

GROUP AND PCC STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS – 2025/26

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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 2025/26 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 2026. 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 2025/26.

The Government has announced that Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in England and Wales will be abolished at the end of their current electoral terms in May 2028 replacing them with directly elected mayors, and where mayors do not yet exist, with Policing and Crime Boards made up of local council leaders. It is expected that the functions of the PCC in Cleveland will transfer, via Parliamentary Order, to the Elected Mayor for the Tees Valley Combined Authority from the 5th May 2028, with all staff properties, rights and liabilities transferring to the Combined Authority. As the functions of the PCC will continue, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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 2026 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 2025/26.

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 2025/26 (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 2026 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 2025/26 statements highlight the following areas of change from the 2024/25 position:

Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has increased by £1.083m. 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 £7.873m, an increase in Police Pay of £6.692m, increase in Police staff & PCSO pay £4.509m, decrease in Police non pay cost of £0.704m, increase in OPCC staff pay of £0.123m, increase in OPCC non-pay expenditure and undistributed costs of £0.860m and an increase in Income of £2.523m.
- The deficit on the Provision of Service has moved from a £62.164m deficit to a £57.911m deficit. A decrease of £4.360m. This is as a result of the movement in NCOS detailed above and the impact of increase in Financing & Investment costs of £2.396m and decrease in the other

operating expenditure of £0.054m and an increase in Taxation & Non-specific grant funding of £7.679m.

- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has decreased by £222.411m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £212.334m and a movement on surplus on revaluations £10.077m.

Group Balance Sheet:

- Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets, Impact of IFRS 16 Right of use assets and Assets held for sale has decreased by £4.236m which comprises spend of £6.966m which is offset by in year depreciation charges of £7.576m, non-adding value assets of £2.855m, a revaluation net decrease of £0.319m, disposals of £0.232m and reduction in assets held for sale of £0.220m.
- The value of Debtors has increased by £0.185m, primarily as a decrease in Government debtors of £3.228m (comprising decrease in Pension grant and additional Uplift Grants), and net increase in Local Authority debtors of £2.121m (mainly due to Council tax Precepts £1.820m) and Other debtors increase of £0.946m and increase in Prepayments £0.746m and a decrease in provision for bad debt of £0.400m.
- Short term investments and cash have decreased by £1.783m.
- The value of Creditors has increased by £2.762m, primarily as a result of the increase Council tax precept liability of £1.483m and Inland Revenue related costs of £0.332m, a net decrease across Government and Local Authority creditors £0.460m offset by an increase in Other creditors of £1.407m.
- Provisions increased by £1.333m.
- £0.760m of short-term borrowing was repaid, total borrowing stands at £18.000m and is well within the limits approved by the PCC.
- The Pension Liability has increased by £17.622m, mainly because of changes in actuarial assumptions and application of the asset ceiling test as detailed within the notes to the accounts.
- Other Long-term liabilities PFI & Leases have decreased by £1.991m.
- The Usable Reserves of the PCC Group has seen a net overall increase of £0.764m; a net movement on earmarked reserves and Capital reserves of £0.817m. A detailed breakdown of the earmarked reserves can be found at Note 9 of the accounts. There has been a reduction in capital receipts reserves of £0.262m and a £0.209m increase in general fund balance.

Group and PCC Cashflow:

- The Group had a Net decrease in cash in the year of £1.782m, this has resulted from a cash inflow from operating activities of £248.385m offset by a cash outflow of £241.171m, net outflow on investment activities of £7.214m. The resulting £0.565m cash inflow before financing activity comprising reduction in borrowing of £0.760m and PFI Liability.

PCC Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

- Net Cost of Services (NCOS) has increased by £8.878m, primarily as the result increase of income of £2.523m, an increase in inter-group funding to the Force of £10.446m, a net increase in costs and salaries of £0.955m and pension adjustments of £0.078m.

- The deficit on the Provision of Service has increased by £1.135m to a £6.764m deficit. This is as a result of the movement in NCOS detailed above a decrease in financing costs & other expenditure of £0.064m and an increase in Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income of £7.679m.
- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure has moved by £10.158m due to changes in actuarial assumptions relating to the Pension Fund of £0.081m and impact of revaluations of £10.077m.

PCC Balance Sheet:

- The overall movement on the PCC balance sheet is a decrease in Net assets and total Reserves of £7.065m respectively. 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 remain Zero following the application of the asset ceiling adjustment.

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3. THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER REVENUE BUDGET FOR 2025/26

The following table shows the 2025/26 budget and the final outturn:

	Original 2025/2026 Budget	Revised 2025/26 Budget	Year End 2025/26 Position	Outturn
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Grant	(64,103)	(64,103)	(64,103)	(0)
RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(49,307)	(49,307)	(49,307)	0
Government Grant	(113,410)	(113,410)	(113,410)	0
Council Tax Precept	(53,244)	(53,244)	(53,244)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(0)
Precept related Funding	(60,912)	(60,912)	(60,912)	(0)
Specific Grants	(23,273)	(29,592)	(29,119)	473
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(5,174)	(6,667)	(6,918)	(250)
Total Funding	(202,770)	(210,581)	(210,359)	222

Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	955	955	933	(22)
Non Pay Expenditure	407	461	475	14
Income	(97)	(97)	(104)	(7)
Total Planned Expenditure	1,265	1,319	1,304	(15)
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	970	899	830	(69)
Non Pay Expenditure	85	116	185	69
PFI	8,845	3,831	3,834	3
Asset Manangement	1,750	4,994	4,688	(306)
Total Central Services	11,650	9,840	9,537	(303)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	2,702	2,971	2,546	(426)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	1,409	1,491	1,459	(32)
Violence Reduction Unit Initiatives	1,047	1,247	1,227	(20)
Serious Violence Duty	96	96	84	(12)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure (Net)	(184,600)	(193,617)	(194,201)	(584)
Police Force Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Pay	100,570	103,285	103,651	366
Police Overtime	2,775	3,458	3,993	536
Police Community Support Officer Pay	4,430	4,179	4,154	(25)
Staff Pay	40,670	44,932	44,090	(842)
Non-Pay	36,005	37,281	37,317	36
Total Planned Expenditure	184,450	193,135	193,205	71

(Surplus)/Deficit	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Transfers from Earmarked Reserves	(150)	(482)	(996)	(514)
Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(710)	(5,924)	(5,402)	523
Net (Surplus)/Deficit Prior to additional to Reserves	860	6,406	5,922	(485)
Net (Surplus)/Deficit Prior to additional to Reserves	0	(0)	(476)	(476)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the Group as at the 31st March 2026 was an underspend of £0.476m. The underspend has been allocated as follows: -

- 1) General fund £0.209m
- 2) Insurance reserve £0.182m
- 3) Commissioning reserve £0.085m

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 2025/26 financial period.

The following table shows the 2025/26 budget and the final outturn for the PCC:

	Original 2025/2026 Budget	Revised 2025/26 Budget	Year End 2025/26 Position	Outturn
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Police Grant	(64,103)	(64,103)	(64,103)	(0)
RSG/National Non Domestic Rate	(49,307)	(49,307)	(49,307)	0
Government Grant	(113,410)	(113,410)	(113,410)	0
Council Tax Precept	(53,244)	(53,244)	(53,244)	(0)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(800)	(800)	(800)	0
Council Tax Support Grant	(6,868)	(6,868)	(6,868)	(0)
Precept related Funding	(60,912)	(60,912)	(60,912)	(0)
Specific Grants	(23,273)	(29,592)	(29,119)	473
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(5,174)	(6,667)	(6,918)	(250)
Total Funding	(202,770)	(210,581)	(210,359)	222

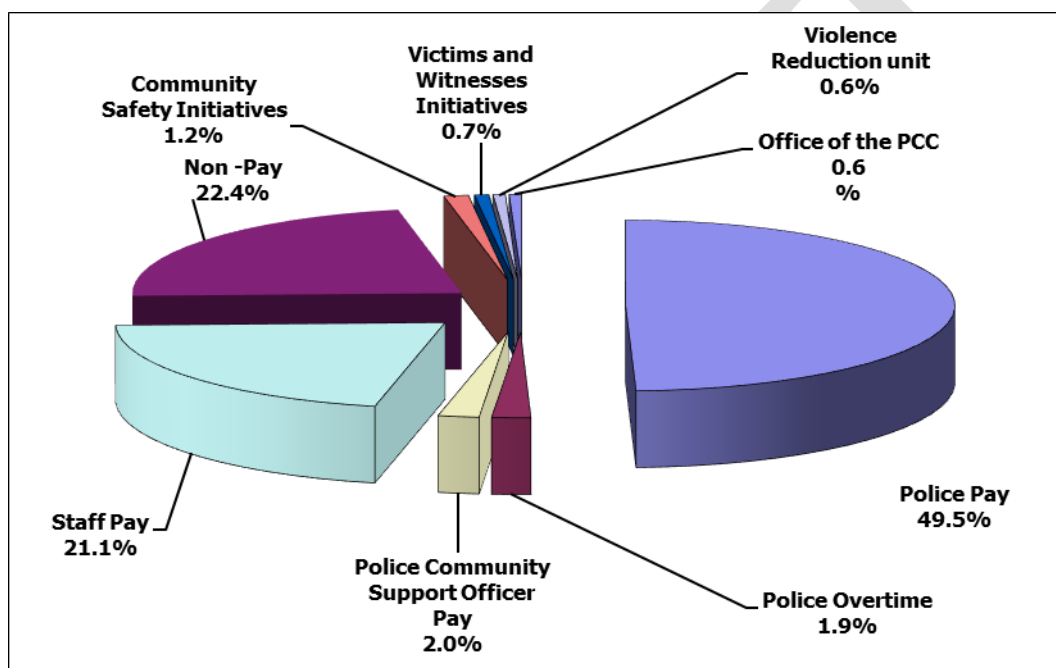
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	955	955	933	(22)
Non Pay Expenditure	407	461	475	14
Income	(97)	(97)	(104)	(7)
Total Planned Expenditure	1,265	1,319	1,304	(15)
Central Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Staff Pay	970	899	830	(69)
Non Pay Expenditure	85	116	185	69
PFI	8,845	3,831	3,834	3
Asset Manangement	1,750	4,994	4,688	(306)
Total Central Services	11,650	9,840	9,537	(303)
Proposed Community Safety Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Community Safety Initiatives	2,702	2,971	2,546	(426)
Victims and Witnesses Initiatives	1,409	1,491	1,459	(32)
Violence Reduction Unit Initiatives	1,047	1,247	1,227	(20)
Serious Violence Duty	96	96	84	(12)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure (Net)	(184,600)	(193,617)	(194,201)	(584)

As can be seen from the table above the overall position for the PCC as at the 31st March 2026 was a £0.584m underspend prior to movement on reserves. Overall, this represents a total underspend of 0.31% against the group budget (Compared with 2.85% 2024/25).

