	(8,153)	(1,218)
Total Funding	(177,774)	(186,247)	(190,649)	(4,401)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	839	839	725	(114)
Non Pay Expenditure	315	315	441	126
Income	(89)	(89)	(87)	2
Total Planned Expenditure	1,065	1,065	1,079	14
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	885	779	590	(189)
Non Pay Expenditure	85	(55)	39	94
PFI	8,185	8,185	8,316	131
Asset Management	1,575	1,575	1,531	(44)
	10,730	10,484	10,476	(8)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	1,753	2,913	2,646	(267)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	1,486	1,560	1,404	(156)
Violence Reduction Unit Initiatives	1,058	1,058	1,046	(12)
Serious Violence Duty	118	118	118	(0)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	(161,564)	(169,049)	(173,880)	(4,831)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the PCC as at the 31st March 2024 was a £4.831m underspend prior to movement on reserves. Overall this represents a total underspend of 2.85% against the group budget (Compared with 1.90% 2022/23).

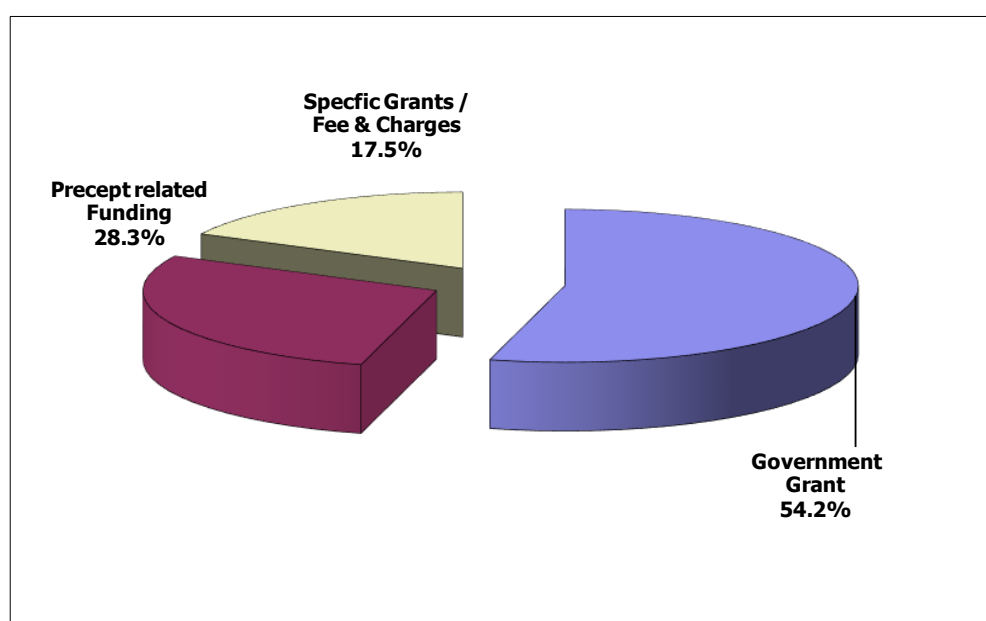
4. POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER GENERAL REVENUE BALANCES

	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £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	(730)	0
Available balance at 31 March	(5,772)	(5,042)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO:



WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:



5. CAPITAL

The Group funded an annual capital budget for the 2023/24 financial year of £9,181k, this was revised in year to £5,896k (excluding Lifecycle costs of £1,017k associated with the PFI's). The amount of underspend against the capital budget was £249k (£91k underspend 2022/23). The group did not spend all its capital allocation resulting slippage into 2023/24 on schemes relating to vehicles, ICT and equipment. The slippage amounted to £3,198k.

The Group spent £6,664k on capital projects during the year including the PFI Lifecycle costs. The programme was fully financed from a combination of capital receipts 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 £1,364m 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 2023/24 financial year.

8. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No adjusting post balance sheet events have been identified for 2023/24.

9. BORROWING FACILITIES

The PCC currently has £19.520m 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 £2.500m in the 2023/24 financial year.

10. IMPACTS OF HIGH INFLATION AND INCREASED INTEREST RATES

These accounts cover a period that have seen interest rates increase from 4.25% at the start of the financial year to 5.25% by the end of the financial year.

These increases were aimed at reducing inflation which during the 12 months to March 2024 reduced from 10.1%, in March 2023, to 3.2% by March 2024.

Interest Rates

The PCC currently has just over £19.5m of loans in place - all of which are at fixed rates of interest and as such there is no exposure to the PCC from these increases in interest rates or from the overall higher levels of interest rates.

As a result of a strategic plan to effectively re-finance the organisation during the period of very low interest rates only 2 of these loans, totalling just over £1.5m, are due for repayment before the end of the 2029/30 financial year.

The current medium capital programme to 2027/28 includes borrowing of £1.4m in 2024/25 however this is expected to be funded from internal cash balances

There is the potential that borrowing may need to be undertaken for cash flow purposes. The current plans factor in £5.5m of borrowing, at rates of 4.75% to 5.0%, during 2025/26 and 2026/27 however this will be kept under review. These rates are still realistic levels for the PCC to borrow at however the borrowing will only be taken out as/if needed.

Given that borrowing has been undertaken at fixed interest rates then there is an element of upside to higher interest rates to the PCC in terms of Treasury Management activities, with interest receivable on cash balances and investments almost £740k higher than expected in 2023/24 (£1,067k versus a budget of £330k).

The budget for interest receivable for 2024/25 was increased to £1,000k.

Inflation

The vast majority (75-80%) of the funding available to the PCC is spent on employment costs (i.e. Pay, National Insurance, Pensions etc.).

The pay awards agreed in 2023/24 were significantly higher, at 7%, than the budget that was set for 2023/24 of 4%, however the Government have fully funded this higher pay award, through an additional grant in 2023/24. The Government also provided additional funding for 2024/25 to ensure this was affordable on a recurring basis.

The overall budget for 2024/25 includes sufficient funding for a 2.5% pay award from September 2024 which is higher than the current level of CPI of 2.3%.

Beyond pay budgets there were around £40m of 'non-pay' budgets in 2023/24, the inflationary pressures referred to earlier led to the release of an earmarked reserves set aside in 2022/23 for likely pressures while further funding was provided from additional income.

This mitigated most of the inflationary pressures during 2023/24, and while non-pay budgets did overspend by a further £2m during 2023/24 most of this was not inflation related and not expect to be recurring expenditure.

The budgets across these areas have been increased to around £42m in 2024/25, reflecting the pressures experienced in 2023/24 but also the expected lower inflation rate now materialising.

The PCC continues to maintain a healthy level of reserves which includes a 'Pay and Price Reserve' to almost £1.1m. This reserve will be used as needed to address any short-term pressures so that longer terms plans can be put in place to meet these costs on a recurring basis.

11. NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DATA

During 2023/24 there was a [Police and Crime Plan](#) in place which set out the blueprint for policing and community safety in Cleveland.

The Plan aimed 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.

The former PCC 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 remained fluid, with the former PCC 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

The plan had 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 later this year and published on the [PCC Website](#) when finalised.

Notable Achievements/Developments during 2023/24

- Cleveland Police out of special measures for the first time in four years
- Retail crime strategy saw crime drop by over 20%.
- First police complaints team to receive a customer service award.
- Over 1,000 people complete award-winning custody diversion programme Divert.
- UK-first drug drive educational scheme launched.
- Over £110,000 invested in activities to reduce antisocial behaviour.

Progress and delivery against the Police and Crime Plan

The PCC reports regularly to the Police and Crime Panel on progress against the Police and Crime Plan with specific focus, attention and details provided against all of the 'Key Deliverables' that underpin the '10-Point Plan', which in turn underpin the Strategic Objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. Some of the highlights across each of the 10-Points are as follows:

Bringing offenders to justice

[Cleveland Divert](#) aims to steer first time and low-level offenders away from the criminal justice system and instead address the underlying problems which have led to offending. Over 1,000 people have completed the programme since Divert launched five years ago. During 2023-24, Divert worked with almost 250 offenders.

Out of the participants who successfully completed Divert between April and September 2023, only 2.9% went onto re-offended.

Youth Triage

This year, Cleveland's three Youth Offending Service's Triage project saw 217 referrals opened and 630 bespoke interventions made for under 18s as part of the Youth Triage programme.

Re-offending rates for young people who have been through Youth Triage, are less than 20%, the overall Cleveland juvenile re-offending rate was 35.6%.

Getting tough on drugs and gangs

The number of stop and searches conducted by police in Cleveland that resulted in illegal items being found has increased by a quarter in the last 12 months.

Data to March 2024 shows Cleveland Police officers conducted 7,136 searches between April 2023 and March 2024 – an increase of 26% from the 12 months prior.

We launched a Combatting Drugs Partnership Strategy for 2023-2032 to tackle Cleveland's drugs' problems over the next decade.

It has three priority areas:

- Preventing those at most risk from falling into substance misuse while reducing the harm caused to those who do use
- Delivering world class treatment and recovery services across Cleveland
- Reducing drug supply and drug-related crime

PCC leads on introducing Cleveland Combatting Drugs Partnership with the Cleveland Combatting Drugs Partnership formed in Autumn 2022. The PCC is the Senior Responsible Owner for the partnership.

That means he's responsible for bringing agencies together to discuss what they are going to do about the problem of drug misuse locally. He also must report back to the Government to tell ministers what the partnership is doing and evidence the effectiveness of their work.

Project ADDER, (Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement, Recovery), is funded by the Home Office and the Police and Crime Commissioner. It aims to reduce drug deaths whilst also tackling the harm illicit drugs cause communities.

This year, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner invested £125,000-worth of funding in Project ADDER to ensure the police enforcement element continues.

Over the last 12 months, Project ADDER resulted in:

- 530 Arrests
- 470 weapons seized
- 80 disruptions of Organised Crime Groups
- 1,500 quantities of drugs seized

Launch UK-first drug drive educational course

We are leading a pioneering trial to offer drug drivers an educational course to address their drug-taking habit. The project aims to tackle drug-related harm through proactive enforcement and enhanced treatment options – and Public Health South Tees.

