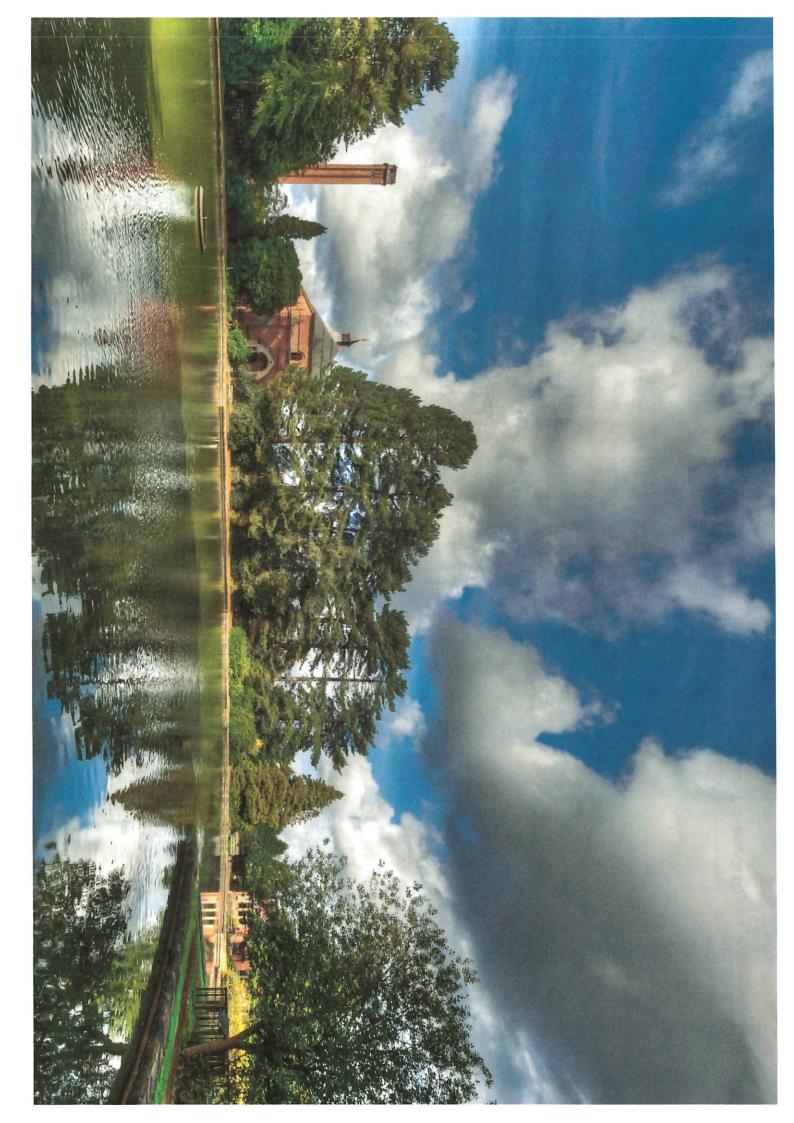


Statement of Accounts 2019-20

Nottinghamshire Police & Crime Commissioner and Group

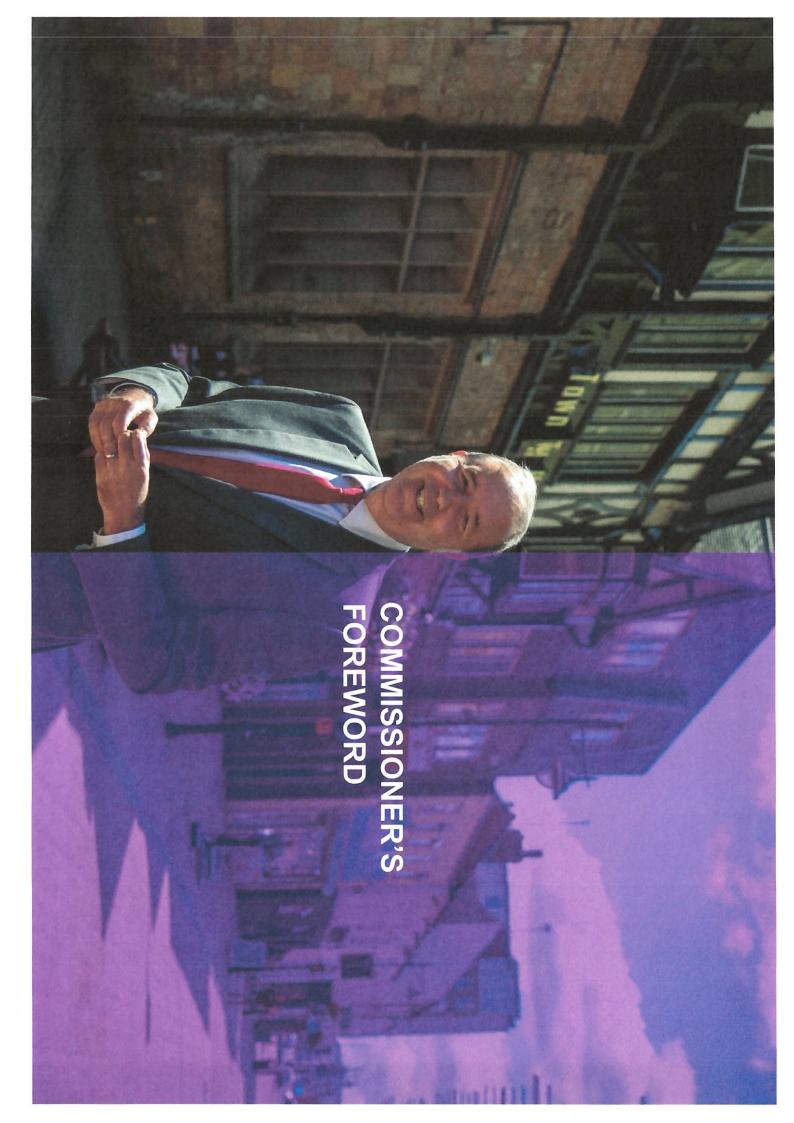
(Final V8.5 – 25th February 2022)





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COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

Every neighbourhood deserves a fullyresourced policing team. Nottinghamshire's frontline has grown significantly over the past 12 months and we've been able to increase visibility in our communities in the way people so desperately want.

By the end of March 2021, we will have an extra 300 police officers working in our communities, recruited as part of my recent budget and the national uplift. Almost 150 of these have already been appointed and many have been deployed across our communities. The exceptional speed at which the Force has bolstered the ranks has been nothing short of remarkable and has put Nottinghamshire out in front nationally.

Since I've been doing this job, increasing police visibility has been a top priority. It means we can do so much more to keep people safe and I'm really proud of the efforts we've taken to make it possible. I know our communities will really appreciate the extra reassurance and expertise they will bring.

Of course, accessibility isn't just about having more police officers on the street. We've also expanded the ways people can reach the police and seek help, working with our partners to create multiagency hubs like the Customer Service Centre in West Bridgford which offers a multitude of services from one place.

We continue to build an organisation that remains resilient and well-prepared to meet the challenges of today. This means putting our

resources in the best place to maximise public safety and drawing on the strengths of our partners.

In the past year, we established the new tribase in Hucknall, accommodating officers from Nottinghamshire Police, the Fire & Rescue Service and the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS). The new shared base, within the existing ambulance station at Annesley Road, is the first of its kind in Nottinghamshire. It keeps neighbourhood officers, response teams and CID officers in the heart of the community and allows them to work collaboratively where it makes sense.

A few years ago, we invested in the launch of a specialist knife crime team adopting the robust techniques of Operation Sceptre nationally, utilising targeted stop and search, test purchase operations, knife amnesties, weapon sweeps and intelligence-led activity in hotspots. We also created a new robbery team which is better equipped to investigate robberies.

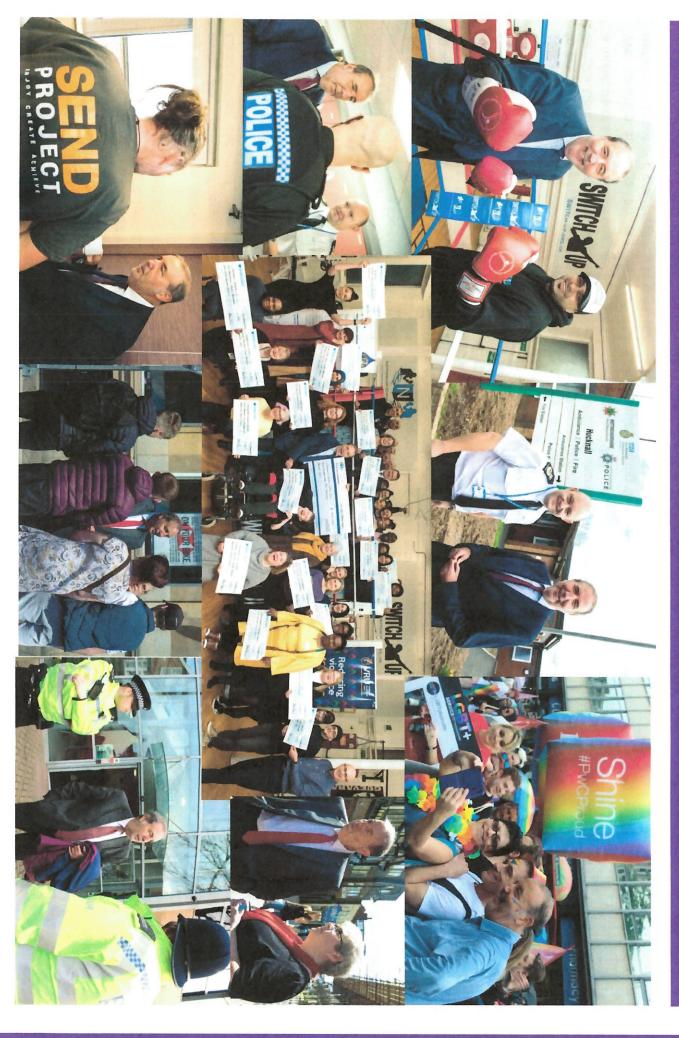
Now, we are one of few forces in the country to buck the rising trend in knife crime, recently recording a reduction of 8.4% across the County and an 18% drop in the City. This compares to a national increase of 7% and an East Midlands increase of 16% in the year to September 2019.