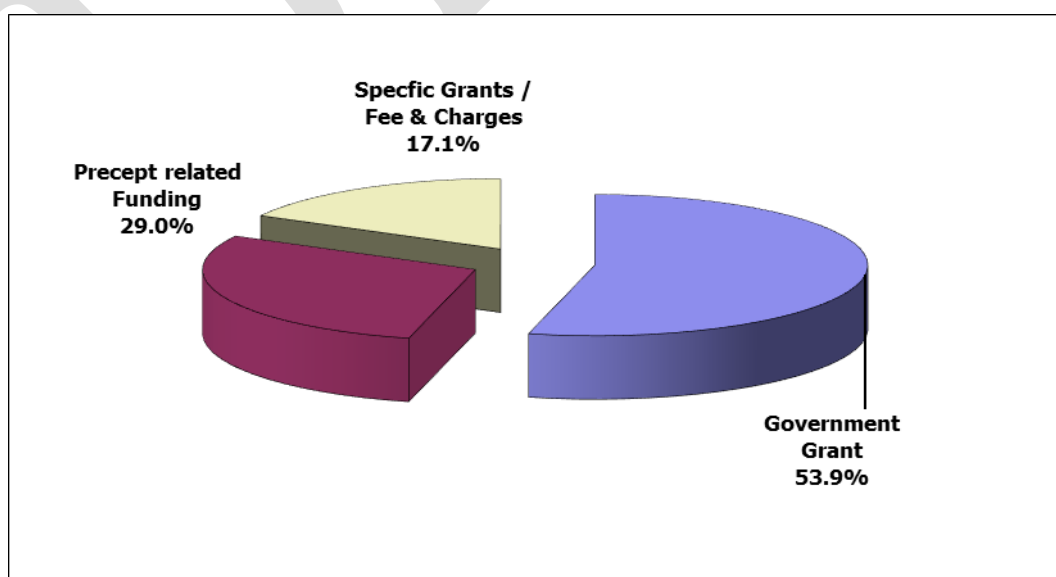
4. POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER GENERAL REVENUE BALANCES

	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Opening Balance	(5,772)	(5,772)
Budgeted transfer (into)/from balances	(209)	0
Planned Position	(5,980)	(5,772)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Years activities	0	0
Available balance at 31 March	(5,980)	(5,772)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO:



WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:



5. CAPITAL

The Group allocated the Force a capital budget of £6.783m for 2025/26. This represented new schemes totalling £5.715m and schemes already agreed to be carried forward into 2025/26 totalling £1.068m. Changes approved by the PCC (or the Chief Constable's CFO under delegated authority) in year resulted in a revised Capital Budget of £5.274m. (excluding PFI Lifecycle Costs).

The Group spent £5.197m on capital projects during the year and £1.770m on PFI Lifecycle costs. The programme was fully financed by a combination of capital receipts and internal borrowing.

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 £1,193m 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 2025/26 financial year.

8. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No adjusting post balance sheet events have been identified for 2025/26.

9. BORROWING FACILITIES

The PCC currently has £18.00m worth of borrowing taken out with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLb), the repayment of these loans is phased over the next 35 years and have been taken out to fund the PCC's capital programme. The PCC repaid £0.760m in the 2025/26 financial year.

10. IMPACTS OF HIGH INFLATION AND INCREASED INTEREST RATES

These accounts cover a period that have seen interest rates reduce from 4.25% at the start of the financial year to 3.75% by the end of the financial year.

It was widely expected that interest rates would fall further during 2025/26 however the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have seen inflation starting to increase again and therefore interest rates have stayed at 3.75% since December 2025. One Member of the Bank of England voted to increase interest rates at the last meeting and therefore there is a risk that the next move is an increase in interest rates.

The Consumer Price Index measure of Inflation showed inflation at 3.3% for the year ended March 2026, which was higher than the Bank of England target, and higher than our budgeted forecasts too.

Interest Rates

While the Bank of England interest rate sits at 3.75% this is not currently reflective of the level that the organisation can borrow at. These rates have increased over the last 6 months despite there being no change to the headline figures.

As of the 1st June 2026 the PCC could borrow at 5.06% for 1 year, but this rises to 6.5% for a loan of 30 years.

The PCC currently has £18m of loans in place - all of which are at fixed rates of interest and as such there is no exposure to the PCC from any movements in interest rates or from the overall higher levels of interest rates. The average interest rate across these loans is just under 2.7%.

As a result of a strategic plan to effectively re-finance the organisation during the period of very low interest rates none of these loans are due for repayment before the end of the 2029/30 financial year.

However, the current medium term capital programme to 2030/31 includes borrowing of £6.9m. In addition to this 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 4.98%, during 2026/27 however this will be kept under review as interest rates are likely to be higher than those currently included within the financial plans.

To avoid taking out long term loans at higher interest rates the organisation will make best use of an overdraft facility to manage short term cash shortages – the current level of interest rate on this overdraft is 4.75% (Bank of England Base Rate + 1%).

The benefit of not taking out loans at high interest rates does have an impact on overall cash balances and therefore interest received on investments. These were lower than the £714k budget in 2025/26 by £38k.

As a result of lower cash balances, the budget for interest receivable for 2026/27 was reduced to £525k.

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 2025/26 were significantly higher, at 4.2%, than the budget that was set for 2025/26 of 2.5%. The Government provided most of the funding to support this higher pay award, through an additional grant in 2025/26.

The overall budget for 2026/27 includes sufficient funding for a 3% pay award from September 2026 which is higher than the April level of CPI of 2.8%, however the general expectation is that inflation will increase throughout 2026/27 at could be around 3.5% by end of 2026.

Each 1% of higher than budgeted pay award would cost around £1.7m per year.

Beyond pay budgets there was around £50m of 'non-pay' spend in 2025/26, this was in line with the revised budget.

A very challenging financial settlement for 2026/27 has resulted in a very tight budget for 2026/27 and therefore non-pay budgets and any significant increases in inflation will need to be closely managed.

The PCC continues to maintain a reasonable level of reserves which includes a 'Pay, Price and Grant Reserve' which has decreased from £1.6m to £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 2024/25 consultation and launch of the current [Police and Crime Plan](#) took place which set out the blueprint for policing and community safety in Cleveland.

The PCC wanted to create communities that felt safe from harm, strong in the face of challenges and confident in the public organisations they needed.

Matt identified six priorities to help him achieve this goal:

- Reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and harm
- Deliver more visible and effective policing
- Improve safety for women and girls
- Ensure the right support for victims and vulnerable people
- Build trust and confidence in policing and the criminal justice system
- Tackle offending and reoffending

A detailed Delivery Plan was developed to sit behind these priorities, setting clear objectives for delivery.

2025/26 was therefore the first full year of delivery against this plan and a comprehensive Annual Report will be published where the PCC will reflect on a year where significant progress has been made in delivering safer, stronger, more confident communities.

From the outset, the PCC's commitment has been clear; to listen to residents, act on their concerns and to ensure that policing and community safety services deliver for everyone in Cleveland. Over the past year, the OPCC have taken important steps forward in turning that commitment into action.

Meaningful progress has been made against the Police and Crime Plan, including the launch of a 10-year perpetrator strategy, recognising that long-term sustainable change is essential to break cycles of harm and protect victims.

Investment has been a key priority. Directing additional funding into vital support services for victims and communities, alongside securing resources for targeted hotspot patrols to tackle crime where it happens most has been a highlight.

The PCC launched a dedicated Knife Crime Action Plan, focusing on prevention, enforcement and education to reduce serious violence and ensure the next generation make safe choices.

Encouragingly, these efforts are contributing to real results. We have seen a reduction in violent crime, stalking and burglary alongside a significant uplift in neighbourhood policing, with 63 additional staff helping provide a more visible and responsive presence in our communities.

We have also strengthened our approach to tackling violence, including work to improve safety for women and girls and to address domestic abuse. Alongside this, we have worked closely with partners to prevent offending and reoffending, recognising that long-term success requires collaboration across our services.

While this progress is welcome, the PCC remains clear that there is still more to do. Too many people still feel unsafe or unheard and the PCC remains determined to ensure that Cleveland is a place where everyone can live, work and thrive without fear.

Building public confidence, supporting victims and continuing to drive down crime will remain at the heart of my work.

Notable Achievements/Developments during 2025/26

- Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) supported 1,294 victims
- 63 additional staff for neighbourhood policing teams
- Appropriate Adult volunteers supported 4,082 custody detainees – a 20% increase on the previous year
- 2,680 victims of fraud sent crime prevention advice by VCAS
- 16 referrals made to Brake for specialist support for victims of road collisions
- 184 restorative justice interventions delivered by Restorative Cleveland
- 321 people supported by the Divert custody diversion scheme
- 11% reoffending rate for people on the Divert scheme, compared to 39% local average
- 423 young people supported by Youth Triage scheme
- 533 interventions delivered by Youth Triage scheme, including victim awareness and future choice training
- 4,794 new victim-survivors supported by domestic abuse agencies
- 646 victims of domestic abuse that have reported to police after accessing support
- 2,587 victim-survivors received support to recover from sexual violence
- 84 victims supported by Independent Stalking Advocacy Caseworker

Progress and delivery against the Police and Crime Plan

The PCC's Police and Crime Plan was endorsed by the Police and Crime Panel and progress against the Police and Crime Plan will be made across the next 4 years. Some of the highlights across each of priority of the plan delivered in 2025/26 are as follows:

PRIORITY 1 - Reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and harm

Cleveland will be a safer place to live, work and visit, with less crime, violence and antisocial behaviour.

How we're measuring success

The Police and Crime Commissioner monitors progress against this priority by examining crime figures and measures of public confidence. Cleveland continues to have the highest recorded crime rate in England and Wales, per population.

Between 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026 there were 2,190 more crimes recorded than in the same period in 2024-25 – an increase of 3%.

There were significant reductions in reported theft (-2.2%), residential burglary (-13.9%) and vehicle crime (-12.7%), although robbery reports saw a large increase over the same period (36.4%).

Project Salus is a partnership project, involving antisocial behaviour patrols conducted by local council Enforcement Officers and serious violence patrols conducted by Cleveland Police.

A total of 12,891 hours of hotspot patrols were undertaken across 36 locations in Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland during 2025/26.

Impact

As of 31st March 2026, 60% of the wards who received additional patrols experienced reductions in antisocial behaviour. Many of the areas that were identified as hotspots in the pilot of this project, during 2024-25, have seen sustained reductions for a second year.

The areas with the most significant reduction are:

- Ropner -34%
- Berwick Hills -33%
- Foggy Furze -36%
- Longlands -34%

At least one nuisance bike seized every day by Cleveland Police

During 2025/26, Cleveland Police seized 690 motorbikes, e-bikes and quadbikes involved in criminal use. It is now the force's standard practice to crush any bikes that cannot lawfully be recovered with the appropriate insurance, tax and MOT paperwork.

In addition to the above there was also:

- Partnership established with businesses and retailers
- Drug drivers receive education to change their behaviour
- Town Centre Violence Reduction Action Plan established
- Businesses accredited as safe spaces
- Launch of Cleveland-wide Knife Crime Action Plan
- £80,000 awarded to organisations to drive down youth-related knife crime
- Youth-designed anti-knife crime animation unveiled
- Major awareness campaign launched to tackle hate crime
- 10-year Hate Crime Strategy launched

PRIORITY 2: Deliver more visible and effective policing

Police understand local concerns and provide a visible and proactive response

How we're measuring success

Despite ongoing recruitment, the number of police officers in Cleveland remains below levels in 2010. Matt continues to lobby the Government for additional investment to increase the number of policing resources across Cleveland.

£2m investment in neighbourhood policing brings 60 additional staff

In June 2025, the PCC and Temporary Assistant Chief Constable Dave Sutherland launched the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee.

This saw Cleveland Police receive £2.4m in Government funding to recruit additional staff for neighbourhood policing, including:

- 20 police officers
- 31 PCSOs
- 12 special constables

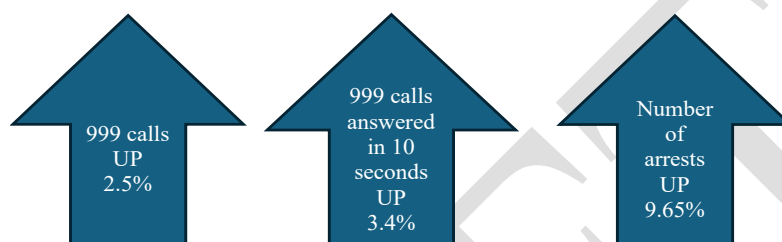
The nationally driven investment in neighbourhood policing led to a **dedicated, contactable officer in every ward in Cleveland.**

Members of the public are now able to contact their local neighbourhood team via Cleveland Police website to find out where and when they can meet their local officers at meetings and events.

The Guarantee has led to increased visibility in town centres, local policing priorities being agreed with local people, a commitment to updating public with progress against tackling these priorities, and a clear plan to tackle ASB and retail crime in town centres.