It is hoped the courses will reduce drug-driving offences and lessen the burden of drug offences on budgets of local services, including health and police.

In 2023/24 there were a total of 1316 arrests, broken down to 637 relating to alcohol and 679 relating to drugs.

Tackling anti-social behaviour head-on

Cleveland was one of the first places in England and Wales to secure Home Office funding to run additional proactive patrols to clamp down on ASB in identified hotspots.

A total of 19 micro hotspots were targeted to fund highly visible, uniformed patrols conducted by civil enforcement officers or street wardens.

Since August 2023, a total of 2,765 patrols have been carried out across Cleveland's four council areas resulting in 323 enforcement actions.

12 of the 19 hotspot areas have seen a year-on-year reduction in ASB since 2021.

Safer Streets 5. Cleveland OPCC secured Home Office funding as part of Round Five of the Safer Streets Fund. £465k was spent on 3 projects during 2023/24 that delivered the following:

Hartlepool – Victoria ward

- 36 alley gates repairs, including 18 lock protectors to prevent future damage
- Six street lighting columns installed, meaning all alley gates now have sufficient lighting around them.
- Mobile CCTV cameras purchased for roll-out this financial year.

Middlesbrough - Central and Longlands/Beechwood wards

- Safer Streets Officer worked with police to obtain Criminal Behaviour Orders on 3 individuals. Issued 3 Community Protection Warnings, 4 Community Protection Notices and 2 Fixed Penalty Notices. Made safeguarding referrals, conducted Night-time Economy patrols.
- Three 'skip days' held to allow local community to safely dispose of litter.
- 12 'Lego blocks' and 11 rails installed to deter the use of nuisance bikes.
- CCTV equipment purchased for use later this year.

Stockton – Town Centre and Ropner wards

- Distribution of 42 target hardening packs to vulnerable communities.
- Kick rails installed and painted to restrict antisocial motorbike and off-road access to wooded areas.
- Female empowerment programme – Power of Women ambassadors at both primary and secondary level. Coaching of Year 9 girls at North Shore Academy.
- Operation Nightfall – positive engagement with 20 sex workers, 2 referred for support. Seven arrests made, including sex offenders in breach of orders, prison recall, possession with intent to supply and drink driving. No sex workers arrested.

Helping to provide an effective police and criminal justice system.

Cleveland Police out of special measures for the first time in four years

Preventing, reducing and tackling serious violence.

2023/24 saw the OPCC invest £1.4m in anti-violence schemes in Cleveland.

CURV – Cleveland's violence reduction partnership was established in 2022 to explore innovative solutions to prevent and divert people at risk of becoming involved in violent crime.

CURV supports statutory partners to identify long-term, sustainable interventions and projects to deliver positive outcomes. Since its launch, more than 30,000 young people have been reached.

During 2023/24 saw a:

- 11.8% reduction in Hospital admissions for knife related injuries
- 40% reduction in Hospital admissions for knife related injuries (Under 25s)
- 6.5% reduction in Police recorded serious violence offences
- 14.5% reduction in Police recorded youth related serious violence offences.

Four custody navigators were funded by CURV to reach out to people involved in – or at risk of – serious violence detained in police custody, who have already entered the criminal justice system.

Two A&E navigators were also introduced at Middlesbrough's James Cook Hospital to work with children and young people who attend A&E with a violence-related injury.

They develop trusting relationships and provide informal mentoring to help them access services.

Putting more police on the streets.

Police Officer Numbers. By 31 March 2024, Cleveland had the largest number of frontline officers for over 10 years. Cleveland smashed the Government's target for new officers. Cleveland Police had 1,528 Officers by the end of 2023-24 - exceeding the Government's initial uplift target by 63.

Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG).

2023/24 saw the start of an £84k investment from the Safer Streets fund into an educational programme focussing on attitudinal and behavioural change for women to improve understanding and confidence in preventing and responding to VAWG and empowering women to enable change. With a further education and support programme with sex workers

Funding for services to support victims of domestic abuse. The OPCC continued to invest in a range of additional services including Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs) and specialist counsellors - to support victims of domestic abuse – with almost £660k invested during 2023/24.

Funding for services to support victims of sexual violence. During 2023/24, the OPCC spent over £400k on services to support the victims of sexual violence.

Building confidence in Cleveland's communities.

In January 2022, Cleveland became one of the first OPCCs in the country to take on the greatest level of responsibility for handling police complaints.

This resulted in the creation of a new, independent team of advisers to resolve public complaints and queries at the earliest possible stage.

The Resolution Team use a customer-service focused approach to address concerns in a timely and effective manner.

We recognise the impact antisocial behaviour has on Cleveland's communities and therefore the PCC released two funds for organisations to bid into:

- Autumn Activity Fund - £41,106 invested in 26 community groups and charities for activities to take place over autumn half-term and around Halloween/Bonfire Night.
- Spring Activity Fund - £70,589 invested in 31 community groups and charities for activities to take place over February and Easter half-term holidays.

Providing effective, quality support for victims and witnesses.

The Victim Care and Advice Service – known as VCAS – provide advice and guidance to anyone affected by crime of antisocial behaviour, who feel they need additional support.

Their free, confidential service – delivered by Safer Communities - is independent of the police. Expert victim care officers tailor support to the needs or circumstances of the individual, helping them come to terms with the incident and assisting in their journey of recovery.

Launched in 2016, the service has been commissioned by Cleveland OPCC ever since.

1,437 people were supported over the last 12 months, the most common crimes they have experienced were fraud, antisocial behaviour and violence.

Restorative Cleveland is a restorative justice service operating across Cleveland. It offers victims the opportunity to have their voice heard after a crime, through some form of engagement with the offender who caused them harm.

In the last 12 months the service has:

- Worked on more than 80 cases
- Provided 300 individual interventions
- Delivered over 70 training events to partners
- Achieved 100% satisfaction rates for both victims and offenders.

Using technology to combat crime.

Cleveland Online Policing App – or COPA – was launched in September 2022 as one of the first apps of its kind in the UK.

It gives Cleveland residents the opportunity to report crime, provide feedback to police and seek assistance from partner agencies for common non-policing issues.

The two main aims of the app were:

- To reduce the demand on Cleveland Police's call-handlers, specifically for non-emergency or non-policing matters
- To improve accessibility and ease of reporting for Cleveland's communities.

Since it was launched in 2022, there has been:

- 10,000 downloads
- 4,300 reports
- 990 onward visits to council websites
- 863 visits to Cleveland Police careers pages
- 649 clicks to victim support information

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

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.

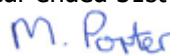
The Chief Finance Officer to the PCC has also ensured that the Chief Finance Officer to Cleveland Police has:

- 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 2024

Date: 21/02/2025

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: 21/02/2025

Signature:

Matt Storey, 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 to follow.

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland and Group (the PCC and Group) for the year ended 31 March 2024, 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 material accounting policy information. 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 2023/24.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the PCC and Group as at 31st March 2024 and of the PCC and Group'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 2023/24.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The PCC and Group's status as an admitted body to the Teesside Pension Fund is described in note 20. The net defined benefit liability as at 31 March 2024 is £nil which comprises £222.721m of gross assets and £186.898m of gross liabilities and £35.823m effect of the asset ceiling as disclosed in note 21.

On 30 September 2024, the Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 ('The Amendment Regulations') came into force. The Amendment Regulations require the PCC and Group to publish its Accountability Statements, which include the financial statements and auditor's opinion for the year ended 31 March 2024, by 28 February 2025 ('the backstop date').

The backstop date introduced by the Amendment Regulations has impeded our ability to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence over the following material elements of the financial statements:

- the value of scheme assets as at 31 March 2024 (£222.721m) as disclosed in notes 20 and 21;
- the return on plan assets for the year ended 31 March 2024 (£9.682m) as disclosed in note 20; and
- the consequential effects on the remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability included in other comprehensive income and expenditure and the pension reserve.

Our opinion on the 2023/24 financial statements is qualified because we are unable to determine whether any adjustments are necessary on these elements of the financial statements.

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 PCC and Group 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 qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Chief Financial 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, and taking into account the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the PCC and Group'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 Financial Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information. 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 Financial Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Financial 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 2023/24, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Chief Financial Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Financial 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 Financial Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, on the assumption that the functions of the PCC and Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the PCC and Group 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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 PCC and Group, 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.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- inquiring with management and the PCC, as to whether the PCC and Group is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their 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 PCC and Group which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We evaluated the Chief Financial 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 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 Financial 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 February 2023.

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 its 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 its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2024.

We have nothing to report in this respect.

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 its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the 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 its 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 its 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 May 2024.

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 Police and Crime Commissioner, 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 PCC those matters we are required to state to it 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 Police and Crime Commissioner 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.