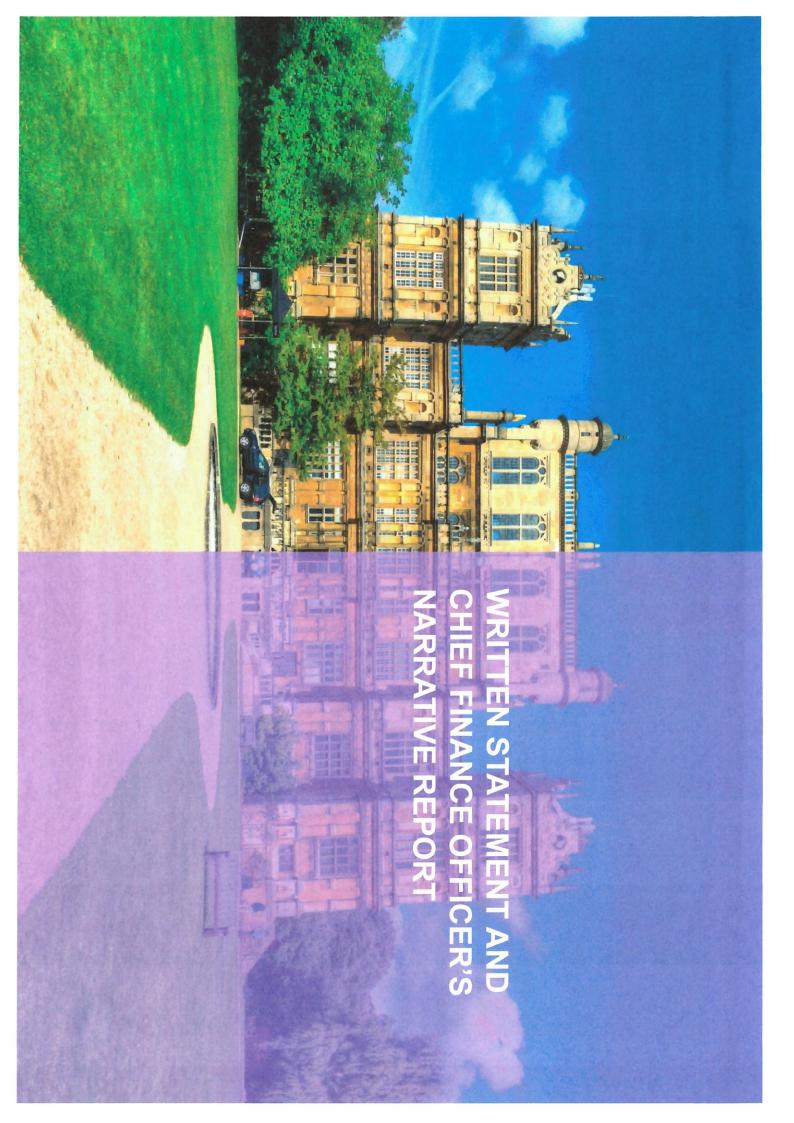
The results spring from real partnership work with colleagues in councils, education and health and I do not underestimate the value of

supportive parents, young people themselves and the voluntary sector. Fighting knife crime remains a real team effort and I think in Nottinghamshire we do this very well.

We now have the added benefit of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) in place, bringing together a whole host of experts and justice professionals to prevent violence and knife crime in Nottinghamshire. The VRU has the funds to get to the root of problems and is already supporting a number of innovative projects involving those at high risk of being harmed or causing harm through violence.

All these efforts appear to be working but we will never become complacent. There is so much more to do and with the planned reinforcements ahead we can start to build on the good work already underway.





CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER'S NARRATIVE REPORT

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Nottinghamshire is a diverse county. It has a mixture of affluent communities and those developing from being former mining areas. The County's major urban area of the City and surrounding conurbation is mainly in the south with the majority of the north and east of the County being rural.

There is a population of approximately 1.1m within the City and County.

The majority of properties across the City and County fall within Council Tax bands of A and B.

Nottinghamshire is one of five regional forces in the East Midlands and works closely with the other four to provide a seamless and efficient service.

Nottinghamshire also collaborates with other forces for the provision of transactional services relating to Human Resources, Payroll and Finance.

Central Government funding provides the Commissioner with approximately 68% of the funding required to police Nottinghamshire. The remainder is met from local council tax payers.

For 2019-20 the Government Grant was increased as a result of the National Uplift Programme to a total of £136.7m.

For 2019-20 precept freedoms to raise council tax by £24pa (Band D equivalent) were given.

The Force still needed to achieve savings of £3.3m to balance the budget. Whilst those efficiencies have been met other costs have been incurred resulting in an overspend position of £0.3m.

The impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic is reflected in the Statement of Accounts for 2019-20 and will continue to impact in 2020-21. However, to date the impact has not been as severe as initially anticipated.

The impact of Brexit has yet to be felt and could also impact on future financial statements and public sector funding.

GOVERNANCE

The Commissioner is responsible for the totality of policing within the policing area; with operational policing being the responsibility of the Chief Constable.

disposal stewardship of the resources at their senior officers must put in place proper accountability the Commissioner effectively. used sateguarded, properly accounted for and ensuring The Commissioner is also responsible for procedures economically, efficiently that public money for the governance 0 discharge and

The annual review of Governance and Internal Control is included within the arrangements for producing the Annual Governance Statement. This also includes the governance arrangements of the Chief Constable.

Tackling Crime and Antisocial
Behaviour

Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

Protecting People from Harm

Helping and Supporting Victims

PERFORMANCE

Achievements 2019-20

Over the last year numerous strategic commissioning activities were undertaken to help achieve the Commissioner's objectives. Examples include:

- The PCC worked with Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils to put in place additional support for adult survivors of child sexual abuse who were affected by the July publication of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse's report into the abuse that took place whilst children were under the care of Nottinghamshire authorities.
- The PCC and NHS England cocommissioned a Sexual Violence Needs
 Assessment, which was produced by
 Lime Culture and published in November
 2019. The needs assessment includes
 recommendations to commission a
 specialist Sexual Violence and Abuse
 (SVA) Hub for adults, and to review and
 recommission therapy for sexual violence
 survivors.
- The PCC, working with partners, secured over £0.5m from NHS England's High Volume Fund to put in place additional support for sexual violence survivors in Nottinghamshire. The bid was based on the recommendations of Lime Culture's needs assessment.

- The PCC is now working with partners to implement other Lime Culture recommendations. A new model for support has been developed and is being tested with potential providers before a possible procurement later in 2020.
- The PCC has also secured over £0.2m of additional funding from Ministry of Justice for Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVA).
- Following an open tender process, new Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) support contracts were awarded in the county.
- The Commissioner has maintained his investment into outcomes focussed domestic abuse support services. This includes maintaining funding for the two new Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) posts.
- The PCC has continued to work with local authorities to ensure that high quality substance misuse support has been provided to offenders in the criminal justice system.

- to expand their help some Community Points to enable them also hosted a organisations interested. Victim CARE expanded the number of community Victim CARE has again significantly has awarded a number of small grants to Finally, throughout 2019-20 Victim CARE develop the working together the community points to further networking event aimed at bringing application forms and place, another 41 completing points in 2019-20. At the end of March 2020 there were 34 community points in Community relationships. over to victims.
- The PCC has continued to fund IDVAs to support the partners of offenders who are being managed through Nottinghamshire DVA Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme. The scheme was reviewed in 2019. The review found that the domestic abuse related offending of those on the scheme reduced by over 40% across the cohort.

Achievements 2019-20

- The PCC awarded a total of £0.3m in small grants organisations to undertake a variety of specialists as part of organisations, charities and crime, sexual violence, and addiction. knife crime, domestic violence, hate project tackling pressing issues such as Community Safety Fund scheme. The enabled to 20 third his 2019-20 community support sector
- significant resource into the strategic hospital and custody settings to reduce to date have already been positive with prevention first and foremost. Outcomes health approach which focuses on implementation of a whole system public Nottinghamshire with partners, including local authorities, reduction activity countywide. Working coordination and direction of violence has enabled the Commissioner to put allocated from the Home Office Serious Unit was established with funding Nottinghamshire the impact of serious violence individuals being supported in education has facilitated the development and Nottingham, health, education and CVS Violence Fund in September 2019. This Nottingham Violence Police, City Reduction
 - The Commissioner has invested in a number of projects which are aimed at early intervention activity for young people who are at risk of being impacted by serious violence, through the Early Intervention Youth Fund. Key projects have included the establishment of a non-statutory knife crime integrated offender management cohort and continued investment in the Redthread programme, both of which focus on supporting young people using a holistic approach in order to deter them from committing first time offences or from a pattern of reoffending.
 - The Commissioner has supported our participation in a national pilot approved by the Home Office developing the role of Independent Custody Visitors (ICVs). ICVs have been conducting custody record reviews and making reports and recommendations from their findings.
 - During the year crime overall reduced by 0.5% compared the previous year increase of 11.2%. The City saw a reduction of 3.8% and the County had a slight increase of 0.9%.
 - Victim based crime reduced by 2.7%.
- The most recent crime survey for England and Wales reveals that residents felt that the risk of crime had fell from 15% (March 2018) to 10.9% (September 2019).