Cleveland Police's control room are often the first point of contact for the public when they require police assistance. During 2025, Cleveland Police received 114,945 999 calls – 2,931 more calls than the previous year. Only 0.21% of these calls were abandoned. The force received 200,273 101 calls, a slight reduction on 2024.

Officers made more arrests during 2025 than the previous year, with 13,028 arrests made. This means 1,147 more people were arrested than during 2024.



Cleveland Police continue to exceed national averages for crimes resulting in a charge or a summons, when the criminal offence will be heard at court. The most common reason a case does not receive any further action is because a suspect has not been identified (in 37.7% of cases) or because a victim does not support police action (27.4%).

Crimes in Cleveland resulting in charge/summons 11.2%	Crimes in England and Wales resulting in charge/summons: 8%
--	--

PRIORITY 3: Improve safety for women and girls

Women and girls in Cleveland will feel safe and supported. Perpetrators will be held accountable.

How we're measuring success

In the year ending March 2026, the total number of recorded crimes relating to violence against women and girls (VAWG) was 16,047 - a slight drop from the previous 12 months.

Arrests are made for VAWG-related offences in 30% of cases, a slight increase on last year.

More than 2,600 applications were made under the Clare's Law scheme to the year ending March 2026, an increase of 191 on the previous 12 months. The percentage of applications that resulted in a disclosure dropped slightly and currently stands at 34.1%

The PCC commissions several specialist services to support victims of sexual violence, domestic abuse and stalking to recover from their experiences. In total, almost 10,000 victims have been referred for this specialist care.

Systems established to embed 10-year domestic abuse strategy

Since its launch in April 2025, work on the Tees-wide Domestic Abuse Perpetration Strategy has focused on establishing structures and meetings that will allow key workstreams to be delivered.

The strategy has three key priorities:

- Prevent – By encouraging people to recognise, respond and refer concerns as early as possible
- Protect – By identifying perpetrators and holding abuse behaviour to account
- Pursue – By using protective measures to disrupt and prosecute perpetrators

In addition to the above there was also:

- Multi-agency group established to examine responses to stalking
- Over 100 professionals trained to spot stalking behaviour in teenagers
- Sexual Harms Network established to bring system-wide change
- Hundreds of Domestic Abuse Protection Orders secured
 - In the last year, 533 DAPOs have been secured by Cleveland Police, with 299 currently still active against perpetrators.
- Service commissioned to work with high-harm abusers
- Conference held to highlight the 'The Silent Emergency' facing women
- Additional funding secured for sexual violence counselling
 - The PCC secured over £90,000 in NHS funding to support local charity Arch Teesside to increase their capacity to deliver counselling for victim-survivors of sexual violence.
 - The investment will provide extra counselling sessions up to March 2027, in a bid to help reduce waiting times for those seeking support.
 - Demand for sexual violence services like those provided by Arch has increased significantly over the last few years. Cleveland has the highest rate of sexual offences in England and Wales, and delays in court proceedings mean victim-survivors may require specialist support for longer periods.

PRIORITY 4: Ensure the right support for victims and vulnerable people

Victims and vulnerable people feel supported and listened to, with access to high-quality services at the right time.

How we're measuring success

Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) is the flagship victim referral service operating in the Cleveland Police force area. They provide free, confidential support for victims and witnesses of crimes, following self-referrals or referrals from the police or other agencies.

In the year to March 2026, VCAS received referrals for 593 victims of crime, with significant increases in referrals for victims of antisocial behaviour or harassment (+61%) and assault (+32%).

Cleveland Police have a duty under the Victims Code of Practice to provide timely updates to victims, to identify when victims need an enhanced service and to refer them for onward support.

- There has been a slight drop in victim satisfaction with the overall police experience (-2.2%), with fewer victims feeling satisfied with police follow-up and police actions taken.

Extra grants to enhance support for victims and vulnerable people

In July 2025, charities across Cleveland were invited to bid for up to £15,000 to run projects to help vulnerable victims and under-represented groups. A total of £182,167 was allocated to 13 local organisations.

More than 50 community members recruited to spot exploitation

A new scheme for 2025, the Community Guardians programme trains trusted people in communities, such as hairdressers and shopworkers, to identify and respond to child exploitation.

Volunteers will be given the training to recognise when young people are being exploited, as well as being equipped with the tools to report their concerns to responsible authorities.

Advocates reclaim almost a million pounds for victims of fraud

It has been another successful year for the Financial Fraud Advocate scheme, which helps victims of fraud to recover their financial loss and prevent repeat victimisation.

Delivered by Safer Communities, the specially trained advocates have:

- **Secured £971,465 in refunds for victims of fraud since the project's launch in January 2025.**
- Handled more than 100 cases during this time period, supporting people to recover from incidents like investment fraud, romance fraud and rogue traders.

With 70 per cent victims supported by the advocates are over the age of 55.

In addition to the above there was also:

- New Hate Crime Charter launched in commitment to victims
- Nine-point charter developed to define rights of ASB victims
- Extension for successful football diversionary programme
 - In the last 12 months, the sessions have reached 2,242 young people.
- New prevention panel pilot rolled out
 - Between October 2025 and March 2026, 27 vulnerable young people were referred to support services through a Young Futures' Prevention Partnership Panel.
 - The PCC secured a share of £200,000 Home Office funding to support the government's wider 'Safer Streets' mission to reduce serious harm, tackle crime at its roots, and restore public confidence in policing.
 - A further £200,000 has now been secured to continue the work for 12 months from April 2026.
- Listening to victims to drive improvements and design services
- Project to understand needs of under-represented victims of crime

PRIORITY 5: Building trust and confidence in policing and the criminal justice system

People have more confidence in the police and wider justice system.

How we're measuring success

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) measures public satisfaction with policing and can be broken down into specific force areas. **Overall confidence in Cleveland Police increased by 4.6 percentage points to the year ending March 2026** but remains below the national average of 66.9%.

All confidence measures for Cleveland Police listed below improved over the reporting period. The force exceeded national measures for people who say police treat people fairly and how well police understand local concerns. However, Cleveland Police continue to have some of the lowest confidence levels in the country.

There has been no significant change in the timeliness of cases being handled by police, the Crown Prosecution Service and the court system. **The average length of time for police to charge an offender for a victim-based crime is 40 days nationally, making Cleveland's 17-day average much quicker.**

Cleveland also has **shorter waiting times for cases to come to completion at court, with a 146-day average wait, in comparison to the national average of 161 days.** These are still

significant delays for court proceedings, which can have a detrimental impact on the wellbeing of victims.

During 2025, 28% of investigations in Cleveland were closed as the victim did not support police action. This is slightly above the national average of 26%, but no change on 2024.

For the last two years, there has been a successful outcome in 11% of victim-based cases in Cleveland, which is slightly lower than the national average of 12%.

A greater percentage of cases in Cleveland (84%) result in a complete trial or guilty plea, than occur nationally.

PCC puts force under the spotlight on public priorities

On behalf of the residents of Cleveland, the Commissioner has continued to hold the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of an efficient and effective police service.

In addition to weekly meetings between the Chief Constable and the PCC, the force is also held accountable during monthly scrutiny meetings.

In addition to the above:

- PCC continues to engage with communities, organisations and businesses
 - More than 1,600 people took part in the OPCC's surveys and consultations, in addition to the hundreds of people engaged with in face-to-face activities, meetings and events.
- Young people have their say on tackling knife crime
- Complaints team maintain Customer Excellence Accreditation
- PCC calls for urgent review of electronic tagging of offenders
- Information leaflet developed to debunk myths around migration
- Independent visitors keep watchful eye over police custody conditions
- Police leaders sign up to pledge to eradicate racism in the North East

PRIORITY 6: Tackle offending and reoffending

There is a reduction in offending in Cleveland. Projects will seek to address the root causes of crime.

Preventing re-offending is an important way to try to reduce the overall offending rate in Cleveland, to prevent more people from being victimised and harmed. Over the 12 months to June 2024, the overall reoffending rate in Cleveland was up by 3.1% - an increase mirrored for adult specific re-offending.

Divert, the custody diversion scheme for first-time offenders or low-level incidents, is designed to provide support to address the underlying causes of crime. This in turn should help participants to turn away from offending and seek positive choices. To the year ending March 2026, referrals to Divert were down by a quarter.

The PCC is also passionate about turning young offenders away from crime and towards more positive futures. In the year to March 2026, 119 young people entered the criminal justice system in Cleveland for the first time – an additional 29 young people compared to the previous year.

Almost 50% of young offenders in Cleveland go on to reoffend again, a significantly higher figure than the national youth reoffending average of 32.1%. The Youth Triage scheme, delivered by the region's three youth justice services provides support to prevent young people from re-offending. They received 260 referrals during 2025, an increase of 6.1%.

Increased use of out of court resolutions

In September 2025, the PCC hosted a scrutiny session with Cleveland Police about their use of out of court resolutions. An out-of-court resolution (OoCR) is a mechanism used by police to handle low-level, often first-time offences without traditional court prosecution.

This session was a revisit of a previous scrutiny meeting on this topic that had taken place a year prior, in September 2024. Due to the lack of progress between the two meetings, Matt did not feel that Cleveland Police had demonstrated any meaningful impact on OoCR rates. As a result, he was "not assured".

Since the PCC's assessment, significant efforts have been made by Cleveland Police to increase the use of OoCR. **More than 600 additional crimes were handled using an OoCR in the year ending March 2026, an increase of 43.8%**

There was also a significant increase in referrals for restorative justice interventions.

Continued success of custody navigators

The PCC funds four custody navigators to support people involved in – or at risk of – serious violence whilst detained in police custody and once they are released into the community.

Navigators work with young people during a 'reachable, teachable' moment in their lives, helping them with issues such as substance misuse, housing, education and employment.

In 2025/26 custody navigators:

- Engaged with 476 young people aged under 24
- Engaged with 230 young people aged over 25
- Trained over 60 professionals
- Provided on-site support post arrest, including holistic assessments, safety planning and referrals
- Provided ongoing support in the community after release, helping young people stay engaged with services for a period of 8-12 weeks, access wider support, and reduce the likelihood of further harm or involvement in serious violence.

In addition to the above:

- Community Remedy scheme relaunched to give victims choice
- Learning from people already in the criminal justice system
- PCC assured by police efforts to monitor violent offenders
- Funded ground-breaking youth rehabilitation programme in prison
- A&E navigator scheme relaunched
 - The navigator provides support to young people aged between 10 and 24 who attend hospital as a victim or perpetrator of serious violence.
- Targeted support given to help reduce serious violence
- Roll out of education navigator pilot to support vulnerable young people and prevent serious violence.
The navigator works with pupils most at risk of exclusion and harm through structured 1:1 support.