[Mark Kirkham \(Feb 24, 2025 14:10 GMT\)](#)

Mark Kirkham, Partner

For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP

5th Floor
3 Wellington Place
Leeds
LS1 4AP

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE **STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024**

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	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
Police Officer Pay Costs	97,420		97,420	103,060		103,060
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	3,585		3,585	4,253		4,253
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	38,596		38,596	40,033		40,033
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,665		1,665	1,646		1,646
Police Non Pay Costs	35,524		35,524	32,250		32,250
OPCC Non Pay Costs	16,344		16,344	14,753		14,753
OPCC Income	0	32,443	(32,443)	0	22,285	(22,285)
Undistributed Costs	21		21	55		55
Net Cost of Services	193,154	32,443	160,712	196,050	22,285	173,765
Other Operating Expenditure			246			443
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 10)			62,632			53,423
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(159,585)			(154,264)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			64,005			73,367
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			(11,131)			0
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			(20,113)			(654,907)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(31,244)			(654,907)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			32,761			(581,540)

PCC COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE **STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024**

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	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,665	0	1,665	1,646	0	1,646
OPCC Non Pay Costs	16,344	0	16,344	14,753	0	14,753
OPCC Income	0	32,443	(32,443)	0	22,285	(22,285)
Undistributed Costs	0	0	0	22	0	22
Net Cost of Services before Funding	18,009	32,443	(14,433)	16,421	22,285	(5,864)
Intra Group Funding	169,358	0	169,358	154,419	0	154,419
Net Cost of Services	187,367	32,443	154,925	170,840	22,285	148,555
Other Operating Expenditure			246			443
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)			1,694			2,810
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(159,585)			(154,264)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			(2,720)			(2,455)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			(11,131)			0
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			1,999			(6,838)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(9,132)			(6,838)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(11,852)			(9,293)

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024

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	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 2023	(5,042)	(10,742)	(9,294)	(0)	0	(25,078)	1,316,110	1,291,033
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	64,005	0	0	0	0	64,005	0	64,005
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(31,244)	(31,244)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	64,005	0	0	0	0	64,005	(31,244)	32,761
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(65,844)	0	3,241	0	0	(62,603)	62,603	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(1,839)	0	3,241	0	0	1,402	31,359	32,761
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	1,109	(1,109)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(730)	(1,109)	3,241	0	0	1,402	31,359	32,761
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	(0)	0	(23,675)	1,347,469	1,323,794
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(2,436)	(9,294)	0	0	(11,730)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(8,306)	(0)	(0)	0	(13,348)		
Total at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,742)	(9,294)	(0)	0	(25,078)		
Capital purposes	0	(4,643)	(6,053)	0	0	(10,696)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(7,207)	0	(0)	0	(12,979)		
Total at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	(0)	0	(23,675)		

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024

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	Earmarked Reserves £000	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 2023	(5,042)	(10,741)	(9,294)	0	0	(25,077)	(3,592)	(28,670)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	(2,720)	0	0	0	0	(2,720)	0	(2,720)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9,132)	(9,132)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(2,720)	0	0	0	0	(2,720)	(9,132)	(11,852)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	881	0	3,241	0	0	4,122	(4,122)	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(1,840)	0	3,241	0	0	1,401	(13,254)	(11,852)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	1,109	(1,109)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(730)	(1,109)	3,241	0	0	1,401	(13,254)	(11,852)
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	0	0	(23,676)	(16,846)	(40,521)
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(2,436)	(9,294)	0	0	(11,730)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(8,305)	0	0	0	(13,347)		
Total at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,741)	(9,294)	0	0	(25,077)		
Capital purposes	0	(4,634)	(6,053)	0	0	(10,687)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(7,216)	0	0	0	(12,988)		
Total at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	0	0	(23,675)		

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2023

	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 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,800)	1,894,362	1,872,562
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	73,367	0	0	0	0	73,367	0	73,367
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(654,897)	(654,897)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	73,367	0	0	0	0	73,367	(654,897)	(581,530)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(73,515)	0	(3,131)	0	0	(76,646)	76,646	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	-147	0	(3,131)	0	0	(3,278)	(578,251)	(581,530)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	147	(147)	0	0	0	0	(0)	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	(147)	(3,131)	0	0	(3,278)	(578,252)	(581,530)
Balance at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,742)	(9,294)	(0)	0	(25,077)	1,316,110	1,291,033
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(2,645)	(6,163)	0	0	(8,808)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(7,950)	0	0	0	(12,992)		
Total at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,800)		
Capital purposes	0	(2,436)	(9,294)	0	0	(11,730)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,042)	(8,306)	(0)	(0)	0	(13,348)		
Total at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,742)	(9,294)	(0)	0	(25,077)		

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2023

	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 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,799)	2,413	(19,386)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	(2,455)	0	0	0	0	(2,455)	0	(2,455)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6,828)	(6,828)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(2,455)	0	0	0	0	(2,455)	(6,828)	(9,283)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	2,308	0	(3,131)	0	0	(823)	823	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(147)	0	(3,131)	0	0	(3,278)	(6,006)	(9,283)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	147	(147)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(0)	(147)	(3,131)	0	0	(3,278)	(6,006)	(9,283)
Balance at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,741)	(9,294)	(0)	(0)	(25,077)	(3,592)	(28,669)
Reserves held for:								
Capital purposes	0	(2,645)	(6,163)	0	0	(8,808)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,042)	(7,950)	0	0	0	(12,992)		
Total at 31 March 2022	(5,042)	(10,595)	(6,163)	0	0	(21,800)		
Capital purposes	0	(2,436)	(9,294)	0	0	(11,730)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,042)	(8,305)	(0)	(0)	0	(13,347)		
Total at 31 March 2023	(5,042)	(10,741)	(9,294)	(0)	(0)	(25,077)		

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AT 31st March 2024

The Group Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC Group as at 31st March 2024.

	Notes	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	62,975	51,581
Intangible Assets	13	3,767	5,116
Pension Asset		-	17,181
Total Long Term Assets		66,742	73,879
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		3,000	4,500
Inventories		176	138
Short Term Debtors	15	29,641	28,105
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	2,622	1,773
Total Current Assets		35,440	34,517
Total Assets		102,181	108,395
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	30	(760)	(2,500)
Short Term Creditors	18	(23,715)	(22,348)
Provisions	19	(2,609)	(2,603)
Total Current Liabilities		(27,083)	(27,451)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,760)	(19,520)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(15,817)	(17,509)
Pensions Liability	21	(1,364,316)	(1,334,949)
Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,398,893)	(1,371,978)
Total Liabilities		(1,425,976)	(1,399,429)
Net Liabilities		(1,323,794)	(1,291,034)
Usable Reserves	32	(23,675)	(25,077)
Unusable Reserves	33	1,347,469	1,316,111
Total Reserves		1,323,794	1,291,034

PCC BALANCE SHEET AT 31st March 2024

The PCC Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC as at 31st March 2024.

	Notes	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	62,975	51,581
Intangible Assets	13	3,767	5,116
Pension Asset		-	1,935
Total Long Term Assets		66,742	58,633
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		3,000	4,500
Inventories		176	138
Short Term Debtors	15	29,641	28,105
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	2,622	1,773
Total Current Assets		35,440	34,517
Total Assets		102,181	93,149
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	30	(760)	(2,500)
Short Term Creditors	18	(23,715)	(22,348)
Provisions	19	(2,609)	(2,603)
Total Current Liabilities		(27,083)	(27,451)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,760)	(19,520)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(15,817)	(17,509)
Pensions Liability	21	-	-
Total Long Term Liabilities		(34,577)	(37,029)
Total Liabilities		(61,660)	(64,480)
Net Assets		40,521	28,669
Usable Reserves	32	(23,675)	(25,077)
Unusable Reserves	33	(16,846)	(3,592)
Total Reserves		(40,521)	(28,669)

GROUP & PCC CASHFLOW STATEMENT 2023/24

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

	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
<u>Cash Outflows</u>		
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	133,099	127,758
Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	75,625	67,244
Cash outflows -Interest paid	556	3,003
	209,279	198,005
<u>Cash Inflows</u>		
Precept received	(46,379)	(43,401)
National non-domestic rates	(46,588)	(46,427)
Other grants	(119,002)	(102,839)
Rents	(19)	(36)
Cash received for goods and services	(564)	(662)
Other operating cash receipts	(5,769)	(6,629)
Cash inflows - Interest received	(1,067)	(317)
	(219,389)	(200,310)
Operating Activities Net Cash Flow	(10,111)	(2,305)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase/(decrease) in investments	(1,500)	-
Cash outflows - Purchase of non current assets	6,664	6,524
Cash inflows - Sale of non current assets	(95)	(3,131)
- Capital grant received	-	-
Investing Activities Net Cash Flow	5,069	3,393
Net Cash Outflow/(Inflow) before financing	(5,042)	1,088
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash outflows - Repayment of amounts borrowed	2,500	3,000
Cash inflows - New loans raised	-	(4,000)
Cash payment to reduce the PFI liability	1,693	1,478
	4,193	478
Financing Activities Net Cash Flow	4,193	478
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	(849)	1,566
Cash brought forward	1,773	3,338
Cash carried forward	2,622	1,773
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	(849)	1,566

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 – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value (EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current 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 31st March 2024), 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 for 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 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 2023/24 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 (this relates to the bulk purchase of ICT rather than the individual elements.) 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) 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.

Typical financial instruments are trade payables and trade receivables, borrowings, bank deposits and investments.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was initially recognised. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are measured either at amortised cost or at fair value.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

J) 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.

K) 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.

L) 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.

M) 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.

N) 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.

O) 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 2023/24 (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.

P) 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 2023/24 (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.

Q) PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

The PCC is party to two separate PFI schemes, one for the provision of Firearms Training facilities at Uxley 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.

R) VALUE ADDED TAX

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

S) PRECEPT

Precept is accounted for on an agency basis.

T) 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.

U) 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.

V) 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.

W) 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.

X) 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.

Y) 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.