- Some key performance successes include:
- Non Domestic crime down 14.6%
- Theft down 11.2%

0

- o Hate incidents (non crime) down 8.8%
- Vehicle crime down 4.6%

0

- Burglary down 3%
- Robbery down 2.9%

0 0

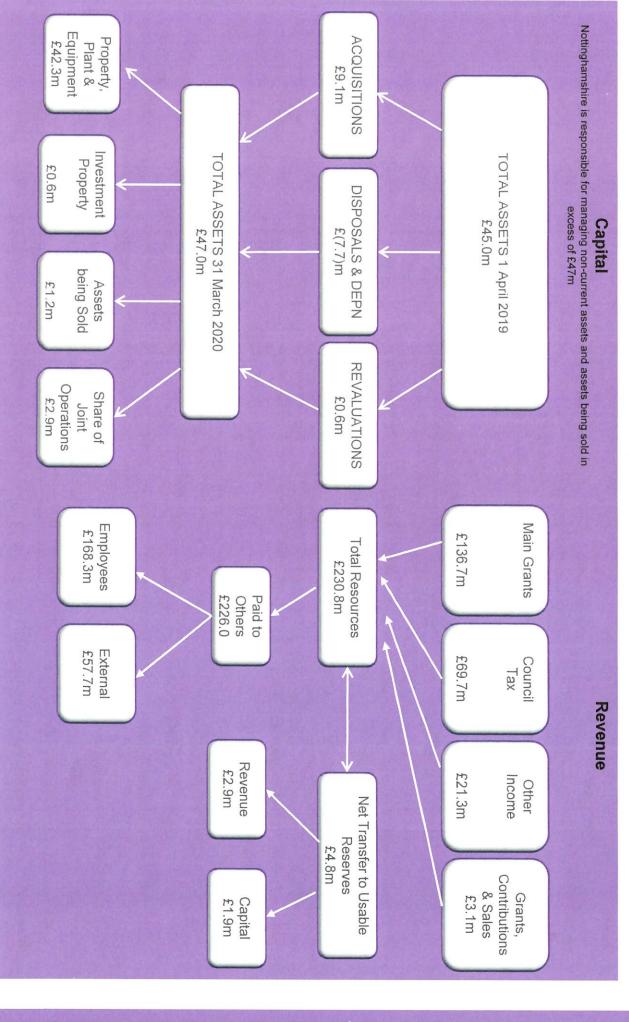
Sexual Offences down 2.8%

0

- Arson and criminal damage down 2%
- Proactive policing has seen more weapons, drugs and public order offences being detected. This correlates with a significant increase in the use of stop and search (78.7%, +2,417). Positive outcomes from stop and search (40.4%, +2,217) has resulted in detecting the following crime increases:
- Drug offences +21.6%
- o Possession of weapons +12.4%
- Public order offences +4.5%

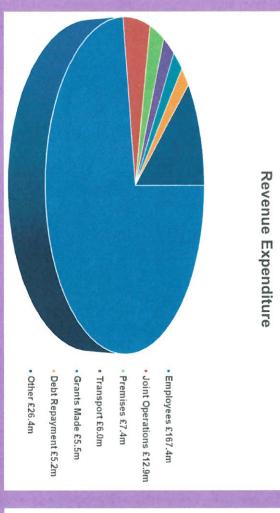
More information regarding performance can be found within the Annual Report published on the Commissioner's website.

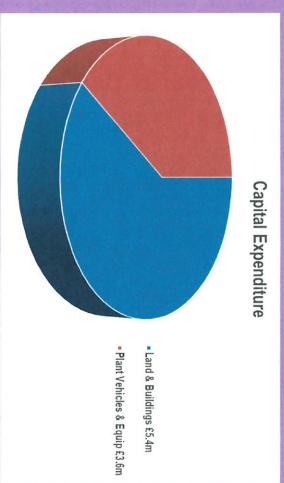
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



main financial statements which comply with the Accounting Code. The revenue figures illustrated above do not include the adjustments made for IFRS or balances held in Joint Operations. These are included within the

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (cont.)





	Grants, Contributions & Sales	Other Income	Precept	Legacy Grant	Police & Crime Grant	Financed by:
230.8	3.1	21.3	69.7	9.8	126.9	£m

	Internal I	External	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants	Reserves	Financed by:
	Internal Borrowing	External Borrowing	eceipts	rants	Reserves & contributions	by:
9.0	2.8	4.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	£m

Note:

Revenue figures reflect the approved expenditure for the year. They do not include any adjustments required for IFRS as detailed within the financial

Capital figures do not contain any amendments for Joint Operations.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (cont.)

Capital Expenditure

Nottinghamshire continues to have an ambitious capital programme. The main areas of expenditure for the next few years are:

- New Custody Suite.
- New Joint HQ Building with Fire.
- Maintaining the existing estate.

 Updating and replacing IT.
- Vehicle replacements.
 Exploring opportunities with the Fire Service

and

East

Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS).

Provisions and Reserves

The Insurance Provision required additional contributions during the year to meet the cost of potential claims outstanding.

Reserves continue to be replenished to finance significant capital expenditure over the medium term.

TOTAL USABLE CAPITAL RESERVES	TOTAL USABLE REVENUE RESERVES	TOTAL PROVISION	At 31 March 2020
4.9	26.6	4.2	£m

WHO WORKS FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE

Overall Equality Characteristics

2,115 police officers, 181 PCSOs, 157 specials and 1,317 staff in full-time and part-time positions. Commissioner) employs approximately Nottinghamshire Police (including the Office of the Police and Crime

Gender	Headcount	%
Male	2,106	55.86%
Female	1,664	44.14%
Totals	3,770	100.00%

2	3,770	1,004	2	۷, ۱۷۵	2 406	adcount
	100.00%	44.14%	4440/	33.00%	7038 44	%
Totals	specified	No or not	ומט	Vos	Disability	Selt- Declared
3,770		3 620	- 0	150		Headcount

3.98%

%

100.00%	3,770	Totals
8.20%	309	Over 55
40.79%	1,538	41 to 55
39.68%	1,496	26 to 40
11.33%	427	25 and under

Age Band

Headcount

%

Ethnicity	Headcount	%
Asian or Asian British	111	2.95%
Black or Black British	40	1.06%
Mixed	57	1.51%
Chinese or Other	8	0.21%
White	3,482	92.36%
Not Stated	72	1.91%
Totals	3,770	100.00%

96.02%

100.00%

PRINCIPAL RISKS

A risk management strategy is in place to identify and evaluate risk. There are clearly defined steps to support better decision processes are subject to regular review and updates. The key strategic notes are: making through the understanding of risk, whether a positive opportunity or threat and the likely impact. The risk management

RISK	IMPACT	MITIGATION
Significant Incidents	Detrimental impact of Brexit on public sector financing. Response to Covid-19 Pandemic.	Monitor national activity by the Government – consider lobbying through representative bodies.
Comprehensive Spending Review	Delay by a further year impacts on the total amount available for funding policing nationally.	The Commissioner is a lead for this work at a national level.
Funding Formula Review	Could result in either a positive or negative impact on the amount of police grant Nottinghamshire receives.	Proactive work by the Commissioner on the National Review Body.
Level of Reserves	Insufficient reserves to meet significant risks.	This continues to be managed within the resources available.
System Reviews	Within the next few years there could be need to change our Core Finance System providers.	This will be managed as a major project and a business case developed which will include a risk register.
Expansion of business to create LLPs	Impact of this change on accounting treatment and accountability (e.g. Companies House and VAT implications).	Advice from consultants experienced in this field and specific advice from our tax advisors.
Changes to Crime Types	The need for officers to be trained in new areas of growing crime such as on-line crime. Whilst continuing to manage traditional crime such as burglary.	Recruitment and training of officers with these skills.

Explanation of Accounting Statements

Practice on Local Authority Accountancy supplementary statements, together with Financial Reporting Standards. prescribed content of the financial statements is disclosure March 2020. Group income and expenditure turn is underpinned by International in the United Kingdom 2019-20; which in year and its The Statement of Accounts sets out the notes. The by the CIPFA Code It comprises core and financial position at 31 format and for the

A Glossary of terms can be found at the end of this publication.

The Core Statements

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). This records all income and expenditure for the year. The top half of the statement includes policing activity. The bottom half of the statement deals with corporate transactions and funding. It includes actuarial valuations in accordance with the code.

The Movement in Reserves Statement – is a summary of the changes to the Reserves during the course of the year. Reserves are divided into "useable", which can be invested in capital projects or service improvements, and "unusable", which must be set aside for specific accounting purposes.

The Balance Sheet is a "snapshot" of the assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

The Cash Flow Statement – shows the reasons for changes in cash balances during the year, whether the change is due to operating activities, new investment or financing activities (such as the repayment of borrowing and other long term liabilities).

The Supplementary Financial Statements

- The Annual Governance Statement this sets out the governance arrangements in place and the key internal controls.
- The Pension Fund Account these provide detail about the transactions in relation to the pension fund account for police officers. Details relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme for staff (including PCSO's) are provided in the notes to the accounts.
- The Notes to the Accounts these provide more detail about the accounting policies and individual transactions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT



Opinion

under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the We have audited the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire for the year ended 31 March 2020

- Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group Movement in Reserves Statement
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group Balance Sheet;
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group Cash Flow Statement,
- related sections 1 to 8 and explanatory notes;
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire Pension Fund Account and explanatory notes; and
- Joint Operations.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group as at 31 March 2020 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

Basis for opinion

and Auditor General's (C&AG) AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. below. We are independent of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire and Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information. in the Annual Accounts 2019-20 set out on pages 5 to 17 and the Annual Governance Statement on pages 25 to 32, other than the financial The other information comprises the information included in the Commissioner's Foreword and the Chief Officer's Narrative Report included

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider

We have nothing to report in this regard

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT



Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

Arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

Informed decision making

of required disclosures and disclosures not meeting the CIPFA code requirements. As a result, there have been weaknesses in the quality external audit of the PCC and CC financial statements has identified a number of misstatements within the financial statements, the absence statements preparation process and audit period, to deliver a compliant set of financial statements and supporting working papers. Our accuracy and reliability of information that has been used to inform financial reporting and accounting judgements in the 2019-2020 financial of practice for financial reporting. There was a lack of sufficiently qualified and experienced staff present during the 2019-2020 financia financial year to deliver the statutory requirements in relation to producing financial statements that met the requirements of the CIPFA code The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC) did not have satisfactory arrangements in place during the 2019-2020

strategic priorities The issue above is evidence of weakness in proper arrangements for reliable and timely financial reporting that supports the delivery of

Qualified conclusion - Except for

secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020. are satisfied that, in all significant respects, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire put in place proper arrangements to Auditor General (C&AG) in April 2020, with the exception of the matter reported in the basis for qualified conclusion paragraph above, we In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the entity;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 24, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020 to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire put in sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us Nottinghamshire had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in April 2020, as to whether the Police and Crime Commissioner for We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting

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



Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO) requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements. Commissioner has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Police and Crime

effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively. nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Police and Crime Commissioner has

Certificate

the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office. We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire in accordance with

Use of our report

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

PERNST & YOUNG LLP

Neil Harris (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Luton
25th February 2022

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Responsibilities of the Commissioner

The Commissioner is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of the financial affairs for the group and to secure that one of their officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs, in line with statute this is the Section 151 Officer.
- Manage the groups affairs to secure economic efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the statement of accounts.
- Ensure that the Section 151 Officer is a key member of their strategic management team and is adequately resourced and trained to fulfil this role.

The Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Group Accounts. The statements are required by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Government accounting, to present fairly the financial position of the Group at the accounting date and the income and expenditure for the year then ended.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts the Section 151 Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently except where policy changes have been noted in these accounts.
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.
- Complied with the Code.
- Kept up to date with professional development.

The Section 151 Officer has also:

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

Certification

I certify that in my opinion this Statement of Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner as at 31 March 2020 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Meximber

M-Kimberley CPFA
Chief Finance Officer
Nottinghamshire Police and Crime
Commissioner
25th February 2022

Approval: The Statement of Accounts was approved by the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel

C Henry -

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner 25th February 2022

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2019-20

INTRODUCTION

Police and Crime Commissioners are designated as Local Authorities for accounting purposes. As such they are required to annually review the Governance procedures in place for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Group.

The preparation and production of the Annual Governance Statement is in accordance with the CIPFA/SoLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework (the Framework). This Framework requires Commissioners to be responsible for ensuring that:

- Their business is conducted in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations
- Public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for
- Resources have been used economically, efficiently and effectively to achieve agreed priorities within the Police & Crime Plan

The Framework also expects that the Commissioners will put in place proper arrangements for the governance of their affairs, which facilitate the effective exercise of functions and ensure that the responsibilities set out above are being met.

The Commissioner is compliant with the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer (particularly relating to Policing).

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONER'S GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Police & Crime Plan

- Sets the priorities for policing
- Sets the priorities for supporting victims
- Sets the direction for the use of resources and commissioning

Scrutiny & Review

- Public meetings Strategic Resources and Performance to hold the Chief Constable to account
- Joint Audit & Scrutiny Panel to challenge and review the governance and actions of the OPCC and Force
- Public Consultation, Stakeholder events and surveys to seek public opinion on priorities, police activity and the budget

Police & Crime Panel

- Formalise the appointment of the Commissioner
- Independent body to review decisions of the Commissioner
- Challenge and support the aims of the Police & Crime Plan
- Review and agree the proposed level of precept
- Agree the appointment of the Chief Constable

Decision making

- Public meetings recorded
- Decision records published on the Commissioner's website
- Risk management reported to Joint Audit & Scrutiny Panel regularly

Effective Management Team

- Chief Executive is the Monitoring Officer responsible for governance
- Chief Finance Officer is the Section 151 Officer responsible for safeguarding the financial position of the group
- The PCC and Chief Financial Officer are part of a Joint Governance Board with Fire for collaboration

CIPFA SOLACE FRAMEWORK

The Commissioner has approved and adopted:

- Code of Corporate Governance
- The requirements of the CIPFA/SoLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework
- A number of specific strategies and processes for strengthening corporate governance

Set out below is how the Commissioner has complied with the seven principles set out in the CIPFA/SoLACE Framework during 2019-20.

PRINCIPLE A

Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the law.

The Commissioner has endorsed the Code of Corporate Governance, which provides guidance on expected standards of behaviours to ensure integrity.

appropriate action is taken. blowing activities notified are investigated by monitored and adhered to. Any whistle ensures been applied during the year. There is a reports on how these arrangements have Fraud, Bribery and Corruption policies. The the Professional Standards Directorate and Commissioner, staff and police officers, together with declaration of interests from the Whistle Blowing policy in place, which Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel receives The Commissioner has approved the Antiethical standards are being

The Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer have specific responsibility for ensuring legality, for investigating any suspected instances of failure to comply with legal requirements, and for reporting any such instances to the Commissioner and Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel or Police and Crime Panel.

PRINCIPLE B

Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

All meetings of the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel, Strategic Resources and Performance Panel, and the Police and Crime Panel, are open to the public. Papers, reports and decisions made by the Commissioner, are published on the Commissioners website together with consultation and public surveys.

The Commissioner has a public engagement consultation strategy which sets out how we engage with stakeholders, partners and the public, through a combination of collaborative working, representation on boards, stakeholder consultation meetings and attendance at public community events.

PRINCIPLE C

Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable, economic, social and environmental outcomes

The Police and Crime Commissioner publishes a four year Police and Crime Plan, which is refreshed annually. This is informed by the Strategic Policing Requirement, strategic assessments of the Force and local partners combining into the Police and Crimes Needs Assessment, and is reflective of emerging priorities for policing in Nottinghamshire.

This plan is used to direct the resources of the Commissioner and Chief Constable. It informs the revenue budget on where resources are most needed and the capital investment programme to identify the priority needs for investment.

The capital investment must meet the requirements of the prudential code in that they must be affordable. There are regular reports in compliance with the code during the year.

PRINCIPLE D

Determining the intervention necessary to optimise the achievement of intended outcomes

All new areas of business require a formal business case to be submitted. These business cases go through an internal approval process within the Force before sign off by the Chief Constable or Commissioner depending on the value or public interest.

The same is true of business cases relating to Regional Collaborations. The approval process is slightly different in that groups of officers form layers of approval (e.g. Operation Group, Deputy Chief Constable Board, Chief Finance Officer Board, Chief Constable Board and Police and Crime Commissioner Board). The end result is the same with the Police and Crime Commissioners signing off the final business cases.

PRINCIPLE E

Developing capacity and capability

The Force works closely with the College of Policing to ensure we maximise our investment in officers and staff.

This now includes the apprenticeship scheme for new recruits and further development of officers aspiring into senior ranks.

Nottinghamshire is the first force to recruit new officers on the national apprenticeship scheme.

Internally, the Force and OPCC are identifying posts within the staffing structures that could be provided through the apprenticeship scheme.

We have worked with local authority partners in the training and development of CIPFA qualified staff and will continue to identify other joint training schemes wherever possible.

PRINCIPLE F

Managing risks and performance

The Force continues to ensure compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) and has a dedicated Force Crime Registrar who monitors performance and reports progress to the Crime & Data Quality Board chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable.

End of year performance is estimated to be 94% compliance against the NCRS standard which could merit a Good grade if assessed by HMICFRS.

Performance is monitored against a comprehensive Police and Crime Performance Framework and risks identified in the bi-monthly Performance and Insight Report. The OPCC is represented at the Force Performance Board where risks are reviewed and mitigation activity undertaken.

The Joint PCC and Force Risk Management Strategy details how corporate risks are managed and mitigated. In addition, the independent Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel receives a copy of the Force and PCC Strategic Risk Progress Report every six months, as per the Policy.

There are joint policies in place for risk management, anti-fraud, corruption and bribery and together with the financial regulations, these set out expected processes and internal controls.

We have a regional contract for the provision of Internal Audit. The Internal Audit Team regularly provides reports on the effective operation of control and an annual report of the overall control environment. Lessons are learnt across forces through this shared contract.

The Professional Standards Directorate provides reports on actions within the disciplinary process and on lessons learnt nationally from the IPCC.

An external community panel is being set up to review discrimination complaints, use of force and stop and search.

All recommendations from external and internal reviews (e.g. Audit and HMICFRS) are collated, reviewed and regularly reported on.

PRINCIPLE G

Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and accountability

All decisions of the Commissioner are published on the website, together with any supporting information to explain why any particular option was taken.

The Police and Crime plan together with financial strategies and internal policies are also published and reviewed regularly.

Reporting of performance both operational and financial is undertaken on a regular basis. The Commissioner meets with the Chief Constable on a weekly basis to challenge where performance is slipping.

The Police and Crime Panel meet regularly to hold the Commissioner to account for the decisions being taken. The minutes of this public meeting are published on the County Council website.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Commissioner uses a number of ways to review and assess the effectiveness of its governance arrangements, as set out below

Assurance from Internal Audit

One of the key assurance statements that the Commissioner receives is the annual audit report and opinion of the Head of Internal Audit.

During 2019-20, 18 areas, including collaboration areas, were reported on, of which three were given substantial assurance and eight were deemed to be satisfactory (65% of local recommendations and 100% of regional recommendations).

During 2019-20 all Key Financial systems were audited and considered satisfactory, with the exception of Payroll which was given limited assurance. This will be followed up in 2020-21.

Six out of twelve other audits were also issued with limited assurance. These were: OPCC Business Continuity, Custody Arrangements, OPCC Supplier, Information Assurance, Force Management of MFSS and Health and Safety follow-up. These will be followed-up in 2020-21.

Assurance from External Audit

The External Auditor, Ernst & Young, provides assurance on the accuracy of the year-end Statement of Accounts and the overall adequacy of arrangements for securing value for money.

The Annual Governance Report (ISA 260) will be issued to the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel with the final statements including this Annual Governance Statement.