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 2026

Date:

Signature: M Porter

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:

Signature:

Matt Storey, Police & Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

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

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

[Signature]

Mark Kirkham, Partner For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)
5th Floor
3 Wellington Place
Leeds
LS1 4AP
Date

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE **STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2026**

This statement shows the accounting cost in year of the Group in accordance with 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	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
Police Officer Pay Costs	93,429		93,429	92,820		92,820
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	4,055		4,055	3,681		3,681
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	42,984		42,984	40,561		40,561
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	2,015		2,015	1,971		1,971
Police Non Pay Costs	37,090		37,090	37,795		37,795
OPCC Non Pay Costs	19,635		19,635	18,830		18,830
OPCC Income	0	28,927	(28,927)	0	26,404	(26,404)
Undistributed Costs	0		0	51		51
Net Cost of Services	199,209	28,927	170,282	195,709	26,404	169,305
Other Operating Expenditure			315			369
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 10)			68,032			65,636
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(180,825)			(173,146)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			57,804			62,164
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			48			(10,029)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of available for sale assets			0			0
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			(33,436)			(245,770)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(33,388)			(255,799)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			24,416			(193,635)

PCC COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE **STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2026**

This statement shows the accounting cost in year of the PCC in accordance with 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	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	2,015	0	2,015	1,971	0	1,971
OPCC Non Pay Costs	19,635	0	19,635	18,830	0	18,830
OPCC Income	0	28,927	(28,927)	0	26,404	(26,404)
Undistributed Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services before Funding	21,650	28,927	(7,277)	20,801	26,404	(5,603)
Intra Group Funding	192,979	0	192,979	182,533	0	182,533
Net Cost of Services	214,629	28,927	185,702	203,334	26,404	176,930
Other Operating Expenditure			315			369
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)			1,465			1,476
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 11)			(180,825)			(173,146)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service			6,657			5,629
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			48			(10,029)
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability (Note 21)			89			8
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			137			(10,021)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			6,794			(4,392)

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2026

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	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31st March 2025	(5,772)	(11,874)	(2,033)	(19,679)	1,151,387	1,131,708
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	57,804	0	0	57,804	0	57,804
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	(33,118)	(33,118)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	57,804	0	0	57,804	(33,118)	24,686
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(58,829)	0	262	(58,568)	58,568	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(1,025)	0	262	(763)	25,450	24,686
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	817	(817)	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(208)	(817)	262	(763)	25,450	24,686
Balance at 31 March 2026	(5,980)	(12,691)	(1,771)	(20,443)	1,176,837	1,156,395
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	0	(5,919)	(2,033)	(7,952)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(5,955)	0	(11,727)		
Total at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,874)	(2,033)	(19,679)		
Capital purposes	0	(5,293)	(1,771)	(7,064)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,980)	(7,398)	0	(13,378)		
Total at 31 March 2026	(5,980)	(12,691)	(1,771)	(20,443)		

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR **ENDED 31st March 2026**

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	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total PCC Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2025	(5,772)	(11,875)	(2,033)	(19,679)	(23,685)	(43,365)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	6,657	0	0	6,657	0	6,657
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	407	407
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	6,657	0	0	6,657	407	7,064
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(7,682)	0	262	(7,421)	7,421	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(1,025)	0	262	(764)	7,828	7,064
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	817	(817)	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(209)	(817)	262	(764)	7,827.70	7,064
Balance at 31 March 2026	(5,980)	(12,691)	(1,771)	(20,443)	(15,858)	(36,300)
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	0	(5,919)	(2,033)	(7,952)		
Revenue Purpose	(5,772)	(5,955)	0	(11,727)		
Total at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,875)	(2,033)	(19,680)		
Capital purposes	0	(5,293)	(1,771)	(7,064)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,980)	(7,398)	0	(13,378)		
Total at 31 March 2026	(5,980)	(12,691)	(1,771)	(20,443)		

GROUP MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2025

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	(23,675)	1,347,469	1,323,794
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	62,164	0	0	62,164	0	62,164
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	(254,254)	(254,254)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	62,164	0	0	62,164	(254,254)	(192,090)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(62,188)	0	4,020	(58,168)	58,173	5
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(24)	0	4,020	3,997	(196,081)	(192,085)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	25	(25)	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	(25)	4,020	3,997	(196,081)	(192,085)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,874)	(2,033)	(19,678)	1,151,387	1,131,709
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	0	(4,643)	(6,053)	(10,696)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(7,208)	(0)	(12,980)		
Total at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,851)	(6,053)	(23,675)		
Capital purposes	0	(5,919)	(2,033)	(7,952)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(5,955)	0	(11,727)		
Total at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,874)	(2,033)	(19,679)		

PCC MOVEMENT ON RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2025

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000 Restated	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total PCC Reserves £000
Balance at 31st March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	(23,675)	(16,847)	(40,522)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	5,629	0	0	5,629	0	5,629
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	(8,476)	(8,476)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	5,629	0	0	5,629	(8,476)	(2,847)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(5,653)	0	4,020	(1,633)	1,638	5
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(24)	0	4,020	3,996	(6,838)	(2,842)
Total Transfers (to)/from Reserves	25	(25)	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	0	(25)	4,020	3,996	(6,838)	(2,842)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,875)	(2,033)	(19,679)	(23,686)	(43,365)
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	0	(4,634)	(6,053)	(10,687)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(7,216)	0	(12,988)		
Total at 31 March 2024	(5,772)	(11,850)	(6,053)	(23,675)		
Capital purposes	0	(5,919)	(2,033)	(7,952)		
Revenue Purposes	(5,772)	(5,955)	0	(11,727)		
Total at 31 March 2025	(5,772)	(11,875)	(2,033)	(19,680)		

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AT 31st March 2026

The Group Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC Group as at 31st March 2026.

	Notes	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	68,473	71,066
Intangible Assets	13	2,132	3,329
Assets Held for Sale	17	0	220
Right of use Assets	12	746	971
Total Long Term Assets		71,351	75,587
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		-	-
Inventories		177	170
Short Term Debtors	15	27,525	27,341
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	1,431	3,214
Total Current Assets		29,134	30,725
Total Assets		100,485	106,311
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	30	-	(760)
Short Term Creditors	18	(28,154)	(25,349)
Provisions	19	(4,198)	(2,865)
Total Current Liabilities		(32,352)	(28,974)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,000)	(18,000)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(13,334)	(14,921)
Other Long Term Liabilities : Lease	22	(498)	(1,050)
Pensions Liability	21	(1,192,695)	(1,175,073)
Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,224,527)	(1,209,045)
Total Liabilities		(1,256,879)	(1,238,019)
Net Liabilities		(1,156,395)	(1,131,708)
Usable Reserves	32	(20,443)	(19,679)
Unusable Reserves	33	1,176,838	1,151,388
Total Reserves		1,156,395	1,131,708

PCC BALANCE SHEET AT 31st March 2026

The PCC Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC as at 31st March 2026.

	Notes	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Long Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	68,473	71,066
Intangible Assets	13	2,132	3,329
Asset Held for Sale	17	0	220
Right of use Assets	12	746	971
Total Long Term Assets		71,351	75,587
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments		-	-
Inventories		177	170
Short Term Debtors	15	27,525	27,341
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	1,431	3,214
Total Current Assets		29,134	30,725
Total Assets		100,485	106,312
Current Liabilities			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	-	-
Short Term Borrowing	30	-	(760)
Short Term Creditors	18	(28,111)	(25,349)
Provisions	19	(4,198)	(2,865)
Total Current Liabilities		(32,309)	(28,974)
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	30	(18,000)	(18,000)
Other Long Term Liabilities : PFI	27	(13,334)	(14,921)
Other Long Term Liabilities : Lease		(647)	(1,050)
Pensions Liability	21	-	-
Total Long Term Liabilities		(31,981)	(33,972)
Total Liabilities		(64,290)	(62,945)
Net Assets		36,194	43,366
Usable Reserves	32	(20,443)	(19,679)
Unusable Reserves	33	(15,751)	(23,686)
Total Reserves		(36,194)	(43,366)

GROUP & PCC CASHFLOW STATEMENT 2025/26

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

	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
<u>Cash Outflows</u>		
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	162,926	152,943
Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	76,101	73,509
Cash outflows -Interest paid	2,144	506
	241,171	226,959
<u>Cash Inflows</u>		
Precept received	(53,179)	(51,449)
National non-domestic rates	(49,307)	(47,545)
Other grants	(138,702)	(124,994)
Rents	(9)	(47)
Cash received for goods and services	(784)	(507)
Other operating cash receipts	(5,727)	(6,332)
Cash inflows - Interest received	(676)	(884)
	(248,385)	(231,758)
Operating Activities Net Cash Flow	(7,214)	(4,799)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase/(decrease) in investments	-	(3,000)
Cash outflows - Purchase of non current assets	6,967	5,117
Cash inflows - Sale of non current assets	(318)	(87)
Investing Activities Net Cash Flow	6,649	2,030
Net Cash Outflow/(Inflow) before financing	(565)	(2,769)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash outflows - Repayment of amounts borrowed	760	760
Cash payment to reduce the PFI liability	1,587	1,417
	2,347	2,177
Financing Activities Net Cash Flow	2,347	2,177
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	1,782	(592)
Cash brought forward	3,214	2,622
Cash carried forward	1,431	3,214
Net (Increase)/Decrease in cash	1,782	(592)

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 accrual's 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 2026), 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 1st 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 2025/26 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 because 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. In line with IFRS16.

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 to such assets.

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

The PCC has implemented the requirement of accounting standard IFRS 16 and the required transactions are recorded in the accounts.

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 consider 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 2025/26 (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 2025/26 (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, except for:

- 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 Urry 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 35 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	2025/2026 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	2024/2025 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Funding Analysis						
Police Officer Pay Costs	107,670	14,241	93,429	100,950	8,130	92,820
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	4,154	99	4,055	3,641	(40)	3,681
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	44,090	1,106	42,984	40,094	(467)	40,561
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	2,101	86	2,015	1,979	8	1,971
Police Non Pay Costs	26,659	(10,432)	37,090	30,162	(7,633)	37,795
OPCC Non Pay Costs	22,468	2,727	19,741	22,771	3,940	18,830
OPCC Income	(28,927)	0	(28,927)	(26,404)	0	(26,404)
Undistributed Costs	0	0	0	51	0	51
Net Cost of Services	178,215	7,827	170,388	173,244	3,939	169,305
Other Operating Expenditure	181	(134)	315	164	(205)	369
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	1,468	(66,564)	68,032	1,476	(64,160)	65,636
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(180,889)	(65)	(180,825)	(174,908)	(1,762)	(173,146)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,025)	(58,936)	57,911	(24)	(62,188)	62,164
Opening General Fund Balance	(5,772)			(5,772)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,025)			(24)		
Transfers to earmarked Reserves	817			25		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,980)			(5,771)		

	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 2025/2026				
Police Officer Pay Costs	14,241	0	14,215	26
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	99	0	99	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	1,106	0	1,106	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	86	0	86	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(10,432)	(10,432)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	2,727	2,727	0	0
Net Cost of Services	7,826	(7,705)	15,506	26
Other Operating Expenditure	(134)	(134)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(66,564)	0	(66,564)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(65)	0	0	(65)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(58,936)	(7,839)	(51,058)	(39)

	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 2024/2025				
Police Officer Pay Costs	8,130	0	8,131	(1)
Police Community Support Officer Pay Costs	(40)	0	(40)	0
Police Staff Support Pay Costs	(467)	0	(467)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	8	0	8	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,633)	(7,633)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	3,940	3,940	0	0
Net Cost of Services	3,939	(3,692)	7,632	(1)
Other Operating Expenditure	(205)	(205)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	(64,160)	0	(64,160)	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(1,762)	0	0	(1,762)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(62,188)	(3,897)	(56,528)	(1,763)

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

	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	2025/2026 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's	Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000's	2024/2025 Adjustments Between funding & Accounting Basis £000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000's
Funding						
Police Officer Pay Costs	26	26	0	(1)	(1)	0
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	2,101	86	2,015	1,979	8	1,971
Police Non Pay Costs	(10,432)	(10,432)	0	(7,633)	(7,633)	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	22,468	2,727	19,741	22,771	3,940	18,830
OPCC Income	(28,927)	0	(28,927)	(26,404)	0	(26,404)
Undistributed Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(14,764)	(7,593)	(7,170)	(9,289)	(3,686)	(5,603)
Intra Group Funding	192,979	0	192,979	182,533	0	182,533
Net Cost of Services	178,215	(7,593)	185,808	173,244	(3,686)	176,930
Other Operating Expenditure	181	(134)	315	164	(205)	369
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	1,468	3	1,465	1,476	0	1,476
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(180,889)	(65)	(180,825)	(174,908)	(1,762)	(173,146)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,025)	(7,789)	6,764	(24)	(5,653)	5,629
Opening General Fund Balance	(5,772)			(5,772)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(1,025)			(24)		
Transfers to earmarked Reserves	817			25		
Closing General Fund Balance	(5,980)			(5,771)		

	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 2025/2026				
Police Officer Pay Costs	26	0	0	26
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	86	0	86	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(10,432)	(10,432)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	2,727	2,727	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(7,593)	(7,705)	86	26
Other Operating Expenditure	(134)	(134)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	3	0	3	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(65)	0	0	(65)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(7,789)	(7,839)	89	(39)

	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 2024/2025				
Police Officer Pay Costs	(1)	0	0	(1)
OPCC Staff Pay Costs	8	0	8	0
Police Non Pay Costs	(7,633)	(7,633)	0	0
OPCC Non Pay Costs	3,940	3,940	0	0
Net Cost of Services	(3,686)	(3,692)	8	(1)
Other Operating Expenditure	(205)	(205)	0	0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure (Note 10)	0	0	0	0
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(1,762)	0	0	(1,762)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	(5,653)	(3,897)	8	(1,764)

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED NOT ADOPTED

The Authority has reviewed those standards issued but not yet adopted by the code and has concluded that they are not applicable.