Z) 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	2023/2024 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	2022/2023 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Funding Analysis						
Police Officer Pay Costs	93,121	(4,299)	97,420	86,501	(16,559)	103,060
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	3,472	(114)	3,585	3,493	(760)	4,253
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	37,371	(1,224)	38,596	32,877	(7,156)	40,033
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	1,637	(28)	1,665	1,350	(296)	1,646
Police Non Pay Costs	27,947	(7,577)	35,524	25,181	(7,069)	32,250
OPCC Non Pay Costs	22,309	5,965	16,344	23,720	8,967	14,753
OPCC Income	(32,443)	0	(32,443)	(22,285)	0	(22,285)
Undistributed Costs	21	0	21	55	0	55
Net Cost of Services	153,435	(7,277)	160,712	150,892	(22,873)	173,765
Other Operating Expenditure	167	(79)	246	165	(279)	443
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	1,786	(60,846)	62,632	2,686	(50,737)	53,423
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(157,226)	2,359	(159,585)	(153,890)	374	(154,264)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,839)	(65,844)	64,005	(147)	(73,515)	73,367
Opening General Fund Balance	(5,042)			(5,042)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,839)			(147)		
Transfers to earmarked Reserves	1,109			147		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,772)			(5,042)		

	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
Notes to Funding Analysis 2023/2024				
Police Officer Pay Costs	(4,299)	0	(4,449)	150
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	(114)	0	(114)	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	(1,224)	0	(1,224)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(28)	0	(28)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,577)	(7,577)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	5,965	5,965	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(7,277)	(1,612)	(5,815)	150
Other Operating Expenditure	(79)	(79)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(60,846)	0	(60,846)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	2,359	0	0	2,359
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(65,844)	(1,692)	(66,661)	2,509

	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
Notes to Funding Analysis 2022/2023				
Police Officer Pay Costs	(16,559)	0	(17,294)	735
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	(760)	0	(760)	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	(7,156)	0	(7,156)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(296)	0	(296)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,069)	(7,069)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	8,967	8,967	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(22,873)	1,898	(25,506)	735
Other Operating Expenditure	(279)	(279)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(50,737)	0	(50,737)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	374	0	0	374
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(73,515)	1,620	(76,243)	1,109

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	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	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	Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Police Officer Pay Costs	150	150	0	735	735	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	1,637	(28)	1,665	1,350	(296)	1,646
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,577)	(7,577)	0	(7,069)	(7,069)	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	22,309	5,965	16,344	23,720	8,967	14,753
OPCC Income	(32,443)	0	(32,443)	(22,285)	0	(22,285)
Undistributed Costs	0	0	0	22	0	22
Net Cost of Services	(15,923)	(1,490)	(14,433)	(3,527)	2,337	(5,864)
Intra Group Funding	169,358	0	169,358	154,419	0	154,419
Net Cost of Services	153,435	(1,490)	154,925	150,892	2,337	148,555
Other Operating Expenditure	167	(79)	246	165	(279)	443
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	1,786	92	1,694	2,686	(124)	2,810
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(157,227)	2,358	(159,585)	(153,889)	374	(154,263)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,839)	881	(2,720)	(147)	2,308	(2,455)
Opening General Fund Balance	(5,042)			(5,042)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,839)			(147)		
Transfers to earmarked Reserves	1,109			147		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,772)			(5,042)		

	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
Notes to Funding Analysis 2023/2024				
Police Officer Pay Costs	150	0	0	150
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(28)	0	(28)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,577)	(7,577)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	5,965	5,965	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(1,490)	(1,612)	(28)	150
Other Operating Expenditure	(79)	(79)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	92	0	92	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	2,358	0	0	2,358
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	881	(1,692)	64	2,508

	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
Notes to Funding Analysis 2022/2023				
Police Officer Pay Costs	735	0	0	735
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	(296)	0	(296)	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,069)	(7,069)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	8,967	8,967	0	0
Net Cost of Services	2,337	1,898	(296)	735
Other Operating Expenditure	(279)	(279)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(124)	0	(124)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	374	0	0	374
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	2,308	1,620	(420)	1,109

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.

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 2024 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 45% of the accrual of £3.650m relates to Annual Leave and 54% 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 £0.180m.

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 2024 to undertake a full review property value. The impact of the review are included 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 adjusting 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 2024

	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	(1,811)	0	0	0	0	(1,811)	1,811	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(5,677)	0	0	0	0	(5,677)	5,677	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(89)	0	0	0	0	(89)	89	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(79)	0	0	0	0	(79)	79	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(95)	0	0	(95)	95	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(85,943)	0	0	0	0	(85,943)	85,943	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	150	0	0	0	0	150	(150)	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	2,359	0	0	0	0	2,359	(2,359)	0
	(91,090)	0	(95)	0	0	(91,185)	91,186	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,637	0	0	0	0	2,637	(2,637)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	3,328	0	0	0	0	3,328	(3,328)	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	3,336	0	0	3,336	(3,336)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	19,282	0	0	0	0	19,282	(19,282)	0
	25,246	0	3,336	0	0	28,582	(28,582)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(65,844)	0	3,241	0	0	(62,603)	62,603	0

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024

	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	(1,811)	0	0	0	0	(1,811)	1,811	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(5,677)	0	0	0	0	(5,677)	5,677	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(89)	0	0	0	0	(89)	89	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(79)	0	0	0	0	(79)	79	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(95)	0	0	(95)	95	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(119)	0	0	0	0	(119)	119	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	150	0	0	0	0	150	(150)	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	2,358	0	0	0	0	2,358	(2,358)	0
	(5,267)	0	(95)	0	0	(5,362)	5,362	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,637	0	0	0	0	2,637	(2,637)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund	3,328	0	0	0	0	3,328	(3,328)	0
Balance	0	0	3,336	0	0	3,336	(3,336)	0
Use of Capital Receipts								
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	183	0	0	0	0	183	(183)	0
	6,148	0	3,336	0	0	9,483	(9,483)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	881	0	3,241	0	0	4,122	(4,122)	0

GROUP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2023

	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	(1,985)	0	0	0	0	(1,985)	1,985	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(5,006)	0	0	0	0	(5,006)	5,006	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(279)	0	0	0	0	(279)	279	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,131)	0	0	(3,131)	3,131	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(93,319)	0	0	0	0	(93,319)	93,319	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	735	0	0	0	0	735	(735)	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	374	0	0	0	0	374	(374)	0
	(99,558)	0	(3,131)	0	0	(102,689)	102,689	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,443	0	0	0	0	2,443	(2,443)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	6,524	0	0	0	0	6,524	(6,524)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	17,076	0	0	0	0	17,076	(17,076)	0
	26,043	0	0	0	0	26,043	(26,043)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(73,515)	0	(3,131)	0	0	(76,645)	76,646	0

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2023

	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	(1,985)	0	0	0	0	(1,985)	1,985	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(5,006)	0	0	0	0	(5,006)	5,006	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	(78)	0	0	0	0	(78)	78	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(279)	0	0	0	0	(279)	279	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(3,131)	0	0	(3,131)	3,131	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(570)	0	0	0	0	(570)	570	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	735	0	0	0	0	735	(735)	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	374	0	0	0	0	374	(374)	0
	(6,808)	0	(3,131)	0	0	(9,940)	9,940	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,443	0	0	0	0	2,443	(2,443)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund	6,524	0	0	0	0	6,524	(6,524)	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	150	0	0	0	0	150	(150)	0
	9,117	0	0	0	0	9,117	(9,117)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	2,309	0	(3,131)	0	0	(822)	822	0

9. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000	Transfers In 2022/2023 £000	Transfers Out 2022/2023 £000	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000	Transfers In 2023/2024 £000	Transfers Out 2023/2024 £000	Balance at 31 March 2023/2024 £000
Group and PCC Reserves							
Direct Revenue Funding of Capital	(2,645)	(5,209)	5,419	(2,436)	(5,848)	3,640	(4,643)
Injury Pension Reserve	(862)	(405)	0	(1,267)	(85)	523	(829)
Airwave Project	(256)	(50)	12	(294)	0	27	(267)
PFI Sinking Fund	(163)	(250)	0	(413)	(185)	0	(598)
Incentivisation Grant	(589)	0	37	(552)	(235)	0	(787)
Urday Nook TTC	(81)	0	0	(81)	0	0	(81)
Police Property Act Fund	(209)	(118)	226	(101)	(169)	235	(35)
WAN Earmarked Reserve	(724)	0	0	(724)	0	264	(460)
NEROCU	(213)	0	33	(180)	(12)	0	(192)
Road Safety Initiative Reserve	(157)	0	25	(132)	0	0	(132)
Collaboration Reserve	(28)	0	0	(28)	0	28	0
Insurance / Legal Reserve	(630)	0	606	(23)	0	0	(23)
Pay inflation reserve	(1,000)	(674)	0	(1,674)	0	600	(1,074)
PCC Change Reserve	(129)	0	0	(129)	0	0	(129)
CP Change Reserve	(1,332)	0	340	(992)	(470)	160	(1,302)
Commissioning Services Reserve	(254)	0	0	(254)	(46)	35	(265)
North East Transformation Fund	(5)	0	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
Major Incident Reserve	(1,000)	0	93	(907)	0	139	(768)
EDI Reserve	(50)	0	0	(50)	0	0	(50)
Recruitment Reserve	(270)	(232)	0	(502)	(121)	411	(211)
Total	(10,595)	(6,938)	6,792	(10,741)	(7,171)	6,062	(11,850)

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 2023/24.

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 decreased by £438K in 2023/24.

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.

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.

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit (NEROCU)

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit (NEROCU) is a collaboration between Northumbria, Durham and Cleveland Forces to address organised and serious crime. At the 31st March 2024 the reserves position was £801K of which Cleveland's share is £192K.

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. The Group felt it prudent to release £600K to address inflationary pressures in year.

PCC Change Reserve

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

CP Change Reserve

The reserve has been created to support change within the Force. The reserve had a net increase by £310k in year.

Commissioning Services Reserve

The reserve has been created to support the OPCC commitment to invest in a range of services and projects.

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 to significant pressures to the volatility, unpredictability and significant costs incurred when dealing with Major incidents.