Self-Assessment and Review of Key Performance Indicators

The Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer of the OPCC have undertaken a review to confirm that the arrangements described above have been in place throughout the year. Assurance questionnaires have been completed and signed to provide confirmation that Codes of Conduct, Financial Regulations and other

corporate governance processes, have been operating as intended throughout the year so far as they are aware.

A number of key outcome indicators exist to assess the quality of governance arrangements. Performance is set out below:

Governance Issues Identified	Performance Indicator
Formal Reports Issued by the Section 151 or Monitoring Officer	None issued
Outcomes from Monitoring Officer's Investigations	Concerns relating to one third sector organisation were investigated by Internal Audit
Proven frauds by members of staff or officers	None
Objections received from local electors	None
Ombudsman referrals upheld exceed national averages	None identified 2019-20
Limited assurance from Internal Audit Reports	Seven out of eighteen Internal Audit reports were issued with limited assurance
ISA 260 2018-19 issues identified	Please refer to Chief Constable's Annual Governance Statement for full details

Officer Section 151 or Monitoring	None issued
Outcomes from Monitoring Officer's Investigations	Concerns relating to one third sector organisation were investigated by Internal Audit
Proven frauds by members of staff or officers	None
Objections received from local electors	None
Ombudsman referrals upheld exceed national averages	None identified 2019-20
Limited assurance from Internal Audit Reports	Seven out of eighteen Internal Audit reports were issued with limited assurance
ISA 260 2018-19 issues identified	Please refer to Chief Constable's Annual Governance Statement for full details
Follow-up of issues identified in 2018-19	
Issues identified:	Action taken:
Levels of Reserves were considered to be low, but compared with the previous year this was improving significantly	This remains a pressure and risk. Although significantly better than previous years. Reserves are now being generated to finance major capital spend to reduce the impact on future revenue budgets.
Internal Audit – limited assurance on Key Financial Systems	The Key Financial Systems - The Creditors was considered to have limited assurance in 2018-19. This was followed up in 2019-20 and was given substantial assurance.
	The four other audits in 2018-19 with limited assurance were: Force Management of MFSS Arrangements, Health and Safety, GDPR and Property Management. Three of these were followed-up in 2019-20. The Health and Safety follow-up and Force Management of MFSS were still given limited assurance and will continue to be reviewed. The GDPR was given satisfactory assurance based on work done by the time of audit; this audit and the Property Management audit will be followed-up in 2020-21.
VFM Qualification of MFSS	This continues to be a challenge and alternative provision of this service is being progressed.
HMCFRS "requires improvement"	This relates to data integrity and Police Custody. Further details can be found in the Chief Constables AGS and reports to the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.
Economic Outlook	The continuous delay in the next CSR and Funding Formula Review provides ongoing uncertainty over the future financial health. However, the additional funding for 20,000 police officers nationally is positive.
	The public finances continue to be monitored in light of Brexit and Covid-19 and their potential impact on police funding.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS – Response to Covid-19

financial year is set out below: The Covid-19 Pandemic took hold in March 2020 and therefore a review of Governance subsequent to this and into the 2020-21

Governance Meetings

The usual Governance meetings have continued where possible. This has been through a variety of mediums. Initially telephone conferencing was used for Joint Audit & Scrutiny Panel meetings, moving to Microsoft Teams meetings. The latter being the preferred option for all Governance meetings going forward.

This will continue to be monitored and where appropriate delegation to complete key tasks will be approved through the decision making process.

Risks continue to be monitored and managed including those specific to Covid-19.

Decision making

Decision making has continued in the usual way with meeting reports or decision records and all are published on the Commissioners website.

Financial impact

There has been some financial impact mainly in relation to the purchase of PPE for staff and officer protection. This is now part of a national procurement process.

The Home Office requests monthly returns on expenditure relating to Covid-19 and it is expected that some grant will be made available.

As at 31 March 2020 very little financial impact had occurred and by the end of May it was estimated that c£0.3m of expenditure to that date had been incurred relating to Covid-19. All costs to the end of March 2020 have been included within these statements.

CONCLUSION

effectiveness. However they remain committed to maintaining and wherever possible improving these arrangements, in particular by: risk of failure to achieve polices, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of is a significant part of the governance framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all The Commissioner is satisfied that a sound system of Governance is in place. This includes the system of internal control which

- Addressing the issues identified by internal audit as requiring improvement
- Addressing the issues identified by HMICFRS as requiring improvement.
- Continued dialogue with the public through the Engagement Strategy and public meetings.

SIGNED

Caroline Henry
Nottinghamshire Police and C

Caroline Henry

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner

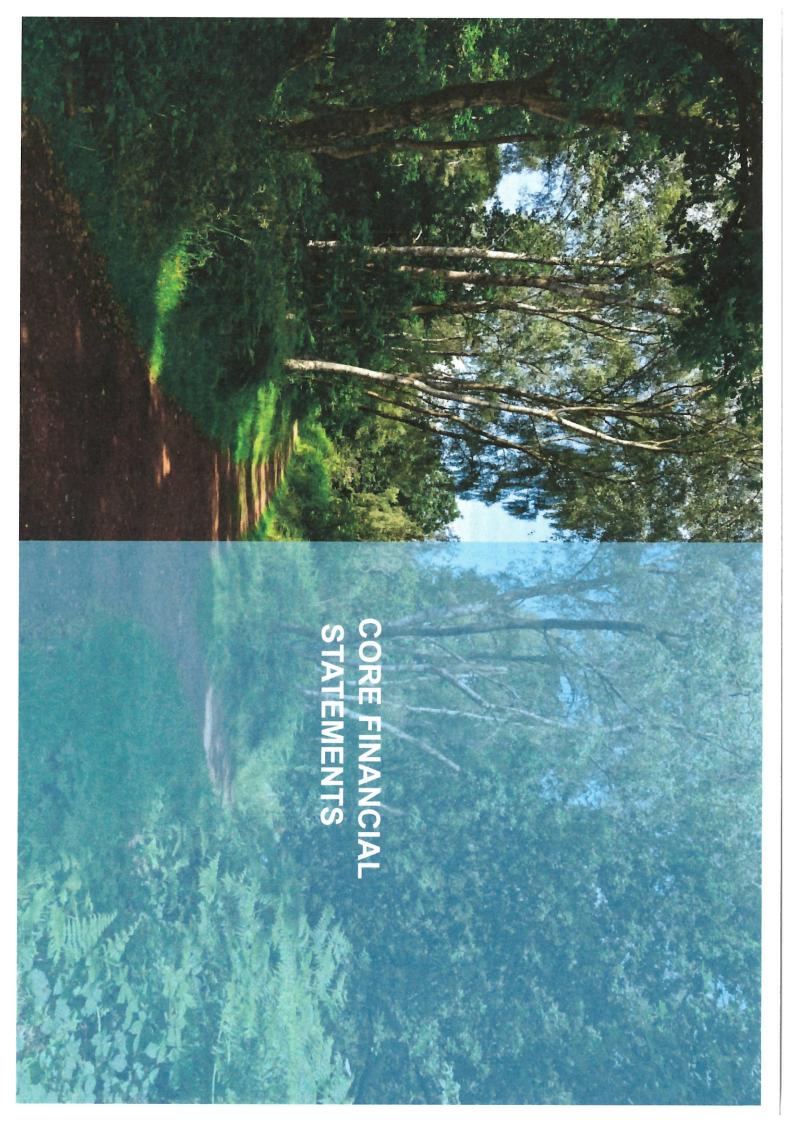
25th February 2022

S.M. Coole

Sharon Caddell Chief Executive 25th February 2022

Mark Kimberley CPFA

Chief Finance Officer 25th February 2022



COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES

The Service analysis in the CIES is based on reporting to management and as such follows the two services being funding to the Chief Constable for policing and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The CIES shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with the Code, on an accruals basis rather than a cash basis. Revenue income and expenditure is measured at fair value in the year to which it relates, and not when cash payments are made or received. Interest both receivable and payable is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than by the contractual cash flows.

Supplies not consumed within the year are carried on the Balance Sheet as Inventory. If required a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts are doubtful, the debt is written off by a charge to the CIES.

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

There are charges to the CIES for capital to record the true cost of holding fixed assets during the year as follows:

- Depreciation of Non-Current Assets
- Revaluation and Impairment losses on assets used where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.
- Revaluation Gains reversing previous losses charged to the CIES.
- Amortisation of Intangible Assets.

The Group 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 in accordance with statutory guidance, the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The MRP is chargeable to the council tax payer and is the way that purchasing capital assets is made - approximately over the useful life of the asset.

Whilst all the expenditure is paid for by the Commissioner including employee pay, the recognition in the accounts is based on economic benefit of resources consumed.

The reconciliation to the amount received from main grants and taxation is explained by the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

are provided in Note 1.5 2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details PCC Exp' £'000 245,046 238,983 249,218 6,063 2,034 2,138 PCC Income (245,097)(240,836)£'000 (1,625)(1,625)(2,387)(249)RESTATED **PCC Net** 2018-19 (240, 836)€'000 243,421 238,983 4,438 4,022 4,121 1,785 (191)(249)(99) 92 CC Net (238,983)£'000 219,794 336,308 163,851 66,526 97,325 55,943 55,943 **Group Total** (240,836)€'000 223,816 340,746 340,746 167,972 55,844 55,752 68,311 (249)92 Financing and Investment Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure (Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Service cost Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure liability / asset (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income Other Operating (Income) and Expenditure Cost of Services Funding to Chief Constable Re-measurement of the net defined benefit PCC & GROUP CIES Note 2.6 2.8 2.5 2.4 PCC Exp' 246,727 £'000 250,624 239,312 2,194 7,415 1,703 PCC Income (254,271) (248, 115)£'000 (3,505)(3,505)(2,252)(399) **PCC Net** (248, 115)€'000 2019-20 239,312 243,222 (4,297) (3,647) 1,795 3,910 (650) (275)(375)(549) CC Net (175,021)(239, 312)(229,564)(229,564)£'000 (14,970) 224,342 69,513 54,543 **Group Total** (179,318)(229,839)(230,214)(248, 115)£'000 228,252 228,252 71,308 50,896 (375)(549)

(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Property, (Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset Other Comprehensive (Income) and	2.1	2.5
	2.6 2.4	Note Expenditure £'000 249,595 2.6 1,703 2.4 71,707

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held. Usable Reserves are set aside for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. The Unusable Reserves manage the movements as a result of

accounting adjustments required by the Code, for capital, financial instruments, retirement, and employee benefits.

Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Expenditure to be financed from a reserve is charged to the appropriate service and hence included within the 'Provision of Services' in the CIES. The reserve is then appropriated back in the Movement in Reserves Statement to avoid impacting on council tax.

Group Movement in Reserves	General Fund Balance (Note 3.1)	Earmarked General Fund Reserves (Note 3.1)	Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 3.2)	Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Note 3.2)	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 3.3 &	Group Total Reserves
2019-20	€000	0003	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Balance at 31 March 2019	(7,075)	(16,588)	(3,000)		(26,663)	2,858,939	2,832,276
Movement in reserves during 2019-20							
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	50,896	i	ĭ	1	50,896	ı	50,896
Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure	ı	ī	ï	1	-	(230,214)	(230,214)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	50,896	1		×	50,896	(230,214)	(179,318)
Adjustment PPE	(72)	1	•	1	(72)		(72)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 3.5)	(53,752)	1	(1,882)	1	(55,635)	55,635	
Net (Increase) or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(2,928)	1	(1,882)		(4,811)	(174,579)	(179,390)
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	2,928	(2,928)	ı	1		1	•
(Increase) or Decrease in 2019-20	,	(2,928)	(1,882)		(4,811)	(174,579)	(179,390)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(7,075)	(19,516)	(4,882)	•	(31,473)	2,684,359	2,652,886

(17,571)	13,902	(31,473)		(4,882)	(19,516)	(7,075)	Balance at 31 March 2020
(4,369)	441	(4,810)		(1,882)	(2,928)		(Increase) or Decrease in 2019-20
	,	,	ı	1	(2,928)	2,928	Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves
(4,369)	441	(4,810)		(1,882)		(2,928)	Net (Increase) or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves
	1,091	(1,091)	T	(1,882)	1	791	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 3.5)
(72)	ı	(72)			1	(72)	Adjustment PPE
(4,297)	(650)	(3,647)			ı	(3,647)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
(650)	(650)	ı	1	1	1	ī	Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure
(3,647)	ı	(3,647)	ı	ī	1	(3,647)	(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services
							Movement in reserves during 2019-20
(13,202)	13,461	(26,663)		(3,000)	(16,588)	(7,075)	Balance at 31 March 2019
€000	€000	€000	€000	0003	€000	€000	2019-20
Group Total Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 3.3 & 3.4)	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Note 3.2)	Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 3.2)	Earmarked General Fund Reserves (Note 3.1)	General Fund Balance	PCC Movement in Reserves

Balance at 31 March 2019 Net (Increase) or Decrease before Transfers to basis under regulations (Note 3.5) Adjustments between accounting basis and funding Movement in reserves during 2018-19 Balance at 31 March 2018 restated Earmarked Reserves Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services Increase) or Decrease in 2018-19 Fransfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves **Movement in Reserves** RESTATED 2018-19 Group Balance Genera (168,081)Fund £000 167,972 167,972 (7,075)(7,075)(109)109 General Fund Earmarked Reserves (Note 3.1) €000 (16,853)(16,588)265 250 250 15 . (Note 3.2) Receipts Reserve Capital £000 (3,887)(3,000)887 887 887 Unapplied (Note 3.2) Capital Grants Account £000 . • Total Usable Reserves (166,944) (27,815)£000 (26,663) 167,972 167,972 1,028 1,152 124 Note 3.3 & 3.4 Unusable Reserves 2,858,939 2,636,276 £000 222,788 222,663 166,944 55,844 55,844 (125)2,832,276 2,608,461 Reserves Group Total 223,816 167,972 223,815 223,816 €000 55,844 3

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

Balance at 31 March 2019 Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 3.5) Movement in reserves during 2018-19 Balance at 31 March 2018 restated Earmarked Reserves Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Net (Increase) or Decrease before Transfers to Increase) or Decrease in 2018-19 **Movement in Reserves** RESTATED 2018-19 General Fund Balance £000 (7,075)(4,230)(7,075)4,121 4,121 (109)109 General Fund Earmarked Reserves (Note 3.1) €000 (16,853)(16,588)250 250 265 15 (Note 3.2) Receipts Reserve Capital (3,887)€000 (3,000) 887 887 887 1 Unapplied Capital Grants (Note 3.2) Account €000 ı Total Usable Reserves (27,815)€000 (26,663)(3,093)1,152 1,028 4,121 4,121 124 Note 3.3 & 3.4 Reserves Unusable £000 10,593 13,461 3,093 2,870 2,994 (124)(99) (99)Reserves Group Total (17,222)€000 (13,202)4,022 4,022 4,121 4,022 (99)

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value of assets and liabilities, as at the end of the accounting year. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held.

Reserves are both usable, which may be used to provide services and unusable which fulfil specific accounting purposes.

2,652,886	(17,571)		Total Reserves	2,832,276	(13,202)
2,684,360	13,903	3.3	Unusable Reserves	2,858,939	13,461
(31,474)	(31,474)	3.1 & 3.2	Usable Reserves	(26,663)	(26,663)
(2,652,886)	17,571		Net Assets	(2,832,276)	13,202
(2,722,915)	(56,008)		Long Term Liabilities	(2,888,565)	(46,556)
(2,670,578)	(3,671)		Other Long-Term Liabilities	(2,846,573)	(4,564)
(52,337)	(52,337)	4.12	Long-Term Borrowing	(41,992)	(41,992)
(49,169)	(45,619)		Current Liabilities	(36,195)	(32,726)
(4,160)	(4,160)	4.11	Provisions	(3,813)	(3,813)
(27,952)	(24,402)	4.10	Short-Term Creditors	(22,528)	(19,059)
(17,057)	(17,057)	4.12	Short-Term Borrowing	(9,854)	(9,854)
73,478	73,478		Current Assets	50,040	50,040
28,852	28,852	5.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,808	20,808
18,000	18,000	4.9	Short-Term Investments	4,000	4,000
25,257	25,257	4.8	Short-Term Debtors	22,495	22,495
121	121		Inventories	151	151
1,248	1,248	4.7	Assets Held for Sale	2,586	2,586
45,720	45,720		Long Term Assets	42,445	42,445
•	•		Long-Term Debtors	•	•
1,827	1,827	4.5	Intangible Assets	2,235	2,235
575	575	4.4	Investment Property	435	435
43,318	43,318	4.2	Property, Plant and Equipment	39,775	39,775
€000	€000			€000	€000
Group	PCC	Note	PCC & Group Balance Sheet	Group	PCC
-20	2019-20			-19	2018-19

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

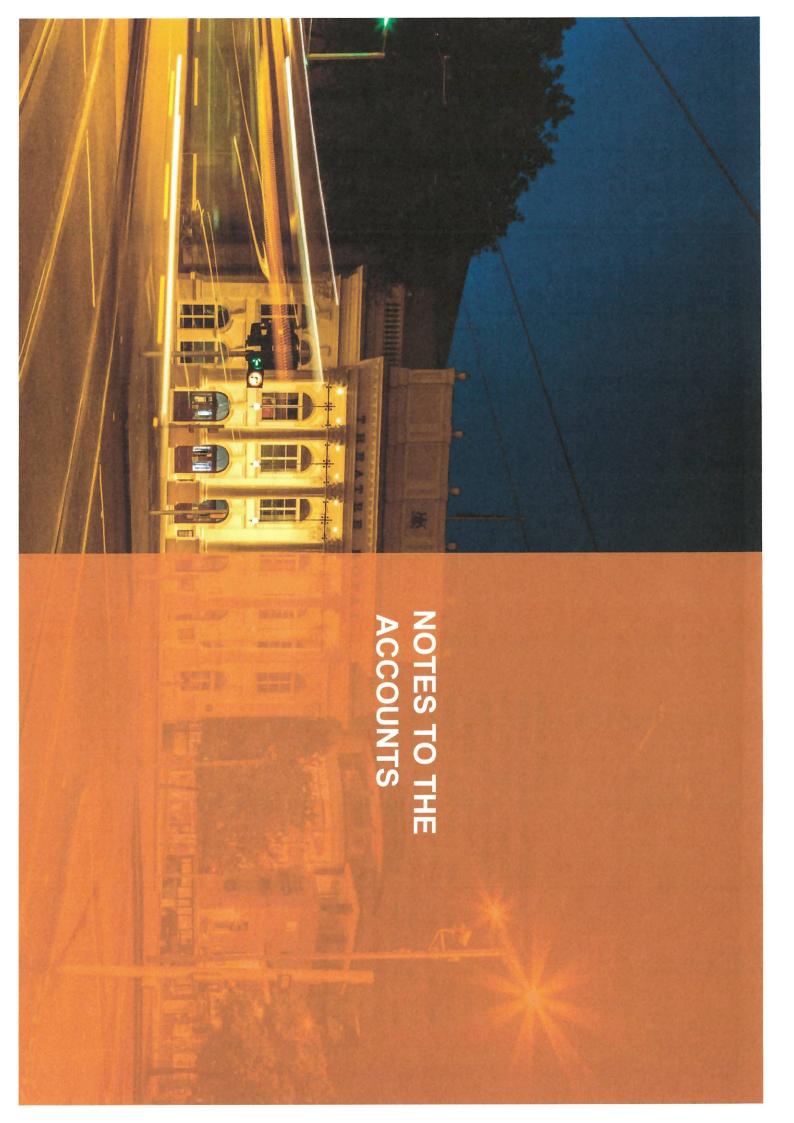
This Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method', which adjusts the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash items. This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period.