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 2026 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 46% of the accrual of £3.626m relates to Annual Leave and 41% 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 £0.181m.

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 £35k 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 28th February 2026 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

See Note 37.

8. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

GROUP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2026

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts 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	(1,578)	0	0	(1,578)	1,578	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(8,854)	0	0	(8,854)	8,854	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(134)	0	0	(134)	134	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(318)	(318)	318	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(76,911)	0	0	(76,911)	76,911	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	26	0	0	26	(26)	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	(65)	0	0	(65)	65	0
	(87,516)	0	(318)	(87,834)	87,834	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,727	0	0	2,727	(2,727)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	580	580	(580)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	25,853	0	0	25,853	(25,853)	0
	28,580	0	580	29,160	(29,160)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(58,936)	0	262	(58,674)	58,674	0

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2026

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts 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	(1,578)	0	0	(1,578)	1,578	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(8,854)	0	0	(8,854)	8,854	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(134)	0	0	(134)	134	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(318)	(318)	318	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(146)	0	0	(146)	146	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	26	0	0	26	(26)	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	(65)	0	0	(65)	65	0
	(10,751)	0	(318)	(11,069)	11,069	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	2,727	0	0	2,727	(2,727)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	580	580	(580)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	235	0	0	235	(235)	0
	2,962	0	580	3,541	(3,541)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(7,789)	0	262	(7,527)	7,527	0

GROUP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts 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	(1,581)	0	0	(1,581)	1,581	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(6,052)	0	0	(6,052)	6,052	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	0	0	0	0	5	5
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(205)	0	0	(205)	205	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(87)	(87)	87	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(81,575)	0	0	(81,575)	81,575	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(1)	0	0	(1)	1	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	(1,762)	0	0	(1,762)	1,762	0
	(91,176)	0	(87)	(91,263)	91,268	5
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	3,365	0	0	3,365	(3,365)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	575	0	0	575	(575)	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	4,107	4,107	(4,107)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	25,048	0	0	25,048	(25,048)	0
	28,988	0	4,107	33,095	(33,095)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(62,188)	0	4,020	(58,168)	58,173	5

PCC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2024

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts 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	(1,581)	0	0	(1,581)	1,581	0
Depreciation and Impairment of fixed assets	(6,052)	0	0	(6,052)	6,052	0
Depreciation on Revaluation	0	0	0	0	5	5
(Loss)/Gain on the sale of non current assets	(205)	0	0	(205)	205	0
Sale of Assets	0	0	(87)	(87)	87	0
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(223)	0	0	(223)	223	0
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(1)	0	0	(1)	1	0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Income & Expenditure Account is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	(1,762)	0	0	(1,762)	1,762	0
	(9,824)	0	(87)	(9,911)	9,916	5
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	3,365	0	0	3,365	(3,365)	0
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	575	0	0	575	(575)	0
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	4,107	4,107	(4,107)	0
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	231	0	0	231	(231)	0
	4,171	0	4,107	8,278	(8,278)	0
Voluntary revenue provision for repayment of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(5,653)	0	4,020	(1,633)	1,638	5

9. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

Group and PCC Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Transfers In 2024/2025 £000	Transfers Out 2024/2025 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000	Transfers In 2025/2026 £000	Transfers Out 2025/2026 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025/2026 £000
Direct Revenue Funding of Capital	(4,643)	(2,043)	768	(5,919)	(4,274)	4,900	(5,293)
Injury Pension Reserve	(829)	(203)	587	(446)	0	160	(286)
Airwave Project	(267)	0	20	(248)	0	0	(248)
PFI Sinking Fund	(598)	(75)	0	(673)	0	55	(618)
Incentivisation Grant	(787)	(411)	340	(858)	(757)	444	(1,171)
Uray Nook TTC	(81)	0	0	(81)	0	0	(81)
Police Property Act Fund	(35)	(270)	105	(199)	(253)	224	(228)
WAN Earmarked Reserve	(460)	0	460	0	0	0	0
NEROCU	(192)	0	2	(190)	(334)	0	(524)
Road Safety Initiative Reserve	(132)	0	20	(112)	0	54	(58)
Insurance / Legal Reserve	(23)	(221)	244	0	(3,158)	1,742	(1,416)
Pay inflation reserve	(1,074)	(546)	0	(1,620)	0	518	(1,102)
PCC Change Reserve	(129)	0	0	(129)	0	0	(129)
CP Change Reserve	(1,302)	0	302	(1,000)	(30)	0	(1,030)
Commissioning Services Reserve	(265)	(38)	303	0	(212)	0	(212)
North East Transformation Fund	(5)	0	5	0	0	0	0
Major Incident Reserve	(768)	0	618	(150)	0	150	(0)
EDI Reserve	(50)	0	50	0	0	0	0
Recruitment Reserve	(211)	(84)	45	(251)	(74)	74	(251)
Firearms Licensing Reserve	0	0	0	0	(46)	0	(46)
Total	(11,850)	(3,891)	3,866	(11,874)	(9,137)	8,320	(12,691)

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 2025/26.

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 £0.160m in 2025/26.

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 (TTC)

The Tactical Training Centre has reserves that total £0.162m which are held by the PCC for Durham, the PCC for Cleveland's share of these reserves total £0.081m.

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. Fully released.

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 2026 the reserves position was £2.179m of which Cleveland's share is £0.524m.

Road Safety Initiative Reserve

The reserve has been created to hold funding to be spent on road safety initiatives.

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 impact of the 2025/26 pay award required a release of £0.518m.

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 £0.030m was added to the reserve in year.

Commissioning Services Reserve

The reserve has been created to support the OPCC commitment to invest in a range of services and projects. The reserve has been increased by £0.212m. in 2025/26.

North East Transformation Fund

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

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. The reserve has been fully released in 2025/26.

EDI Reserve

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

Recruitment Reserve

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

Firearms Licensing Reserve

The reserve has been created to smooth the costs within the Firearms licensing unit. The renewals and associated incomes is variable. The reserve will support the income budget within the OPCC.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME & EXPENDITURE

Group	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,144	2,360
Net interest on defined benefit liability	66,564	64,160
Interest receivable and similar income	(676)	(884)
Total Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure	68,032	65,636

PCC	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,144	2,360
Net interest on defined benefit liability	(3)	0
Interest receivable and similar income	(676)	(884)
Total Finance & Investment Income & Expenditure	1,465	1,476

11. TAXATION & NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
National Non Domestic rates	(49,307)	(47,545)
Police Grants	(64,903)	(62,600)
Precepts	(53,179)	(49,521)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)	(6,868)
Uplift Grant - Additional Recruitment Topup	(2,529)	(2,304)
Police Pensions Grant	(4,038)	(4,307)
Total Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	(180,825)	(173,146)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

Property, Plant and Equipment 2025/26

Group and PCC	Land and Buildings £000	Right of Use : PFI £000	Right of Use: Buildings £000	Vehicles £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Non - Operational £000	Total £000
Gross book value at 1 April 2025	20,083	37,856	1,050	9,067	18,690	365	87,112
Accumulated depreciation	(190)	(118)	(79)	(5,063)	(9,624)	-	(15,074)
Net Book Value at 1 April 2025	19,893	37,737	971	4,005	9,066	365	72,037
Gross Book value at 31 March 2025	20,083	37,856	1,050	9,067	18,690	365	87,112
Additions	1,085	1,770	-	1,302	2,085	343	6,586
Reclassification	-	-	-	362	-	(362)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,212)	(191)	-	(1,403)
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	(750)	(2,060)	-	-	-	-	(2,810)
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other: Non Adding Value	(1,085)	(1,770)	-	-	-	-	(2,855)
Gross Book value at 31 March 2026	19,333	35,796	1,050	9,519	20,585	346	86,629
Depreciation : Accumulated as at 2025	(190)	(118)	(79)	(5,063)	(9,624)	-	(15,074)
Depreciation in Year	(847)	(1,682)	(225)	(1,708)	(1,536)	-	(5,999)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	1,013	158	-	1,171
Revaluations / Impairments	830	1,661	-	-	-	-	2,491
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation 2026	(207)	(139)	(305)	(5,758)	(11,001)	-	(17,411)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2025	19,893	37,737	971	4,005	9,066	365	72,037
Net Book Value at 31 March 2026	19,126	35,656	746	3,761	9,583	346	69,219

Property, Plant and Equipment 2024/2025

Group and PCC	Land and Buildings £000	Right of Use : PFI £000	Right of Use: Buildings £000	Vehicles £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Non - Operational £000	Total £000
Gross book value at 1 April 2024	18,249	31,591	1,050	7,956	21,961	947	81,755
Accumulated depreciation	(147)	(90)	-	(4,880)	(12,613)	-	(17,730)
Net Book Value at 1 April 2024	18,102	31,501	1,050	3,076	9,348	947	64,025
Gross Book value at 31 March 2024	18,249	31,591	1,050	7,956	21,961	947	81,755
Additions	980	575	-	2,141	1,347	3	5,047
Reclassification	(220)	-	-	81	6	(584)	(718)
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,111)	(4,624)	-	(5,735)
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	2,054	6,264	-	-	-	-	8,318
Revaluations : Surplus / Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other: Non Adding Value	(980)	(575)	-	-	-	-	(1,555)
Gross Book value at 31 March 2025	20,083	37,856	1,050	9,067	18,690	365	87,112
Depreciation : Accumulated as at 2024	(147)	(90)	-	(4,880)	(12,613)	-	(17,730)
Depreciation in Year	(608)	(1,174)	(79)	(1,079)	(1,556)	-	(4,496)
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	896	4,545	-	5,441
Revaluations : Revaluation Reserves	565	1,146	-	-	-	-	1,711
Accumulated depreciation 2025	(190)	(118)	(79)	(5,063)	(9,624)	-	(15,074)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2024	18,102	31,501	1,050	3,076	9,348	947	64,025
Net Book Value at 31 March 2025	19,893	37,737	971	4,005	9,066	365	72,037

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 2026, the PCC Group was contractually committed to capital works which amounted to approximately £0.819m and corresponding budgeted carry forwards of £1.525m for the delivery the schemes. (£1.068m at 31st March 2025).

Revaluations

Freehold properties were re-valued as at 28th February 2026 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 top 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 2026	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	10,833	9,805
Accumulated Amortisation	(7,504)	(6,038)
Net Carrying Amount 31st March	3,329	3,767
Additions	381	645
Reclassification	-	498
Disposals	-	(115)
Amortisation on Disposals	-	115
Amortisation	(1,578)	(1,581)
Net Carrying amount at 31 March	2,132	3,329
Gross Carrying Amounts	11,213	10,833
Accumulated Amortisation	(9,081)	(7,504)

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 Audit Committee.