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.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME & EXPENDITURE

Group	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,853	3,003
Net interest on defined benefit liability	60,846	50,737
Interest receivable and similar income	(1,067)	(317)
Total Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure	62,632	53,423

PCC	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,853	3,003
Net interest on defined benefit liability	(92)	124
Interest receivable and similar income	(1,067)	(317)
Total Finance & Investment Income & Expenditure	1,694	2,810

11. TAXATION & NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
National Non Domestic rates	(46,588)	(46,427)
Police Grants	(57,391)	(57,194)
Precepts	(48,738)	(43,775)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)	(6,868)
Total Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	(159,585)	(154,264)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

Property, Plant and Equipment 2023/24

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 2023	16,657	28,658	7,600	22,169	456	75,539
Accumulated depreciation	(1,806)	(3,688)	(4,779)	(13,686)	-	(23,958)
Net Book Value at 1 April 2023	14,851	24,971	2,821	8,482	456	51,581
Gross Book value at 31 March 2023	16,657	28,658	7,600	22,169	456	75,539
Additions	1,008	1,017	981	2,342	899	6,248
Reclassification	-	-	303	60	(408)	(46)
Disposals	-	-	(928)	(2,609)	-	(3,537)
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	1,615	2,933	-	-	-	4,548
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)
Other: Non Adding Value	(1,008)	(1,017)	-	-	-	(2,025)
Gross Book value at 31 March 2024	18,249	31,591	7,956	21,961	947	80,705
Depreciation : Accumulated as at 2023	(1,806)	(3,688)	(4,779)	(13,686)	-	(23,958)
Depreciation in Year	(462)	(887)	(882)	(1,509)	-	(3,740)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	781	2,582	-	3,363
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	2,120	4,485	-	-	-	6,605
Accumulated depreciation 2024	(147)	(90)	(4,880)	(12,613)	-	(17,730)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2023	14,851	24,971	2,821	8,482	456	51,581
Net Book Value at 31 March 2024	18,102	31,501	3,076	9,348	947	62,975

Property, Plant and Equipment 2022/2023

Group and PCC (Restated Format)	Land and Buildings £000	PFI £000	Vehicles £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Non - Operational £000	Total £000
Gross book value at 1 April 2022	16,657	28,658	6,398	21,603	34	73,351
Accumulated depreciation	(1,355)	(2,824)	(4,522)	(13,002)	-	(21,703)
Net Book Value at 1 April 2022	15,302	25,834	1,876	8,600	34	51,647
Gross Book value at 31 March 2023	16,657	28,658	6,398	21,603	34	73,351
Additions	825	1,105	1,770	1,821	168	5,690
Reclassification	-	-	(263)	(950)	253	(960)
Disposals	-	-	(306)	(305)	-	(611)
Other: Non Adding Value	(825)	(1,105)	-	-	-	(1,930)
Gross Book value at 31 March 2023	16,657	28,658	7,600	22,169	456	75,539
Depreciation : Accumulated as at 2023	(1,355)	(2,824)	(4,522)	(13,002)	-	(21,703)
Depreciation in Year	(451)	(863)	(509)	(1,331)	-	(3,153)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	252	647	-	899
Accumulated depreciation 2023	(1,806)	(3,688)	(4,779)	(13,686)	-	(23,958)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	15,302	25,834	1,876	8,600	34	51,647
Net Book Value at 31 March 2023	14,851	24,971	2,821	8,482	456	51,581

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 2024, the PCC Group was contractually committed to capital works which amounted to approximately £2.016m and corresponding budgeted carry forwards of £3.198m for the delivery the schemes. (£2.532m at 31st March 2023).

Revaluations

Freehold properties were re-valued as at 31st March 2024 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 2029/30.

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 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	9,567	9,293
Accumulated Amortisation	(4,450)	(3,397)
Net Carrying Amount 31st March	5,117	5,896
Additions	416	834
Reclassification	46	960
Disposals	(224)	(1,520)
Amortisation on Disposals	224	931
Amortisation	(1,811)	(1,985)
Net Carrying amount at 31 March	3,767	5,116
Gross Carrying Amounts	9,805	9,567
Accumulated Amortisation	(6,038)	(4,450)

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 credit loss allowance 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 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Long Term Assets:		
	-	-
Short-Term Assets:		
Short Term Investments	3,000	4,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,622	1,773
	5,622	6,273
Debtors:		
Government Departments	8,557	10,337
Other Local Authorities	1,976	2,872
Other Debtors	2,035	2,066
	12,568	15,276
Short-Term Liabilities:		
Short Term Loans	(760)	(2,500)
	(760)	(2,500)
Creditors:		
Government Departments	(597)	(221)
Other Local Authorities	(2,343)	(1,935)
Sundry Creditors	(5,999)	(6,402)
	(8,939)	(8,557)
Long Term Liabilities:		
Long Term Creditors		
Long Term Borrowing	(18,760)	(19,520)
PFI Liabilities	(15,817)	(17,509)
	(34,577)	(37,029)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest Expense	2,853	3,003
Interest Income	(1,067)	(317)
Net (gain)/loss for the year	1,786	2,686

Long Term Borrowing Maturity Period	Fair Value 31 March 2024 £000	Cost 31 March 2024 £000
New Loans Rate :		
1/2 years	708	760
2/5 years	-	-
5/10 years	1,299	1,500
Over 10 years	10,475	16,500
Total Long Term Loans	12,482	18,760
Premature Repayment Rate :		
1/2 years	723	760
2/5 years	-	-
5/10 years	1,376	1,500
Over 10 years	12,193	16,500
Total Long Term Loans	14,292	18,760

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 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Short Term Group and PCC Debtors		
Government Departments	8,557	10,337
Other Local Authorities	18,350	16,750
Other Debtors	2,035	2,066
	28,942	29,153
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(6,221)	(7,051)
	22,722	22,102
Add: Payments in Advance	6,919	6,003
Total Short Term Debtors	29,641	28,105
Long Term Group and PCC Debtors		
Other Debtors	-	-
Total Long Term Debtors	-	-

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Group and PCC		
Cash held by the PCC	59	59
Bank current Accounts	2,563	1,714
Short-term deposits	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,622	1,773

The OPCC manages two bank accounts which hold cash in relation to Proceeds of Crime and Seized cash with a combined balance of £3.476m. 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

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Group and PCC		
Balance Outstanding	0	3,119
Asset Adjustment	-	(10)
Retirements - Part	-	(3,109)
Balance outstanding	0	0

18. CREDITORS

Short Term Group and PCC Creditors	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Government Departments	(597)	(221)
Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC)	(3,041)	(2,612)
Other Local Authorities	(10,139)	(8,763)
Accumulated Compensated Absences	(3,650)	(3,801)
Sundry Creditors	(5,999)	(6,402)
Sub total	(23,427)	(21,798)
Add: Income in Advance	(288)	(550)
Total Creditors	(23,715)	(22,348)
Long Term Group and PCC Creditors		
Sundry Creditors	0	0
Total Long Term Creditors	0	0

19. PROVISIONS

Group and PCC Provision Description	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000	Transfers In 2022/2023 £000	Transfers Out 2022/2023 £000	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000	Transfers In 2023/2024 £000	Transfers Out 2023/2024 £000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000
Insurance	(153)	0	0	(153)	0	0	(153)
Insurance Liabilities	(749)	(1,505)	789	(1,465)	(127)	121	(1,471)
Employee Related Remuneration	(1,273)	0	289	(985)	0	0	(985)
Total	(2,175)	(1,505)	1,078	(2,603)	(127)	121	(2,609)

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.

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. The balance on the provision stands at £1,471k to provide for anticipated/estimated future liabilities.

Employee Related Remuneration

The provision is required to fund the potential costs relating to employee related remuneration claims.

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	
	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Cost of Services:						
Current service cost	6,217	12,357	12,744	30,225	18,961	42,582
Past service cost	-	-	6,136	-	6,136	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure						
Interest cost	8,759	7,410	61,631	48,710	70,390	56,120
Expected return on assets	(9,544)	(5,383)	-	-	(9,544)	(5,383)
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	5,432	14,384	80,511	78,935	85,943	93,319
Other post employment Benefit Charged to the CIES						
Return on Plan assets	(9,682)	2,507	-	-	(9,682)	2,507
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	(10,817)	(112,507)	(46,470)	(690,148)	(57,287)	(802,655)
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	-	(1,533)	(15,388)	-	(15,388)	(1,533)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	4,775	14,319	58,578	164,925	63,353	179,244
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	(10,292)	(82,830)	77,231	(446,288)	66,939	(529,118)
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	(5,432)	(14,384)	(80,511)	(78,935)	(85,943)	(93,319)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:						
Contribution in year	4,851	4,145	14,431	12,931	19,282	17,076

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	211	446
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Interest cost	608	518
Expected return on assets	(700)	(394)
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	119	570
Other post employment Benefit Charged to the CIES		
Return on Plan assets	832	180
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	810	(8,007)
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	73	(109)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	(421)	1,098
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	1,413	(6,268)
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	(119)	(570)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:		
Contribution in year	183	150

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	
	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	186,641	182,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,641	182,584
Estimated unfunded liabilities in scheme	257	272	1,178,258	1,105,419	68,745	63,765	56,662	33,399	60,651	132,366	1,364,573	1,335,221
Less : Estimated assets in scheme	219,428	200,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,428	200,037
Net Liability	(32,530)	(17,181)	1,178,258	1,105,419	68,745	63,765	56,662	33,399	60,651	132,366	1,331,786	1,317,768

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	12,940	12,824
Estimated assets in scheme	12,940	14,759
Net Liability	-	(1,935)

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

21. PENSIONS LIABILITY (Net)

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 2024 are as follows.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the PCC Group has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total net liability of £1,364m 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 £1,324m. 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 2024.