Cash includes cash in hand and deposits of up 24 hours' notice. Cash equivalents are investments that mature up to three months from acquisition date. These are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with

insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

(28,852)	1	(28,852)	5.1	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	(20,808)		(20,808)
(20,808)		(20,808)		Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(10,832)	1	(10,832)
(8,044)		(8,044)		Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,976)		(9,976)
(17,548)	1	(17,548)	5.3	Net cash flows from financing activities	(14,180)	1	(14,180)
20,074		20,074	5.3	Net cash flows from investing activities	10,986	1	10,986
(10,570)	1	(10,570)		Net cash flows from operating activities	(6,782)	•	(6,782)
				financing activities			
3,076	1	3,076	5.2	deficit on the provision of services that are investing or	2,667	•	2,667
				Adjustment for items included in the net (surplus) or			
(64,541)	(54,543)	(866'6)	5.2	services for noncash movements	(177,421)	(13,370) (183,631) (177,421)	(13,370)
			ו)	Adjustment to (surplus) or deficit on the provision of	(177 404)	(400 054)	(43 570)
50,896	54,543	(3,647)		Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	167,972	163,851	4,121
€000	€000	€000			€000	€000	€000
Group	Chief Constable	Commissioner	Note	Cash Flow Statement	Group	Chief Constable	Chief Commissioner Constable
	2019-20	2				2018-19 RESTATED	R

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5



GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Principles

arithmetical errors. these accounts are rounded appropriately Constable (The Group). The figures in Commissioner as a group with the Chief represent the Commissioner and the Financial separate sole' bodies. Both are required to prepare a Chief Constable are separate 'corporation current assets and financial instruments revaluation of certain categories of noncost on a going concern basis using the historic Practice and the Best Value Accounting Code of proper and its position as at 31 March 2020 Under The Act 2011 the Commissioner and International Financial Reporting Standards practices primarily comprise of the Code to be published under the Accounts and Annual Statement of Accounts are required transactions for the 2019-20 financial year (IFRS). The Accounts have been prepared Audit Regulations 2015, in accordance with The Statement of Accounts summarises this may cause convention, modified by accounting practices. These Statement of Accounts. Statements included 2019-20, supported apparent minor here

The basis of cost allocation between The Commissioner and Chief Constable is outlined in Note 8.1.

Exceptional Items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately, either on the face of the CIES or in the Notes to the Accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Group financial performance.

3. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for in the current year and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

are opening balances and comparative amounts for events and conditions on the Group financia the prior period Material errors discovered in prior year figures Accounting Policies requiring applied. There have been no changes in period as if the new policy had always been change is made, it is applied retrospectively position or financial performance. Where a the change provides more reliable or relevant when required by proper accounting practices or Changes in accounting policies are only made balances and comparative figures for the prior information about the effect of transactions, other (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening corrected retrospectively by amending restatement

NOTES TO CORE STATEMENTS

Section 1 Judgements and Major Accounting Events

1.1 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events have been made. The main critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is that there is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for the Police Service. However, it is considered that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that assets might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities.

1.2 Material items of Income and Expense

There are no changes to accounting policies this year, and no significant amendments to the Code. The accounts are produced on a 'true economic cost basis' which differs from the cost required to be met from taxpayers. The accounting for pensions which recognises benefits accrued by current employees has a significant impact on the surplus/deficit for the year and on the value of the Balance sheet. These transactions are based on actuarial valuations as opposed to the transactions which have taken place in the year.

1.3 Going Concern

going concern basis of accounting. and Crime Commissioners and police without statutory prescription, they must environment in which Police and Crime going These provisions confirm that, as Police Commissioners and police forces operate reflect The concept of a going concern assumes that the functions of the Police and Crime prepare their financial statements forces cannot be created or dissolved The United Kingdom 2019-20) in respect of Practice On Local Authority Accounting In future. The provisions in the Code (Code Of in operational existence for the foreseeable Commissioner and the Force will continue concern reporting requirements the economic and statutory

government either for the continuation of one financial year. with the recovery of a deficit over more than arrangements would be made by central government). If a Police and Crime arising only at the discretion of central the functions it provides or for assistance Commissioner was in financial difficulty, the (with limits on revenue-raising powers Commissioners are revenue-raising bodies Constables carry out functions essential to Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief the local community and Police and Crime are thus that alternative

As a result of this, it would not be appropriate for the financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. Accounts drawn up under the Code therefore assume that a Police and Crime Commissioner and force will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The current restrictions in place within the United Kingdom in response to Covid-19 have created issues for police forces in terms of policing the government lockdown in addition to continuing normal policing functions. This has given rise to additional costs in terms of overtime and providing personal protective equipment (PPE) to operational police officers and staff.

The financial and social outcomes of Covid-19 are not yet fully understood, however, it is anticipated that the condition will exist for the short to medium future and that it will have a significant impact upon the UK and global economy.

The PCC and CC CFOs have carried out a detailed assessment of the likely impact of COVID-19 on the financial position and performance of the PCC & Group during 2020-21 and beyond which has included modelling scenarios that consider the impact on:

NOTES TO CORE STATEMENTS

Section 1 Judgements and Major Accounting Events

1.3 Going Concern (continued

- Increased expenditure
- Reductions in income
- Cashflow and liquidity

General fund balances and reserves
In carrying out the detailed assessment, the
PCC has taken into account its statutory duty
to allocate assets and funds to the Chief
Constable.

The review has considered known and expected government funding and determined that the PCC & Group has sufficient liquidity from its ability to access short term investments and sufficient general fund balances and reserves to continue to deliver services. As a result, the PCC and Group are satisfied that they can prepare their accounts on a going concern basis.

Increased Expenditure

The outturn report for 2020/21 shows a net minor overspend for the force of £65k and at the end of 2020/21 the force had incurred additional costs of £1,381k and loss of income of £564k in relation to Covid-19 as well as £300k in relation to orders that had been delayed, the cost of which should have been incurred during 2019/20. These costs along with additional overtime spends would have resulted in a larger overspend position than that being reported, however they are offset by additional government grants of £1,571k and considerable savings on vacant staff posts.

Reductions in income

The speed of recovery of council tax income is dependent on external factors surrounding Covid-19 and how quickly activities return to normal or whatever the post Covid-19 normal is, but, in all cases, the PCC is taking a cautious approach to the recovery rate of council tax income.

Cashflow and Liquidity Risk Exposure:

The Group's treasury function ensures that cash flow is adequately planned and liquidity risk exposure is controlled in accordance with the relevant professional codes.

Cash and equivalents at the balance sheet date were £28.9m and are held by the PCC as detailed in Note 5, this is projected to remain positive during the going concern period to February 2023. The cashflow projections include a borrowing requirement of £15.6m between March and June 2022 in order to meet temporary cash needs. The estimated cash position will be £30.9m at the end of February 2023.

Cashflow is monitored on a daily basis and should short-term cash be required to meet unforeseen bills this could be borrowed from other local authorities. There is also an overdraft facility with Barclays Bank that can be increased at relatively short notice.

The Cashflow forecast and the Treasury Management Strategy also incorporate the capital borrowing requirements and demonstrate how the Group will be able to

raise funds whilst meet its commitments whilst maintaining the positive cash and equivalent balances and remaining well within its borrowing limits.

The PCC also has ongoing ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loan Board and other approved lenders.

General Fund Balances and Reserves

There are no aborted capital schemes; a number of schemes have been brought forward (e.g. purchase of laptops) whilst others have been paused or delayed. The prioritisation of capital schemes is still being reassessed given the changing circumstances. At this stage, there are no unbudgeted costs forecast.

The General Fund balance at February 2023 is forecast to be £7m, in line with 2019/20 levels. The Outturn shows that covid hasn't presented the financial challenge expected due to grants and lower costs and therefore it is unlikely this will directly have an impact on the Medium Term Financial Plan.

It is considered that there is sufficient headroom within these measures and the general balances to absorb the estimated financial impact of COVID-19 in the short to medium-term. For these reasons, the PCC and CC do not consider that there is material uncertainty in respect of their ability to continue as a going concern to at least February 2023.

NOTES TO CORE STATEMENTS

Section 1 Judgements and Major Accounting Events

1.4 Accounting Standards Issued but not Adopted

For 2019/20 new standards that have been issued but not adopted relate to;

- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures; Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.

These changes were issued after the new CIPFA Code Of Practice for Local Authority Accounts was published but the impact on the financial statements of the PCC Group is either not applicable or not considered to be material.

1.5 Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments (PPA) have been made to 2018/19 figures in relation to Pensions, Officers Remuneration and the Capital Financing Reserve (CFR).

A PPA has been made for the Return on Pension Assets of £13.051m (originally recorded as finance income (I+E) this has been moved to the line Re-measurement of the net defined (pension) liability/asset under Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (OCI). The adjustment is required as the classification of the return on pension assets was incorrect, due to a misunderstanding of the required accounting treatment in the prior year. The adjustment impacts a number of disclosure notes within the financial statements. There is

no impact on the general fund balance, as the adjustment to the CIES is offset by an equal adjustment between the general fund and pension reserve in the MIRS.

expenditure in the CIES. pension interest expense. The incorrect adjustment to correct the gross reported requirements; the net expense in line with CIPFA code an equal reduction to income and interest income and expenditure in the CIES the required gross/net disclosure of pension disclosure was due to a misunderstanding of pension interest income and expense to net interest and expense to show this as part of A PPA has also been made for pension financial performance reported, as there is in the prior year. There is no impact on this was a £8.665m

A prior period adjustment has also been made to the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) note opening balance to reflect corrections for previous years, a (£3.834m) adjustment as the brought forward position for the CFR was incorrect due to issues with prior year disclosure treatment, this has therefore amended the opening balance figure from £57.705m to £53.871m.