Group and PCC	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Short-Term Assets:		
Short Term Investments	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,431	3,214
	1,431	3,214
Debtors:		
Government Departments	6,782	10,009
Other Local Authorities	2,425	2,125
Other Debtors	2,144	1,197
	11,350	13,331
Short-Term Liabilities:		
Short Term Loans	-	(760)
	-	(760)
Creditors:		
Government Departments	(171)	(160)
Other Local Authorities	(2,229)	(2,416)
Sundry Creditors	(6,653)	(5,318)
	(9,054)	(7,894)
Long Term Liabilities:		
Long Term Creditors		
Long Term Borrowing	(18,000)	(18,000)
PFI Liabilities	(13,334)	(14,921)
Other Long Term Liabilities : Lease	(647)	(1,050)
	(31,981)	(33,972)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest Expense	2,144	2,360
Interest Income	(676)	(884)
Net (gain)/loss for the year	1,468	1,476

Long Term Borrowing Maturity Period	Fair Value 31 March 2026 £000	Cost 31 March 2026 £000
New Loans Rate :		
1/2 years	-	-
2/5 years	1,298	1,500
5/10 years	-	-
Over 10 years	9,449	16,500
Total Long Term Loans	10,747	18,000
Premature Repayment Rate :		
1/2 years	-	-
2/5 years	1,356	1,500
5/10 years	-	-
Over 10 years	10,789	16,500
Total Long Term Loans	12,145	18,000

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

Short Term Group and PCC Debtors	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Government Departments	6,782	10,009
Other Local Authorities	21,292	19,172
Other Debtors	2,144	1,197
	30,217	30,378
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(6,456)	(6,055)
	23,761	24,323
Add: Payments in Advance	3,764	3,018
Total Short Term Debtors	27,525	27,341

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Group and PCC	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Cash held by the PCC	59	59
Bank current Accounts	1,372	3,155
Short-term deposits	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,431	3,214

The OPCC manages two bank accounts which hold cash in relation to Proceeds of Crime and Seized cash with a combined balance of £1.998m. These accounts do not represent the assets of the Group. These balances are therefore excluded from cash and cash equivalents as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

17. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Group and PCC	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Balance Outstanding	220	0
Asset Adjustment : For Sale	(220)	220
Balance outstanding	0	220

18. CREDITORS

Short Term Group and PCC Creditors	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Government Departments	(171)	(160)
Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC)	(3,468)	(3,137)
Other Local Authorities	(14,109)	(12,813)
Accumulated Compensated Absences	(3,626)	(3,652)
Sundry Creditors	(6,653)	(5,318)
Sub total	(28,029)	(25,080)
Add: Income in Advance	(83)	(269)
Total Creditors	(28,111)	(25,349)

19. PROVISIONS

Group and PCC Provision Description	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Transfers In 2024/2025 £000	Transfers Out 2024/2025 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000	Transfers In 2025/2026 £000	Transfers Out 2025/2026 £000	Balance at 31 March 2026 £000
Insurance	(153)	0	0	(153)	0	0	(153)
Insurance Liabilities	(1,471)	(1,704)	1,059	(2,116)	(2,452)	723	(3,845)
Employee Related Remuneration	(985)	0	389	(596)	0	396	(200)
Total	(2,609)	(1,704)	1,448	(2,865)	(2,452)	1,119	(4,198)

Insurance Liabilities & Insurance

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 2026 and indicated the provision be increased. In line with the assessment the OPCC has provided for a net increase in the provision of £1.333m. The release of the provision is dependent on the length and complexity of each case.

Employee Related Remuneration

The provision relates to outstanding claims in relation to the Allard ruling, which required Officers to be compensated for overtime in relation to their contacts with covert human intelligence sources (CHISs) outside their normal hours of duty. It is anticipated this provision will be released in the forthcoming twelve months.

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 Tyne & Wear Pension Fund (South Tyneside Council) – 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	
	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Cost of Services:						
Current service cost	4,528	5,927	5,819	11,488	10,347	17,415
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure						
Interest cost	9,542	9,137	66,590	64,147	76,132	73,284
Expected return on assets	(13,529)	(10,862)	-	-	(13,529)	(10,862)
Other investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Interest effect of the asset ceiling	3,961	1,738	-	-	-	-
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	4,502	5,940	72,409	75,635	72,950	79,837
Other post employment Benefit Charged to the CIES						
Return on Plan assets	(12,525)	4,546	-	-	(12,525)	4,546
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	(7,229)	(33,626)	(14,657)	(201,691)	(21,886)	(235,317)
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	4,397	(328)	9,822	(8,800)	14,219	(9,128)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	10,871	(1,650)	4,777	2,108	15,648	458
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	43,271	30,546	-	-	-	-
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	43,287	5,428	72,351	(132,748)	68,406	(159,604)
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	(4,502)	(5,940)	(72,409)	(75,635)	(76,911)	(81,575)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:						
Contribution in year	5,819	5,428	20,034	19,620	25,853	25,048

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	149	223
Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure		
Interest cost	644	626
Expected return on assets	(965)	(786)
Net Interest effect of the asset ceiling	318	160
Total Post employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Service	146	223
Other post employment benefit charged to the CIES		
Return on Plan assets	(984)	329
Actuarial (gains) /losses : Financial Assumptions	(296)	(2,212)
Actuarial (gains) /losses: Demographic assumptions	447	(22)
Actuarial (gains) /losses : liability experience	1,148	(120)
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(226)	2,033
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	235	231
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	(146)	(223)
Actual amount charged against General fund balances for pensions in the year:		
Contribution in year	235	231

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	
	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	180,694	163,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,694	163,522
Estimated unfunded liabilities in scheme	-	232	1,013,551	1,012,250	61,232	60,357	45,405	44,166	72,507	58,300	1,192,695	1,175,305
Less : Estimated assets in scheme	258,472	231,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258,472	231,861
Net Liability Prior Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(77,778)	(68,107)	1,013,551	1,012,250	61,232	60,357	45,405	44,166	72,507	58,300	1,114,917	1,106,966

PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Estimated funded liabilities in scheme	11,778	11,181
Less : Estimated assets in scheme	17,356	16,667
Net Liability Prior Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(5,578)	(5,486)

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 2026 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 £1,193m 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 £1,157m. 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 2026.

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

Group and PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme	
	31/03/26	31/03/25	31/03/26	31/03/25
Pension revaluation rate- 2015	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	3.8%
Rate of inflation (CPI) (Note 1)	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.5%
Rate of increase in pensions	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	6.3%	5.8%	6.2%	5.8%

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

Group and PCC	Mortality Assumptions							
	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Retiring today	21.00	24.00	22.10	23.90	22.10	23.90	22.10	23.90
Retiring in 20 years	21.80	25.30	23.30	25.20	23.30	25.20	23.30	25.20

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/27 £000s	Year to 31/03/27 £000s
Funded :-		
Current Service cost	-	4,505
Net Interest cost	-	(11)
Total	-	4,494

Group	Police Pension Schemes	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/27 £000s	Year to 31/03/27 £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 2025		Assets at 31 March 2026		Asset Split as at 31 March 2025	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	187,524	81.0%	209,056	81.0%	0.0%	81.0%
Property	25,400	11.0%	28,315	11.0%	0.0%	11.0%
Cash	18,928	8.0%	21,101	8.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Other	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	231,861	100.0%	258,472	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

PCC	Assets at 31 March 2025		Assets at 31 March 2026		Asset Split as at 31 March 2025	
	£000	%	£000	%	Quoted	Unquoted
Equities	13,472	81.0%	14,038	81.0%	0.0%	81.0%
Property	1,826	11.0%	1,901	11.0%	0.0%	11.0%
Cash	1,361	8.0%	1,417	8.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Other	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	16,667	100.0%	17,356	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

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

Analysis of Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income										
Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		1987 Police Pension Scheme		Injury Awards		2006 Police Pension Scheme		2015 Police Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	10,245	(4,546)	34,695	36,875	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities	(5,852)	35,604	(1,758)	161,829	(101)	9,248	796	15,043	1,121	22,263
Asset Ceiling Reversal Prior Year	68,107	35,823								
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(73,817)	(66,369)								
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	(1,317)	512	32,937	198,704	(101)	9,248	796	15,043	1,121	22,263
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1,317)	512	32,937	198,704	(101)	9,248	796	15,043	1,121	22,263
Effect of Change in Accounting Methodology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,317)	512
1987 Police Pension Scheme	32,937	198,704
Injury Awards	(101)	9,248
2006 Police Pension Scheme	796	15,043
2015 Police Pension Scheme	1,121	22,263
Total Gains/(Loss) Recognised CIES	33,436	245,770

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 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000
Actual Return Less Expected return on Pension Scheme Assets	(222)	(329)
Changes in Demographic/Financial Assumptions Underlying the Scheme Liabilities	(93)	2,354
Asset Ceiling Prior year Reversal	5,486	3,293
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(5,260)	(5,326)
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) in Pension Plan	(89)	(8)
Increase/(Decrease) in Irrecoverable Surplus from Membership	0	0
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(89)	(8)
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 £73.817m in the Group accounts and £5.260m 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 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	163,754	186,898	1,012,250	1,178,258	60,357	68,745	44,166	56,662	58,300	60,651
Current Service Cost	4,528	5,927	0	0	909	1,028	0	0	4,910	10,460
Interest costs	9,542	9,137	57,066	55,149	3,400	3,219	2,547	2,716	3,577	3,063
Actuarial losses (gains)	5,852	(35,604)	1,758	(161,829)	101	(9,248)	(796)	(15,043)	(1,121)	(22,263)
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	(5,487)	(4,869)	(57,525)	(59,331)	(3,535)	(3,387)	(517)	(174)	(1,506)	(1,009)
Past Service Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	2,526	2,292	2	3	0	0	5	5	8,347	7,398
Additional Employer Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfunded pension payments	(21)	(27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	180,694	163,754	1,013,551	1,012,250	61,232	60,357	45,405	44,166	72,507	58,300

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	231,861	222,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expected return on Scheme assets	13,529	10,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	10,245	(4,546)	34,695	36,875	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	5,819	5,428	22,828	22,453	3,535	3,387	512	169	(6,841)	(6,389)
Contributions by Scheme participants	2,526	2,292	2	3	0	0	5	5	8,347	7,398
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(5,508)	(4,896)	(57,525)	(59,331)	(3,535)	(3,387)	(517)	(174)	(1,506)	(1,009)
Gain on Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	258,472	231,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	68,107	35,823	(1,012,250)	(1,178,258)	(60,357)	(68,745)	(44,166)	(56,662)	(58,300)	(60,651)
Current Service Cost	(4,528)	(5,927)	0	0	(909)	(1,028)	0	0	(4,910)	(10,460)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	5,819	5,428	22,828	22,453	3,535	3,387	512	169	(6,841)	(6,389)
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Costs	(9,542)	(9,137)	(57,066)	(55,149)	(3,400)	(3,219)	(2,547)	(2,716)	(3,577)	(3,063)
Expected return on Scheme assets	13,529	10,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial (losses) gains	4,393	31,058	32,937	198,704	(101)	9,248	796	15,043	1,121	22,263
Unfunded pension payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest effect of the asset ceiling	(3,961)	(1,738)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(73,817)	(66,369)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets / (Liabilities) at end of Period	0	0	(1,013,551)	(1,012,250)	(61,232)	(60,357)	(45,405)	(44,166)	(72,507)	(58,300)

Summary	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	0	0
1987 Police Pension Scheme	(1,013,551)	(1,012,250)
Injury Awards	(61,232)	(60,357)
2006 Police Pension Scheme	(45,405)	(44,166)
2015 Police Pension Scheme	(72,507)	(58,300)
	(1,192,695)	(1,175,073)

The Impact of the Asset Ceiling Adjustment is as follows:

	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	(180,694)	(163,754)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of	258,472	231,861
Interest effect of the asset ceiling	(3,961)	(1,738)
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(73,817)	(66,369)
	0	0