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

Group and PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme	
	31/03/24	31/03/23	31/03/24	31/03/23
Rate of inflation (CPI) (Note 1)	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.7%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%

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	20.50	23.50	21.70	23.70	21.70	23.70	21.70	23.70
Retiring in 20 years	21.30	25.00	23.30	25.30	23.30	25.30	23.30	25.30

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/25 £000s	Year to 31/03/25 £000s
Funded :-		
Current Service cost	10,651	5,469
Net Interest cost	64,312	(1,727)
Total	74,963	3,742

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/25 £000s	Year to 31/03/25 £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 2023		Assets at 31 March 2024		Asset Split as at 31 March 2024	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	169,157	84.6%	192,575	86.5%	85.1%	1.3%
Property	17,566	8.8%	22,057	9.9%	1.1%	8.9%
Cash	13,314	6.7%	8,090	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	200,037	100.0%	222,721	100.0%	86.2%	13.8%

PCC	Assets at 31 March 2023		Assets at 31 March 2024		Asset Split as at 31 March 2024	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	12,471	84.5%	14,036	86.5%	85.1%	1.3%
Property	1,299	8.8%	1,608	9.9%	1.1%	8.9%
Cash	989	6.7%	590	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
Total	14,759	100.0%	16,233	100.0%	86.2%	13.8%

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 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	11,346	(2,507)	33,433	32,470	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities	7,877	99,721	12,540	348,411	(3,839)	25,313	(46)	30,542	(5,375)	120,957
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(35,823)									
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	(16,600)	97,214	45,973	380,881	(3,839)	25,313	(46)	30,542	(5,375)	120,957
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(16,600)	97,214	45,973	380,881	(3,839)	25,313	(46)	30,542	(5,375)	120,957
Effect of Change in Accounting Methodology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary	31/03/24	31/03/23
	£000	£000
Local Government Pension Scheme	(16,600)	97,214
1987 Police Pension Scheme	45,973	380,881
Injury Awards	(3,839)	25,313
2006 Police Pension Scheme	(46)	30,542
2015 Police Pension Scheme	(5,375)	120,957
Total Gains/(Loss) Recognised CIES	20,113	654,907

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 31/03/24 £000	Year to 31/03/23 £000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	832	(180)
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Scheme Liabilities	462	7,018
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(3,293)	
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	(1,999)	6,838
Increase/(Decrease) in Irrecoverable Surplus from Membership	0	0
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1,999)	6,838
Effect of Change in Accounting Methodology	0	0

NB: Asset Ceiling Adjustment Group & PCC.

An asset ceiling test limits the amount of the net pension asset that can be recognised to the lower of:-

- (1) the amount of the net pension asset or
- (2) the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The Force's actuary has calculated the present value of reduction in future contributions to the plan by calculating the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions.

The application of the asset ceiling test has resulted in an adjustment of £35.823m in the Group accounts and £3.293m in the PCC accounts from the actuarial valuations respectively.

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 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23	Year to 31/03/24	Year to 31/03/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	182,856	264,904	1,105,419	1,464,154	63,765	87,640	33,399	62,359	132,366	212,485
Current Service Cost	6,217	12,357	0	0	1,098	1,695	0	0	11,646	28,530
Interest costs	8,759	7,410	50,752	38,872	2,930	2,332	1,568	1,682	6,381	5,824
Actuarial losses (gains)	(7,877)	(99,721)	(12,540)	(348,411)	3,839	(25,313)	46	(30,542)	5,375	(120,957)
Losses (gains) on curtailments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	0	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	(5,171)	(3,958)	(51,773)	(49,204)	(2,887)	(2,589)	(96)	(104)	(756)	(450)
Past Service Cost	0	0	86,395	0	0	0	21,741	0	(102,000)	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	2,139	1,889	5	8	0	0	4	4	7,639	6,934
Additional Employer Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfunded pension payments	(25)	(25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	186,898	182,856	1,178,258	1,105,419	68,745	63,765	56,662	33,399	60,651	132,366

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	200,037	195,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expected return on Scheme assets	9,544	5,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	11,346	(2,507)	33,433	32,470	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	4,851	4,145	18,335	16,726	2,887	2,589	92	100	(6,883)	(6,484)
Contributions by Scheme participants	2,139	1,889	5	8	0	0	4	4	7,639	6,934
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(5,196)	(3,983)	(51,773)	(49,204)	(2,887)	(2,589)	(96)	(104)	(756)	(450)
Gain on Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset ceiling Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	222,721	200,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	17,181	(69,794)	(1,105,419)	(1,464,154)	(63,765)	(87,640)	(33,399)	(62,359)	(132,366)	(212,485)
Current Service Cost	(6,217)	(12,357)	0	0	(1,098)	(1,695)	0	0	(11,646)	(28,530)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	4,851	4,145	18,335	16,726	2,887	2,589	92	100	(6,883)	(6,484)
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	0	(86,395)	0	0	0	(21,741)	0	102,000	0
Interest Costs	(8,759)	(7,410)	(50,752)	(38,872)	(2,930)	(2,332)	(1,568)	(1,682)	(6,381)	(5,824)
Expected return on Scheme assets	9,544	5,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial (losses) gains	19,223	97,214	45,973	380,881	(3,839)	25,313	(46)	30,542	(5,375)	120,957
Unfunded pension payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(35,823)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets/ (Liabilities) at end of Period	0	17,181	(1,178,258)	(1,105,419)	(68,745)	(63,765)	(56,662)	(33,399)	(60,651)	(132,366)

Summary	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	0	17,181
1987 Police Pension Scheme	(1,178,258)	(1,105,419)
Injury Awards	(68,745)	(63,765)
2006 Police Pension Scheme	(56,662)	(33,399)
2015 Police Pension Scheme	(60,651)	(132,366)
	(1,364,316)	(1,317,768)

The Impact of the Asset Ceiling Adjustment is as follows:

	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	(186,898)	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of	222,721	0
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(35,823)	0
	0	0

Asset and Benefit Obligation Reconciliation		
PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/24 £000	Year to 31/03/23 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	12,824	19,111
Current Service Cost	211	446
Interest Cost	608	518
Actuarial losses (gains)	(462)	(7,018)
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	(333)	(309)
Past Service Cost	0	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	92	76
Additional Employer Contributions	0	0
Unfunded pension payments	0	0
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	12,940	12,824

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	14,759	14,628
Expected return on Scheme assets	700	394
Actuarial gains (losses)	832	(180)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	183	150
Contributions by Scheme participants	92	76
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(333)	(309)
Gain on Settlement	0	0
Asset ceiling Adjustment	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	16,233	14,759

Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	1,935	(4,483)
Current Service Cost	(211)	(446)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	183	150
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	0
Interest Costs	(608)	(518)
Expected return on Scheme assets	700	394
Gain on Settlement	0	0
Actuarial (losses) gains	1,294	6,838
Asset ceiling Adjustment	(3,293)	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets / (Liabilities) at end of Period	0	1,935

The Impact of the Asset Ceiling Adjustment is as follows:

	31/03/24 £000	31/03/23 £000
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	(12,940)	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	16,233	0
Asset ceiling Adjustment	(3,293)	0
	0	0

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

PCC	Local Government Pensions Year to 31/03/25 £000s
Service cost	182
Net Interest cost	(160)
Total	22

Police Pension Schemes	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Cleveland Police		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 23/24	-0.1% p.a.
1987 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,161,762	1,178,258	1,195,932
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.4%		1.5%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,179,436	1,178,258	1,177,080
% change in present value of total obligation	0.1%		-0.1%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,194,754	1,178,258	1,162,941
% change in present value of total obligation	1.4%		-1.3%
Post retirement mortality assumption	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,208,893	1,178,258	1,147,623
% change in present value of total obligation	2.6%		-2.6%
2006 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	55,132	56,662	58,249
% change in present value of total obligation	-2.7%		2.8%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	57,399	56,662	55,925
% change in present value of total obligation	1.3%		-1.3%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions assumptions, and rate of pension accounts assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	57,512	56,662	55,869
% change in present value of total obligation	1.5%		-1.4%
Post retirement mortality assumption	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	58,135	56,662	55,189
% change in present value of total obligation	2.6%		-2.6%
Injury Awards :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	67,714	68,745	69,776
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.5%		1.5%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	980	1,011	1,043
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-3.1%		3.2%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	68,882	68,745	68,608
% change in present value of total obligation	0.2%		-0.2%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	1,011	1,011	1,011
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)	69,639	68,745	67,851
% change in present value of total obligation	1.3%		-1.3%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	1,043	1,011	980
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	3.2%		-3.1%
Post retirement mortality assumption	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	70,532	68,745	66,958
% change in present value of total obligation	2.6%		-2.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	1,037	1,011	985
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	2.6%		-2.6%
2015 Police Pension Scheme :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	58,831	60,651	62,531
% change in present value of total obligation	-3.0%		3.1%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	9,071	9,640	10,228
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-5.9%		6.1%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	60,651	60,651	60,651
% change in present value of total obligation	0.0%		0.0%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	9,640	9,640	9,640
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)	62,531	60,651	58,831
% change in present value of total obligation	3.1%		-3.0%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	10,228	9,640	9,071
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	6.1%		-5.9%
Post retirement mortality assumption	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	62,228	60,651	59,074
% change in present value of total obligation	2.6%		-2.6%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	10,103	9,640	9,168
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	4.8%		-4.9%

Funded LGPS benefits : Group	Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis		
	PCC			Cleveland Police			Group		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 23/24	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 23/24	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 23/24	-0.1% p.a.
Discount Rate Assumptions									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	13,199	12,940	12,681	177,437	173,958	170,479	190,636	186,898	183,160
% change in present value of total obligation	2.0%		-2.0%	2.0%		-2.0%	2.0%		-2.0%
Rate of General increase in Salaries									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	12,940	12,940	12,940	173,958	173,958	173,958	186,898	186,898	186,898
% change in present value of total obligation	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)	13,199	12,940	12,681	177,437	173,958	170,479	190,636	186,898	183,160
% change in present value of total obligation	2.0%		-2.0%	2.0%		-2.0%	2.0%		-2.0%
Post retirement mortality assumption	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year	+1 Year	Base 23/24	-1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	13,458	12,940	12,422	180,916	173,958	167,000	194,374	186,898	179,422
% change in present value of total obligation	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 2023/24, 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 2023/24			2022/23
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	213	16	229	174
£55,000 - £59,999	113	10	123	115
£60,000 - £64,999	95	2	97	53
£65,000 - £69,999	35	1	36	15
£70,000 - £74,999	8	4	12	14
£75,000 - £79,999	6	4	10	7
£80,000 - £84,999	8	1	9	8
£85,000 - £89,999	3	4	7	8
£90,000 - £94,999	5	0	5	2
£95,000 - £99,999	1	2	3	1
£100,000 - £104,999	5	0	5	1
£105,000 - £109,999	0	0	0	2
£110,000 - £114,999	0	2	2	1
£120,000 - £124,999	1	0	1	1
£125,000 - £129,999	3	0	3	0
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	0	1
£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	1	0
£165,000 - £169,999	0	0	0	1
£175,000 - £179,999	1	0	1	0
Total	497	47	544	404

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 2023/24:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 23/24	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - M Webster	178,683	178,541	100	4,882	183,522	53,858
The PCC :	73,300	73,300	92	0	73,392	10,903
DCC 1	134,340	130,677	80	0	130,757	40,510
ACC 1	129,600	126,067	1,645	14,953	142,665	39,081
ACC 2	129,600	126,067	193	0	126,260	39,081
ACC 3	122,307	120,248	0	0	120,248	37,277
CFO : CC	117,192	114,148	0	0	114,148	16,985
CFO : PCC	105,309	136,485	124	0	136,609	20,309
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	100,740	98,010	0	0	98,010	14,584

Notes: -

- 1) 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 providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2023/24 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £87,269.