Asset and Benefit Obligation Reconciliation		
PCC	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Year to 31/03/26 £000	Year to 31/03/25 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	11,181	12,940
Current Service Cost	149	223
Interest Cost	644	626
Actuarial losses (gains)	93	(2,354)
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	(406)	(364)
Past Service Cost	0	0
Contribution by Scheme participants	117	110
Additional Employer Contributions	0	0
Unfunded pension payments	0	0
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	11,778	11,181

Opening fair value of Scheme assets	16,667	16,233
Expected return on Scheme assets	965	786
Actuarial gains (losses)	(222)	(329)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	235	231
Contributions by Scheme participants	117	110
Change to Accounting Policies	0	0
Estimated benefits paid including unfunded benefits	(406)	(364)
Gain on Settlement	0	0
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	17,356	16,667

Opening Surplus / (Deficit)	5,486	3,293
Current Service Cost	(149)	(223)
Contributions by employer including unfunded benefits	235	231
Contributions by Scheme participants	0	0
Past Service Costs	0	0
Interest Costs	(644)	(626)
Expected return on Scheme assets	965	786
Gain on Settlement	0	0
Actuarial (losses) gains	(315)	2,025
Interest effect of the asset ceiling	(318)	(160)
Asset ceiling Adjustment	(5,260)	(5,326)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets/ (Liabilities) at end of Period	0	0

The Impact of the Asset Ceiling Adjustment is as follows:

	31/03/26 £000	31/03/25 £000
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	(11,778)	(11,181)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of Period	17,356	16,667
Interest effect of the asset ceiling	(318)	(160)
Asset ceiling Adjustment	(5,260)	(5,326)
	0	0

Estimated Pension Expense in Future Periods

PCC	Local Government Pensions
	Year to 31/03/27
	£000s
Service cost	171
Net Interest cost	(1)
Total	170

Police Pension Schemes	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Cleveland Police		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 25/26	-0.1% p.a.
1987 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,000,375	1,013,551	1,026,727
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.3%		1.3%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,014,565	1,013,551	1,012,537
% 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)	1,025,714	1,013,551	1,001,388
% change in present value of total obligation	1.2%		-1.2%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	1,035,849	1,013,551	990,239
% change in present value of total obligation	2.2%		-2.3%
	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year
2006 Police Pension Scheme:-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	44,315	45,405	46,540
% change in present value of total obligation	-2.4%		2.5%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	45,995	45,405	44,815
% 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)	45,950	45,405	44,906
% change in present value of total obligation	1.2%		-1.1%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	46,404	45,405	44,361
% change in present value of total obligation	2.2%		-2.3%
	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year
Injury Awards :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	60,436	61,232	62,089
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.3%		1.4%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	909	938	968
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-3.1%		3.2%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	61,354	61,232	61,110
% change in present value of total obligation	0.2%		-0.2%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	938	938	938
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)	61,967	61,232	60,558
% change in present value of total obligation	1.2%		-1.1%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	968	938	909
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	3.2%		-3.1%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	62,579	61,232	59,824
% change in present value of total obligation	2.2%		-2.3%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	959	938	916
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	2.2%		-2.3%
	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year
2015 Police Pension Scheme :-			
Discount Rate Assumptions			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	70,549	72,507	74,537
% change in present value of total obligation	-2.7%		2.8%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	4,372	4,810	5,262
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	-9.1%		9.4%
Rate of General increase in Salaries			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	72,507	72,507	72,507
% change in present value of total obligation	0.0%		0.0%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	4,810	4,810	4,810
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)	74,537	72,507	70,549
% change in present value of total obligation	2.8%		-2.7%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	5,262	4,810	4,372
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	9.4%		-9.1%
Post retirement mortality assumption			
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	74,102	72,507	70,839
% change in present value of total obligation	2.2%		-2.3%
Projected Service Costs (£000's)	5,118	4,810	4,497
Approx % Change in Projected Service Cost	6.4%		-6.5%
	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year

Funded LGPS benefits : Group	Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis			Sensitivity Analysis		
	PCC			Cleveland Police			Group		
	+0.1% p.a.	Base 25/26	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 25/26	-0.1% p.a.	+0.1% p.a.	Base 25/26	-0.1% p.a.
Discount Rate Assumptions									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	11,587	11,778	11,587	165,926	168,916	171,906	177,513	180,694	183,493
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.6%		-1.6%	-1.8%		1.8%	-1.8%		1.5%
Rate of General increase in Salaries									
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	11,786	11,778	11,786	169,070	168,916	168,762	180,856	180,694	180,548
% change in present value of total obligation	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%		-0.1%	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)	11,961	11,778	11,961	171,751	168,916	166,081	183,712	180,694	178,042
% change in present value of total obligation	1.6%		1.6%	1.7%		-1.7%	1.7%		-1.5%
Post retirement mortality assumption									
	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year	-1 Year	Base 25/26	+1 Year
Present Value of total obligation (£000's)	12,249	11,778	11,307	175,673	168,916	162,159	187,922	180,694	173,466
% change in present value of total obligation	4.0%		-4.0%	4.0%		-4.0%	4.0%		-4.0%

22. LEASED ASSETS

a) Authority as Lessee Group & PCC

- 1) 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.
- 2) PFI Properties disclosed at Note 27
- 3) Rights of use assets – Operational Buildings which have been recognised as assets and depreciated in term of the lease. Disclosure in the PPE Note 12.
- 4) The Maturity profile of Right of Use assets are due to be settled over the following time bands amounts are detailed in table below:

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities	£000
No later than one year	195
Later than one year and not later than five years	647
Later than five years	-
Total Liabilities	842

23. OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS

During the financial year 2025/26, 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 2025/26			2024/2025
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	256	47	303	279
£55,000 - £59,999	217	19	236	157
£60,000 - £64,999	96	10	106	120
£65,000 - £69,999	91	0	91	59
£70,000 - £74,999	42	3	45	42
£75,000 - £79,999	15	0	15	16
£80,000 - £84,999	8	3	11	7
£85,000 - £89,999	6	1	7	11
£90,000 - £94,999	2	0	2	6
£95,000 - £99,999	8	4	12	5
£100,000 - £104,999	3	0	3	6
£105,000 - £109,999	1	2	3	1
£110,000 - £114,999	2	1	3	0
£120,000 - £124,999	1	0	1	1
£130,000 - £134,999	0	1	1	2
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0	0	2
£155,000 - £159,999	0	1	1	0
£170,000 - £174,999	1	0	1	0
£190,000 - £194,999	0	0	0	1
Total	749	92	841	715

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 2025/26:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 25/26	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - M Webster	68,680	67,219	0	0	67,219	22,773
Chief Constable - V Fuller	125,522	125,522	0	1	125,523	44,309
The PCC :	74,091	74,091	0	0	74,091	11,484
DCC 1 : V Fuller	49,176	49,176	15	0	49,191	17,359
DCC 2 : D Felton	69,761	69,761			69,761	24,625
ACC 1	37,953	37,953	0	0	37,953	13,397
ACC 2	68,492	77,685	0	0	77,685	24,178
ACO : CC	132,749	132,749	5	0	132,754	20,576
CFO : PCC	113,017	155,130	45	0	155,175	24,045
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	108,111	108,111	0	0	108,111	16,757

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 provide financial support to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire in relation to the Policing, Fire and Crime responsibilities that they took on from the 7th May 2024 from the former Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner of North Yorkshire. All costs incurred in providing this service to

North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2025/26 the remuneration costs recharged to the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority totalled £103,879.

Group Remuneration Disclosure 2024/25:

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

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 24/25	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - M Webster	189,292	191,695	507	1380	193,582	66,641
The PCC : S Turner	1,576	1,576	0	0	1,576	244
The PCC : M Storey	67,646	67,646	0	0	67,646	10,485
DCC	141,838	141,838	45	739	142,622	50,053
ACC 1	133,555	133,555	441	0	133,996	47,016
ACC 2	62,296	62,296	0	0	62,296	39,081
ACC 3	133,009	133,009	0	0	133,009	46,952
ACO : CC	120,440	120,440	0	0	120,440	18,668
CFO : PCC	108,228	144,106	29	0	144,135	22,336
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	103,531	103,531	0	0	103,531	16,047

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 provide financial support to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire in relation to the Policing, Fire and Crime that they took on from the 7th May from the former Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner of North Yorkshire. All costs incurred in providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2024/25 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £92,537.

PCC

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2025/26			2024/2025
	Police Officers	Support Staff	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	0	3	3	4
£60,000 - £64,999	0	1	1	1
£65,000 - £69,999	0	0	0	2
£70,000 - £74,999	0	1	1	0
£75,000 - £79,999	0	0	0	1
£80,000 - £84,999	0	2	2	0
£100,000 - £104,999	0	0	0	1
£105,000 - £109,999	0	1	1	0
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0	0	1
£155,000 - £159,999	0	1	1	0
Total	0	9	9	10

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

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2025/26:

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 25/26	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC	74,091	74,091	0	74,091	11,484
CFO: PCC	113,017	155,130	45	155,175	24,045
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	108,111	108,111	0	108,111	16,757

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 provide financial support to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire in relation to the Policing, Fire and Crime responsibilities that they took on from the 7th May 2024 from the former Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner of North Yorkshire. All costs incurred in providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2025/26 the remuneration costs recharged to the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority totalled £103,879.

PCC Remuneration Disclosure 2024/2025:

Post Holder	Annualised Salary	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contribution 24/25	Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£
The PCC : S Turner	1,576	1,576	0	1,576	244
The PCC : M Storey	67,646	67,646	0	67,646	10,485
CFO: PCC	108,228	144,106	29	144,135	22,336
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer	103,531	103,531	0	103,531	16,047

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 provide financial support to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire in relation to the Policing, Fire and Crime that they took on from the 7th May from the former Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner of North Yorkshire. All costs incurred in providing this service to North Yorkshire is recharged. During 2024/25 the remuneration costs recharged to the North Yorkshire PFCC totalled £92,537.

24. TERMINATION BENEFITS

In the financial year the PCC group paid no termination benefits. (£0.000m 2024/25).

25. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

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

Group and PCC	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Allowances for approved duties	11	11
Other Allowances	0	0
Travel and Subsistence	0	0
Total Members Allowances	11	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.

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	(64,103)
NNDR	(49,307)
Pension Top up Grant	(31,286)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)
PFI Grant	(4,066)
Special Grant : HIU	(2,485)
Uplift Grant	(4,198)
Ministry of Justice Victim & Witness Grant	(1,550)
Violence against Women	(1,227)
Pay Award Grant	(1,439)
Grant in Lieu of Council Tax	(800)
Incentivisation Grant	(731)
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	(149)
Cyber Grant	(135)
Serious Violence Duty Grant	(93)
McCloud Remedy Compensation Grant	(131)
XL Bully Grant Income	(133)
National Insurance Grant	(2,418)
Neighbourhood Policing Grant	(2,399)
DRIVE	(21)
Neighbourhood Policing NPP2	(8)
ASB Hotspot Grant	(1,371)
Income Total	(174,916)
Expenditure	
Home Office: National Law Enforcement ICT Charges	1,462
	1,462

During 2025/26 there was one has declared related party interest. The details of which a listed below:-

Declaration by: M Storey

Position: Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland

Declaration A partner, senior manager, executive or major stakeholder of an entity that has a commercial relationship with the PCC. Namely; P Storey: Deputy Mayor: Middlesbrough Borough Council.

Net Value of transactions: £743,576.92

Respective turnover of parties: PCC Budget 2025/26 - £202.7m ; Middlesbrough Borough Council Budget 2025/26 - £143.3m

27. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

Group and PCC

As at the end of 2025/26 the PCC Group has one long term contracts under the Private Finance Initiative. The contract in respect of Tactical Training Centre for Uxley Nook (referred to as Uxley Nook) expired on 31st March 2026.

- 1) The contract for the Tactical Training Centre for Uxley Nook (referred to as Uxley 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 expired 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:

2025/2026	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	5,232	(677)	32,504	(14,245)	37,736	(14,921)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(14)	0	(125)	0	(139)	0
Revaluation / Reclassification	(272)	0	(1,669)	0	(1,941)	0
Principal repayment	0	677	0	910	0	1,587
Balance c/f	4,946	0	30,710	(13,335)	35,656	(13,334)

2024/2025	Urlay Nook		Action Stations		Total	
	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s	Asset £000s	Liability £000s
Balance b/f	3,749	(1,289)	27,751	(14,528)	31,500	(15,817)
Movements:						
Depreciation	(120)	0	(1,055)	0	(1,174)	0
Revaluation / Impairment	1,603	0	5,807	(1,546)	7,410	(1,546)
Principal repayment	0	612	0	1,829	0	2,441
Balance c/f	5,232	(677)	32,504	(14,245)	37,736	(14,921)

	Urlay Nook		
	Services	Finance Cost	Principal Repayment
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Within 1 year	0	0	0

	Action Stations		
	Services	Finance Cost	Principal Repayment
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Within 1 year	3,668	1,045	1,650
2 to 5 years	15,035	2,708	8,800
6 to 10 years	2,641	226	2,884

28. AUDIT COSTS

In 2025/26 the PCC Group incurred the following fees for external audit services:

Group Audit Fees

	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	173	154
Total Audit Costs	173	154

PCC Audit Fees

	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Fees payable to external audit with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	109	113
Total Audit Costs	109	113

29. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR AND SOURCES OF FINANCE

Group and PCC

Capital Expenditure and Financing	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,730	3,491
Intangible Assets	381	645
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	2,855	1,555
Total Capital Investment	6,966	5,692
Sources of Finance:		
Capital Receipts	(580)	(4,107)
Direct Revenue Contributions	-	(575)
Internal Borrowing	(6,386)	(1,010)
Total Finance	(6,966)	(5,692)

Capital Financing Requirement	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	48,799	48,637
Opening Balance adjustments IFRS 16	-	2,597
Additions in Year	6,966	5,692
Sources of Finance (Excluding Borrowing)	(580)	(4,682)
Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision	(2,727)	(3,445)
Closing Financing Requirement	52,459	48,799

30. BORROWING

Group and PCC

Interest rates vary between 2.16% and 3.08%. The weighted average rate is 2.66%.

	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Public Works Loans Board		
Due in the next Financial Year	-	(760)
Long Term Loans	(18,000)	(18,000)
Total Borrowing	(18,000)	(18,760)

Maturity Period	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
1/2 years	-	-
2/5 years	(1,500)	(1,500)
5/10 years		
Over 10 years	(16,500)	(16,500)
Total Long Term Loans	(18,000)	(18,000)

31. USABLE RESERVES

Group and PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2024 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2025 £000	Receipts in Year £000	Transfers/ Payments in Year £000	31 March 2026 £000
Earmarked Reserves	(11,850)	(3,891)	3,866	(11,874)	(9,137)	8,320	(12,691)
Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve	(6,053)	(87)	4,107	(2,033)	(318)	580	(1,771)
General Fund	(5,772)	0	0	(5,772)	(208)	0	(5,980)
Total Usable Reserves	(23,675)	(3,978)	7,973	(19,679)	(9,663)	8,900	(20,443)

Earmarked Reserves – Please see Note 9 for a detailed analysis

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.

32. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Group

Description of Reserve	31 March 2024 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2025 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2026 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(13,667)	(10,029)	549	(23,147)	0	1,321	(21,826)
Capital Adjustment Account	(4,472)	(4,682)	5,559	(3,595)	(580)	7,048	2,874
Pension Reserve	1,364,316	(312,226)	122,983	1,175,073	(78,528)	96,150	1,192,695
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(2,358)	(596)	2,358	(596)	(531)	596	(531)
Accumulated Absence Reserve	3,650	3,652	(3,650)	3,652	3,626	(3,652)	3,626
Total Unusable Reserves	1,347,469	(323,881)	127,799	1,151,388	(76,012)	101,463	1,176,838

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 2026.

PCC

Description of Reserve	31 March 2024 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2025 £000	Additions in Year £000	Reductions in Year £000	31 March 2026 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(13,667)	(10,029)	549	(23,147)	0	1,321	(21,826)
Capital Adjustment Account	(4,472)	(4,682)	5,559	(3,595)	(580)	7,048	2,873
Pension Reserve	0	849	(849)	0	793	(793)	0
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(2,358)	(596)	2,358	(596)	(531)	596	(531)
Accumulated Absence Reserve	3,650	3,652	(3,650)	3,652	3,626	(3,652)	3,626
Total Unusable Reserves	(16,847)	(10,806)	3,967	(23,686)	3,309	4,520	(15,857)

33. CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

Group and PCC

Group and PCC	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Balance at 1 April	(3,594)	(4,471)
Capital expenditure not adding to asset values	2,855	1,555
Revaluation / Impairment adjustments	-	1,547
Revenue contribution to capital	-	(575)
MRP less Depreciation	3,974	2,157
Capital Receipts Applied	(580)	(4,107)
Disposals	325	300
Balance at 31 March	2,980	(3,594)

34. GRANT INCOME

Group and PCC

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS	31 March 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non specific Grant Income:		
National Non Domestic Rates	(49,307)	(47,545)
Police Grant	(64,903)	(62,600)
Precepts	(53,179)	(49,521)
Local Council Tax Support	(6,868)	(6,868)
Uplift Grant - Additional Recruitment Topup	(2,529)	(2,304)
Police Pensions Grant	(4,038)	(4,307)
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-
	(180,825)	(173,146)
Credited to services:		
PFI - Urlay Nook	(902)	(941)
Dedicated Security Posts Funding	(149)	(140)
PFI - Action Stations	(3,165)	(3,165)
Incentivisation Grant	(731)	(683)
PCC Victim & Witness	(1,550)	(1,537)
Special Grant : HIU	(2,485)	(2,180)
Cyber Grant	(135)	(140)
Uplift Grant	(4,198)	(5,097)
Safer Streets Grant	-	(340)
Hotspot Policing Grant	-	(424)
Violence against Women	(1,227)	(1,033)
Pay Award Grant	(1,439)	(1,963)
Serious Violence Duty Grant	(93)	(93)
Immediate Justice Grant	-	(398)
ASB Hotspot Grant	(1,371)	(907)
McCloud Remedy Compensation Grant	(131)	(400)
XL Bully Grant Income	(133)	-
National Insurance Grant	(2,418)	-
Neighbourhood Policing Grant	(2,399)	-
DRIVE	(21)	-
Neighbourhood Policing NPP2	(8)	-
Partnership Grants	(74)	(78)
	(22,626)	(19,518)
Total Grant Income	(203,450)	(192,664)

These grants have all been recognised within the Income and Expenditure Statement; however, £0.083m (£0.269m prior year) sits within creditors as income in advance as there is the potential this may have to be returned to the originating organisation.

35. 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 2025/26.

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 2025 to March 2026 the funding contributions made were Cleveland 24.08%, Durham 22.81% and Northumbria 53.11%.

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 £2.179m of which Cleveland's share is £0.524m (Prior year £0.190m).

NEROCU operates throughout the North East region.

The statement below highlights the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities for the financial year 2025/26 as required under the Section 22A agreement.

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2025/26 22.81% £000's	Cleveland 2025/26 24.08% £000's	Northumbria 2025/26 53.11% £000's
Employees Costs	19,571	4,464	4,713	10,394
Non Pay Costs	2,482	566	598	1,318
Income	(9,067)	(2,068)	(2,183)	(4,815)
	12,986	2,962	3,127	6,897
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	3,278	3,278		
Cleveland	3,461		3,461	
Northumbria	7,633			7,633
Reserve movements	(1,387)	(316)	(334)	(737)
	12,986	2,962	3,127	6,896
Reserve as 31st March	2,179	495	524	1,160

North East Regional Organised Crime Unit				
	Apportionment Total Costs	Durham 2024/25 22.74% £000's	Cleveland 2024/25 24.30% £000's	Northumbria 2024/25 52.96% £000's
Employees Costs	17,643	4,012	4,287	9,344
Non Pay Costs	2,752	626	669	1,457
Income	(7,004)	(1,593)	(1,702)	(3,709)
	13,391	3,045	3,254	7,092
Contributions / Reserve				
Durham	3,043	3,043		
Cleveland	3,252		3,252	
Northumbria	7,087			7,087
Reserve movements	9	(315)	(337)	(735)
	13,391	2,727	2,915	6,352
Reserve as 31st March	792	179	190	423

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 2025 to 31st March 2026 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 2025/26 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 2025/26 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2025/26 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	241	121	121
Non Pay Costs	1	1	1
Income		0	0
	242	121	121
Contributions			
Cleveland	121	121	
North Yorkshire	121		121
	242	121	121

Cleveland and North Yorkshire Cold Case Review Team			
	Apportionment Total Costs	Cleveland 2024/25 50.00% £000's	North Yorkshire 2024/25 50.00% £000's
Employees Costs	286	143	143
Non Pay Costs	2	1	1
Income	0	0	0
	288	144	144
Contributions			
Cleveland	144	144	
North Yorkshire	144		144
	288	144	144

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 2025/26 by Cleveland Police £0.718m. (£0.667m 2024/25).

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 2025/26 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.

Tactical Training Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2025/26 £000's	Cleveland 2025/26 £000's
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	998	50%	499	499
Non Pay Costs	1,816	50%	908	908
Income	(21)	50%	(10)	(10)
Total Unit Costs	2,794		1,397	1,397
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Tactical Training Unit	162	50%	81	81
	162		81	81

Tactical Training Unit				
	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2024/25 £000's	Cleveland 2024/25 £000's
Tactical Training Unit				
Employees Costs	976	50%	488	488
Non Pay Costs	1,729	50%	865	865
Income	(15)	50%	(8)	(8)
Total Unit Costs	2,690		1,345	1,345
Reserve as 31st March				
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 2025/26 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 2025/26 £000's	Cleveland 2025/26 £000's
Employees Costs	965	50%	483	483
Non Pay Costs	189	50%	94	94
Income	-	50%	-	-
	1,154		577	577
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	-	50%	-	-
	-		-	-

FORENSIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION (FCIN)				
FCIN	Total Costs £000's	Apportionment	Durham 2024/25 £000's	Cleveland 2024/25 £000's
Employees Costs	887	50%	444	444
Non Pay Costs	177	50%	89	89
Income	(1)	50%	(1)	(1)
	1,063		532	532
Reserve as 31st March	Total Reserves			
Road Policing	-	50%	-	-
Tactical Training Unit	-	50%	-	-
	-		-	-

36. 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.

Contingent Asset:-

There are no assets as at the balance sheet date.

37. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

No post balance sheet events have been identified

38. 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 29th June 2026. This is the date up to which events after the Balance Sheet date have been considered. Note: The Statement of Accounts may be subject to amendment at audit.

PENSION FUND

Police Pension Fund Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 2060)

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT	2025/2026 £000	2024/2025 £000
Contributions Receivable		
From Employer		
Normal	(21,948)	(21,150)
Capital contribution due to Ill Health Early Retirement	(880)	(1,302)
From Members	(8,415)	(8,178)
Transfers In		
Individual Transfers in from Other Schemes	(98)	(30)
Benefits Payable		
Pensions	53,665	51,331
Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	6,048	8,575
Lump Sum death benefits	240	0
Ill Health Lump Sum Benefits	1,843	2,098
Payments to and on Account of Leavers		
Refunds of Contributions	147	89
Inter Authority Adjustments	635	47
Individual Transfers out to Other Schemes	49	65
Sub-Total for the year before transfer from the PCC to fund the deficit for the year	31,286	31,545
Additional funding payable to the PCC to fund the deficit for the year (Home Office)	(31,286)	(31,545)
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 2026 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Total Curent Assets	0	0
Total Long Term Assets	0	0
Current Liabilities		
Total Curent Liabilities	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 (35.3%) 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 affect 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.