Group Remuneration Disclosure 2022/23:

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	Other Payments	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 22/23	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - M Webster :	166,806	164,639	2,481	1380	0	168,500	50,654
The PCC :	73,300	73,141	0	0	0	73,141	10,605
DCC 1 : Note 2	125,550	82,907	0	0	8,191	91,098	0
DCC 2 : Note 3	125,550	14,946	0	0	0	14,946	4,633
DCC 3 : Note 4	123,648	15,805	0	0	0	15,805	0
ACC 1	121,122	120,329	0	0	0	120,329	37,302
Acting ACC 2	93,651	114,635	50	0	0	114,685	28,786
Temp. ACC 3 : Note 5	107,502	76,900	4,300	0	0	81,200	23,839
CFO : CC	109,887	73,258	0	0	0	73,258	10,622
CFO : PCC	98,547	131,257	41	0	0	131,298	17,478
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	94,188	92,691	0	0	0	92,691	13,440

Notes: -

- 1) The Chief Constable – M Webster was appointed on the 04/04/2022.
- 2) The DCC 1 left the organisation on the 30/11/2022.
- 3) The DCC 2 started on the 17/02/2022.
- 4) The DCC 3 left the organisation on the 15/05/2023.
- 5) The Temp. ACC 3 covered the role from 13/07/2022 to 31/03/2023.
- 6) The CFO was appointed on the 01/08/2022.
- 7) 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 providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2023/24 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £84,000.

PCC

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2023/24			2022/2023
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	0	0	0	1
£55,000 - £59,999	0	1	1	0
£65,000 - £69,999	0	1	1	0
£70,000 - £74,999	0	1	1	2
£75,000 - £79,999	0	1	1	0
£90,000 - £94,999	0	0	0	1
£95,000 - £99,999	0	1	1	0
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	0	1
£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	1	0
Total	0	6	6	5

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

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2023/24:

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 23/24	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC	73,300	73,300	92	73,392	10,903
CFO: PCC	105,309	136,485	124	136,609	20,309
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	100,740	98,010	0	98,010	14,584

Notes:-

- 1) 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 providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2023/24 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £87,269.

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2022/2023:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 22/23	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC	73,300	73,141	0	73,141	10,605
CFO: PCC	98,547	131,257	41	131,298	17,478
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	94,188	92,691	0	92,691	13,440

Notes:-

- 1) 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 providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2022/23 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £84,000.

24. TERMINATION BENEFITS

In the financial year the PCC group paid no termination benefit to the value of £0.000m of which all related to the Force. (£0.000m 2022/23).

25. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

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

Group and PCC	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Allowances for approved duties	9	11
Other Allowances	0	0
Travel and Subsistence	0	0
Total Members Allowances	9	11

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	(56,591)
NNDR	(46,588)
Pension Top up Grant	(28,653)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)
PFI Grant	(4,106)
Special Grant : HIU	(2,627)
Uplift Grant	(5,497)
Ministry of Justice Victim & Witness Grant	(1,571)
Violence against Women	(1,042)
Police Pension Grant	(1,324)
Pay Award Grant	(3,958)
Grant in Lieu of Council Tax	(800)
Safer Streets Grant	(683)
Incentivisation Grant	(396)
Perpetrator Grant	0
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	(128)
Cyber Grant	(166)
Airwaves (ESMCP) Grant	0
Serious Violence Duty Grant	(118)
Income Total	(161,115)
Expenditure	
Home Office: National Law Enforcement ICT Charges	1,159
	1,159

During 2023/24 no-one has declared related party interests.

27. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

Group and PCC

As at the end of 2023/24 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 to 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:

2023/2024	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	3,721	(1,838)	21,249	(15,671)	24,970	(17,509)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(110)	0	(778)	0	(887)	0
Lifecycle maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation / Reclassification	138	0	7,280	0	7,418	0
Principal repayment	0	550	0	1,143	0	1,693
Balance c/f	3,749	(1,289)	27,752	(14,528)	31,500	(15,817)

2022/2023	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	3,830	(2,328)	22,003	(16,659)	25,833	(18,987)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(109)	0	(754)	0	(863)	0
Principal repayment	0	490	0	988	0	1,478
Balance c/f	3,721	(1,838)	21,249	(15,671)	24,970	(17,509)

	Urlay Nook		
	Services £000s	Finance Cost £000s	Principal Repayment £000s
Within 1 year	811	594	612
2 to 5 years	833	540	678
6 to 10 years	0	0	0
11 to 15 years	0	0	0

	Action Stations		
	Services £000s	Finance Cost £000s	Principal Repayment £000s
Within 1 year	3,105	1,540	1,546
2 to 5 years	15,223	4,148	6,359
6 to 10 years	10,399	2,201	6,622
11 to 15 years	0	0	0
16 to 20 years	0	0	0

28. AUDIT COSTS

In 2023/24 the PCC Group incurred the following fees for external audit services:

Group Audit Fees

	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	145	65
Total Audit Costs	145	65

PCC Audit Fees

	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	98	40
Total Audit Costs	98	40

29. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR AND SOURCES OF FINANCE

Group and PCC

Capital Expenditure and Financing	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,222	3,760
Intangible Assets	416	834
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	2,025	1,930
Total Capital Investment	6,664	6,524
Sources of Finance:		
Capital Receipts	(3,336)	-
Direct Revenue Contributions	(3,328)	(6,524)
Total Finance	(6,664)	(6,524)

Capital Financing Requirement	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	51,274	53,717
Additions in Year	6,664	6,524
Sources of Finance (Excluding Borrowing)	(6,664)	(6,524)
Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision	(2,637)	(2,443)
Closing Financing Requirement	48,637	51,274

30. BORROWING

Group and PCC

Interest rates vary between 1.64% and 3.08%. The weighted average rate is 2.62%

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Public Works Loans Board		
Due in the next Financial Year	(760)	(2,500)
Long Term Loans	(18,760)	(19,520)
Total Borrowing	(19,520)	(22,020)

Maturity Period	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
1/2 years	(760)	(760)
2/5 years	-	(760)
5/10 years	(1,500)	(1,500)
Over 10 years	(16,500)	(16,500)
Total Long Term Loans	(18,760)	(19,520)

31. AGENCY SERVICES

Consortium Charges

The PCC Group has an agency agreement with the North East Fingerprint Bureau to provide fingerprinting services. Payments in 2023/24 amounted to £0.423m (£0.391m in 2022/23).

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 2023/24 was £1.159m. (£1.075m in 2022/23).

32. USABLE RESERVES

Group and PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2022 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2023 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2024 £000
Earmarked Reserves	(10,594)	(6,938)	6,792	(10,741)	(6,154)	5,045	(11,850)
Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve	(6,163)	(3,131)	0	(9,294)	(95)	3,336	(6,053)
General Fund	(5,042)	0	0	(5,042)	(730)	0.0	(5,772)
Total Usable Reserves	(21,799)	(10,069)	6,792	(25,077)	(6,978)	8,381	(23,675)

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 2022 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2023 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2024 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(2,703)	0	78	(2,624)	(11,121)	78	(13,667)
Capital Adjustment Account	(4,277)	(6,524)	7,967	(2,834)	(6,664)	5,026	(4,472)
Pension Reserve	1,896,432	(403,340)	(175,324)	1,317,768	(84,762)	131,310	1,364,316
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	374	1	(374)	1	(2,358)	(1)	(2,358)
Accumulated Absence Reserve	4,535	3,801	(4,535)	3,801	3,650	(3,801)	3,650
Total Unusable Reserves	1,894,362	(406,063)	(172,188)	1,316,111	(101,255)	132,614	1,347,469

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 2024.

PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2022 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2023 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2024 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(2,703)	0	78	(2,625)	(11,121)	78	(13,668)
Capital Adjustment Account	(4,277)	(6,524)	7,967	(2,834)	(6,664)	5,026	(4,472)
Pension Reserve	4,483	964	(7,382)	(1,935)	819	1,116	0
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	374	1	(374)	(0)	(2,358)	(1)	(2,358)
Accumulated Absence Reserve	4,536	3,801	(4,535)	3,801	3,650	(3,801)	3,651
Total Unusable Reserves	2,413	(1,759)	(4,246)	(3,592)	(15,674)	2,419	(16,846)

34. CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

Group and PCC

Group and PCC	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Balance at 1 April	(2,834)	(4,277)
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	2,025	1,930
Revaluation / Impairment adjustments	26	-
Partnership financing of Capital Expenditure	-	(1,105)
Revenue contribution to capital	(3,328)	(5,419)
MRP less Depreciation	2,796	2,598
Capital Receipts Applied	(3,336)	-
Disposals	179	3,439
Balance at 31 March	(4,471)	(2,834)

35. GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non specific Grant Income:		
National Non Domestic Rates	(46,588)	(46,427)
Police Grant	(57,391)	(57,194)
Precepts	(48,738)	(43,775)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)	(6,868)
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-
	(159,585)	(154,264)
Credited to services:		
PFI - Urlay Nook	(941)	(941)
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	(128)	(122)
PFI - Action Stations	(3,165)	(3,165)
Incentivisation Grant	(396)	(211)
PCC Victim & Witness	(1,571)	(1,580)
Special Grant : HIU	(2,627)	(2,485)
Police Transformation Fund	-	(1)
Cyber Grant	(166)	(119)
Police Pension Grant	(1,324)	(1,324)
Uplift Grant	(5,497)	(2,189)
Safer Streets Grant	(683)	(413)
Airwaves (ESMCP) Grant	-	(50)
Hotspot Policing Grant	(520)	-
Perpetrator Grant	-	(142)
Violence against Women	(1,042)	(1,414)
Pay Award Grant	(3,958)	(840)
Serious Violence Duty Grant	(118)	(29)
PRISM - Workforce Integrity Grant	(250)	-
Immediate Justice Grant	(207)	-
ASB Hotspot Grant	(437)	-
Special Grant	(2,000)	-
Support 2023/24 Software Licence Costs (Sec 31)	(240)	-
Partnership Grants	-	(79)
	(25,269)	(15,103)
Total Grant Income	(184,854)	(169,367)

These grants have all been recognised within the Income and Expenditure Statement; however, £241k (£238K 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 2023/24.

They are:

1. Northeast Regional Organised Crime Unit (NEROCU) (rebranded from Northeast Regional Special Operations Unit (NERSOU).
2. Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team
3. National Police Air Service (NPAS).

4. Cleveland Durham Tactical Training Unit (TTC)
5. Forensic Collision Investigation (FCIN)

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 North East Regional Organised Crime Unit (NEROCU)

NEROCU 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 several highly specialised teams of officers and staff from the three Forces who work with embedded partners from His 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 2023 to March 2024 the funding contributions made were Cleveland 24.17%, Durham 22.91% and Northumbria 52.92%.

Jointly funded assets are classified as those purchased through specific Home Office grants and by contributions from each force. These are currently valued at £1,873K (NBV) of which Cleveland's share is valued at £479K. The unit has reserves of £801K of which Cleveland's share is £193K (Prior year £180K).

NEROCU operates throughout the North East region.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities for the financial year 2023/24 as required under the Section 22A agreement.

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2023/24 22.91% £000's	Cleveland 2023/24 24.17% £000's	Northumbria 2023/24 52.92% £000's
Employees Costs	14,761	3,382	3,568	7,812
Non Pay Costs	2,131	488	515	1,128
Income	(6,208)	(1,422)	(1,500)	(3,285)
	10,684	2,447	2,582	5,654
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	2,459	2,459		
Cleveland	2,595		2,595	
Northumbria	5,682			5,682
Reserve movements	(52)	(12)	(12)	(28)
	10,684	2,447	2,583	5,654
Reserve as 31st March	801	181	193	428

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2022/23 22.86% £000's	Cleveland 2022/23 24.24% £000's	Northumbria 2022/23 52.90% £000's
Employees Costs	11,603	2,652	2,813	6,138
Non Pay Costs	2,854	652	692	1,510
Income	(4,850)	(1,109)	(1,176)	(2,565)
	9,607	2,195	2,329	5,083
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	2,165	2,165		
Cleveland	2,296		2,296	
Northumbria	5,011			5,011
Reserve movements	135	31	33	71
	9,607	2,196	2,329	5,082
Reserve as 31st March	750	169	180	401

2 Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team.

The Cleveland North Yorkshire Major Cold Case Review Team is staffed by North Yorkshire Police Force 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 to demand and for the financial period 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024 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 2023/24 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 2023/24 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2023/24 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	294	147	147
Non Pay Costs	12	6	6
Income	0	0	0
	306	153	153
Contributions			
Cleveland	153	153	
North Yorkshire	153		153
	306	153	153

Cleveland and North Yorkshire Cold Case Review Team			
	Apportionment Total Costs	Cleveland 2022/23 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2022/23 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	242	121	121
Non Pay Costs	14	7	7
Income	0	0	0
	256	128	128
Contributions			
Cleveland	128	128	
North Yorkshire	128		128
	256	128	128

3 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 annual contribution in 2023/24 by Cleveland Police was £0.738m. (£0.551m 2022/23).

4 Cleveland Durham Tactical Training Unit (TTC)

TTC is a joint unit staffed by both the Cleveland and Durham Police Forces to provide firearms operations and training,

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.

CDTTU operates across the Durham and the Cleveland Force boundaries.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure for the financial year 2023/24 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) road policing collaboration but will continue with the firearms training element. The table below reflects this decision detailing the part year cost with part year costs incurred on road policing and the full year costs of the Tactical Training unit.

Tactical Training Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2023/24 £000's	Cleveland 2023/24 £000's
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	899	50%	450	450
Non Pay Costs	1,623	50%	812	812
Income	(38)	50%	(19)	(19)
Total Unit Costs	2,484		1,242	1,242
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Tactical Training Unit	162	50%	81	81
	162		81	81

Cleveland and Durham Specialist Operations Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2022/23 £000's	Cleveland 2022/23 £000's
Road Policing Part Year				
Employees Costs	1,109	50%	554	554
Non Pay Costs	227	50%	113	113
Income	(3)	50%	(2)	(2)
	1,333		666	666
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	866	50%	433	433
Non Pay Costs	1,543	50%	772	772
Income	(80)	50%	(40)	(40)
	2,330		1,165	1,165
Total Unit Costs	3,662	-	1,831	1,831
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	162	50%	81	81
	162		81	81

5 Forensic Collision Investigation (FCIN)

The Forensic Collision Investigation (FCIN) is a joint unit staffed by both the Cleveland and Durham Police 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 unit is funded by contributions of Cleveland 50.0% and Durham 50.0%.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure for the financial year 2023/24 as required under the Section 22A agreement. All Forces hold their assets and liabilities separately within their individual group accounts.

FORENSIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION (FCIN)				
FCIN	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2023/24 £000's	Cleveland 2023/24 £000's
Employees Costs	788	50%	394	394
Non Pay Costs	159	50%	80	80
Income	(1)	50%	(1)	(1)
	946		473	473
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	-	50%	-	-
	-		-	-

FORENSIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION (FCIN)				
FCIN	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2022/23 £000's	Cleveland 2022/23 £000's
Employees Costs	633	50%	317	317
Non Pay Costs	78	50%	39	39
Income	(0)	50%	(0)	(0)
	711		356	356
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	-	50%	-	-
	-		-	-

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 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 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 and secondary 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.

Due to the complexities of the pension schemes, all data held on Members has been rechecked and complex calculations are being undertaken for all Members to assess the individual impact of returning them to their original scheme. The cost to the Chief Constable will be adjusted the national pension valuation mechanism.

Those Officers who left the Pension Scheme will be able to apply to re-join the scheme and the Chief Constable will be required to pay the employer contributions for the re-joiners by the end of 2024/25. Work is due to commence after the initial Remedial Service Statements (RSS) have been produced on 31 August 2024. All applications to re-join will be considered by the Head of People Services and until this work is completed, the cost to the Chief Constable remains unknown.

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 all other Chief Constables) 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 year's benefits from the remedy and will apply until 31 March 2024.

The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud 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 2024/25, although this timetable is subject to change.

The impact of an increase in annual pension payments arising from McCloud 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

The following non-adjusting event has been identified:

In June 2023 the High Court ruled in the case of Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees. The ruling was that certain pension scheme rule amendments were invalid if they were not accompanied by the correct actuarial confirmation. The High Court ruling has since been appealed. In a judgment delivered on 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal unanimously upheld the decision of the High Court.

The current position in relation to local government pension schemes (LGPS) is that actuarial confirmations for all amendments have not yet been located. The most recent update was in July 2024 from Government's Actuary Department (GAD) and included the following information:

- Relevant certificates have been located in respect of the 2014 reforms.
- We believe a certificate will have been prepared in respect of the 2008 reforms, but the initial electronic search for this has meant paper files would now need to be retrieved from archive storage to try and locate this.

While it is known there is potential for additional pension liabilities to be recognised, the impact in monetary terms is not known and it is reasonable to form the view that it is not reasonably estimable. While the Court of Appeal has upheld the High Court judgement, there are further actions that could be taken regarding the case. In addition, the certificate in respect of the 2008 reforms could be located.

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 31st May 2024. 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	2023/2024 £000	2022/2023 £000
Contributions Receivable		
From Employer		
Normal	(17,765)	(16,112)
Capital contribution due to Ill Health Early Retirement	(570)	(614)
From Members	(7,717)	(6,945)
Transfers In		
Individual Transfers in from Other Schemes	(135)	(255)
Benefits Payable		
Pensions	47,331	43,144
Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	5,704	6,058
Lump Sum death benefits	136	116
Ill Health Lump Sum Benefits	1,321	906
Payments to and on Account of Leavers		
Refunds of Contributions	114	120
Inter Authority Adjustments	228	287
Individual Transfers out to Other Schemes	6	0
Sub-Total for the year before transfer from the PCC to fund the deficit for the year	28,653	26,705
Additional funding payable to the PCC to fund the deficit for the year (Home Office)	(28,653)	(26,705)
Additional funding payable by the PCC to fund the deficit for the year	0	0
Net Amount Payable/Receivable for the Year	0	0

NET ASSETS STATEMENT	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Current Assets		
Debtors:-		
Other Local Authorities	0	0
Bodies External to General Government	0	0
Total Current Assets	0	0
Long Term Assets		
Bodies External to General Government	0	0
Total Long Term Assets	0	0
Current Liabilities		
Creditors :-		
Other Local Authorities	0	0
Bodies External to General Government	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	0	0
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.