The 2018/19 Financial Instruments disclosure has been restated to present the figures in the format that meets the requirements of the CIPFA Code Of Practice on Local Authority Accounting as part of this change the original debtors figure has reduced from £49.889m to £18.182m as the correct presentation excludes Assets Held

for Sale, Prepayments, National Non Domestic Rates and Council Tax Debtors. The revised disclosure also now includes Investments of £23.760m and Cash of £1.0m.

The disclosure for Officers Remuneration over £50,000 has also been restated for 2018-19 due to the previous inclusion of police officers not of a rank above superintendent. The restatement of the 2018-19 has reduced the number disclosed from 335 to 31.

1.6 Future Assumptions and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The largest area of estimation included within the Accounts is in staff related costs. These include calculations for overtime, bonuses, accumulated absences, early retirement costs, pension costs and other one-off payments.

Assessment and estimations are provided by the Transport Manager for vehicles previously purchased by the Force outside of the PFI contract.

The pensions adjustments are based on the professional judgement of the Actuaries and these form a significant part of the accounts.

The valuations of fixed assets are based on periodic valuations plus any valuations felt required due to current circumstances from a qualified valuer. There is a chance that particular assets may not fully represent fair value

An item in these accounts which has a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year is the Insurance Claim Provision. A time lag may occur between insurable liability events and the date claims are received. No allowance is made for this value unless specific incidents have occurred which make it appropriate to do so. One potential use of the General Reserve is to cover for emerging trends of liability claims or an exceptional value of incurred but not reported claims.

Estimates of the value of claims change as information regarding the circumstances evolve. The provision of £3.4m is based on estimates provided by Insurance Companies and by the Regional Legal Services Team. An increase/decrease in the value of claims of 10% will impact the provision by (+/-) £0.3m.

1.7 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date on which the Statement of Accounts are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

Covid-19 was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020. However, the full impact on the UK and world economy was not felt until after 31 March 2020 and is therefore a non-adjusting event.

The economic and social consequences of the global pandemic are still uncertain but there will be an impact on the UK and global economies that may extend into the medium and long term.

Figures showing the financial impact of Covid-19 on the reporting entity during 2020-21 have been provided in note 1.3 and are not material.

The financial impact for subsequent financial years is not considered to be significant at this point but this will remain under review as part of the MTFP and there may be further implications and considerations for future accounts, for example, asset impairments, pension fund liability valuations and council tax collection fund.

Any future financial cost would be recognised within the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in the year to which it relates. This would be adjusted for within the Movement in Reserve Statement (Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations) to negate any immediate financial impact on the council tax payer

Section 2 Notes to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

Expenditure

2.1 Expenditure Funding Analysis

the management accounting decision making. This note demonstrates the link between the accounting figures included in the CIES and the amounts raised by grant and taxation used in

		(26,591)	Closing General Fund Balance			(23,663)
		(23,663)	Opening General Fund Balance			(23,928)
50,896	53,824	(2,928)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Service	167,972	167,707	265
(246,869)	(904)	(245,965)	Commissioner	(239,300)	4,125	(243,425)
69,513	69,513	E.	Policing	66,526	66,526	
			Other (Income) and Expenditure			
228,252	(14,784)	243,036	Net Cost of Services	340,746	97,056	243,690
3,910	186	3,724	Commissioner	4,438	(269)	4,707
224,342	(14,970)	239,312	Policing	336,308	97,325	238,983
£000	£000	€000		£000	£000	€000
Net Expenditure in the CIES	Adjustments (Note 2.2)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund		Net Expenditure in the CIES	Adjustments (Note 2.2)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund
			Expenditure Funding Analysis			
	2019-20		Commissioner & Group		2018-19 RESTATED	

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5

2.2 Adjustments to the Expenditure Funding Analysis

53,824	(933)	54,013	744	Difference between the Statutory Charge and the (Surplus) or Deficit in the CIES
(904)	(1,711)	63	744	Other (Income) and Expenditure PCC
69,513	1	69,513		Other (Income) and Expenditure Chief Constable
(14,784)	779	(15,563)		Net Cost of Services
186	1	186	1	PCC
(14,970)	779	(15,749)	-	Policing
£000	€000	€000	0003	
Total Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	2019-20

167,707	21	163,483	4,203	Difference between the Statutory Charge and the (Surplus) or Deficit in the CIES
4,125	(132)	54	4,203	Other (Income) and Expenditure PCC
66,526	1	66,526		Other (Income) and Expenditure Chief Constable
97,056	153	96,903		Net Cost of Services
(269)	1	(269)	ı	PCC
97,325	153	97,172	ı	Policing
€000	€000	€000	€000	
Total Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	2018-19 RESTATED

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5

Income

Revenue government grants, third party contributions and donations are recognised as income when the conditions of entitlement are satisfied. Grants and contributions with unsatisfied conditions are creditors on the Balance Sheet. As conditions are satisfied, it is credited to the CIES. Unconditional monies

are carried as an earmarked reserve on the Balance Sheet until used.

A deminimis level of £0.050m exists whereby it is essential that income is assessed whether it should form part of the Earmarked Reserves. Capital grants are credited to the

CIES, and then reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The grant is either used to finance capital expenditure or credited to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account.

2.3 Income Credited to Services

(21,343)	(15,652) Total for the Group	(15,652)
(12,551)	(7,852) Other Income	(7,852)
(1,640)	(2,142) Recharge of Officers	(2,142)
(1,858)	(1,858) PFI Grant	(1,858)
(1,789)	(2,175) Partnership and Joint Controlled Operations	(2,175)
(3,505)	(1,625) Relating to the PCC - Other Income	(1,625)
£000		€000
2019-20		2018-19

2.4 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

71,308	68,311 Total for the Group	68,311
69,513	Other net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset)	66,526
1,795	Relating to the PCC	1,784
(399)	Interest receivable and similar income	(249)
63	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	54
2,131	Interest payable and similar charges	1,979
€000		£000
2019-20		2018-19 RESTATED

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

2.5 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income - PCC and Group

(248,115)	(240,836) Total for the PCC and Group	(240,836)
(830)	Capital grants and contributions	(839)
(40,211)	(43,428) HO Police Pension Grant	(43,428)
(137,614)	(135,136) Non-ring fenced government grants	(135, 136)
(69,461)	(61,433) Council tax income	(61,433)
£000		£000
2019-20		2018-19

2.6 Other Operating Expenditure - PCC and Group

(549)	(249) Total for the PCC and Group	(249)
210	Other - Increase in Bad Debt Provision	1
(759)	(Gains)/losses on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(249)
£000		€000
2019-20		2018-19

2.7 Impairment Losses

There are no instances of impairment to report.

2.8 Income and Expenditure Analysed by Nature

50,896	54,543	(3,647)	(Surplus) or Deficit for Year	167,972	163,851	4,121
1	(239,312)	239,312	Intra Group Funding	1	(238,983)	238,983
(549)	ì	(549)	(Gain) or loss on disposal of non-current assets	(249)	ı	(249)
71,308	69,513	1,795	Other Financing	68,311	66,526	1,785
6,056	6,056	1	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	8,320	8,320	
(178,654)	1	(178,654)	Government grants and contributions	(179,404)	ı	(179,404)
(69,461)	1	(69,461)	Income from local taxation	(61,433)	ı	(61,433)
(21,343)	(17,838)	(3,505)	Income from services	(15,652)	(14,027)	(1,625)
42,620	36,336	6,284	Expenditure on services - other	38,853	33,798	5,055
200,919	199,788	1,131	Expenditure on services - employees	309,225	308,216	1,009
€000	€000	€000		€000	£000	€000
					i.	
Group	Chief Constable	PCC	Nature of Expenditure or Income	Group	Chief Constable	PCC
	2019-20				2018-19 RESTATED	

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5

2.9 Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. This includes wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (where applicable). An accrual is made for the estimated cost of holiday entitlements or any form of leave (e.g. time off in lieu earned by employees) but not taken before the year-end, which

Employees can carry forward into the next financial year (Accumulated Absences Account).

The accrual is made at the estimated salary rates applicable for the following accounting year, being when the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the CIES, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2.10 Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate an employees employment prior to normal retirement date or an acceptance of a voluntary redundancy.

These are charged to the CIES at the time when the decision is demonstrably committed to. If not actually paid then it is included by use of a provision.

Section 3 Notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement

3.1 Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves - PCC and Group

This shows how monies have been set aside or used during the year. All earmarked reserves are within the PCC accounts only.

Total General Fund Balance	General Fund	Total Earmarked Reserves	Joint Operations	TPAC Collisions	IT Investment	Asset Replacement	Allard Reserve	Target Hardening	PCC Night Time Levy	Grants and Commissioning	PCC	Animal Welfare	Tax Base Reserve	Medium Term Financial Plan	Revenue Grants	PFI Life Cycle Costs	Drug Fund	Police Property Act		
(23,928)	(7,075)	(16,853)	(1,246)		(1,100)	(2,731)	(1,200)	(73)	(181)	(3,441)	(733)	(19)	(1,047)	(2,000)	(2,849)	(10)	(27)	(196)	€000	Balance at 31 March 2018
(3,979)		(3,979)	1	ı	t	(2,216)	ľ	ļ	(20)	(712)	(53)	1	(469)	(254)	(217)	(38)	ı	ı	€000	Transfers In 2018-19
4,244	-	4,244	338	ı	378	ť	1	ı	ı	154	26	ı	2	2,254	1,092	Ī	Č	1	£000	Transfers Out 2018-19
(23,663)	(7,075)	(16,588)	(908)		(722)	(4,947)	(1,200)	(73)	(201)	(3,999)	(760)	(19)	(1,514)		(1,974)	(48)	(27)	(196)	€000	Balance at 31 March 2019
(5,653)		(5,653)	(146)	(100)	(427)	(3,440)	1	1	(68)	(1,180)	(83)	ı	(166)	I	(4)	(39)	ı	1	€000	Transfers In 2019-20
2,725		2,725	1	ı	265	2,088	ī	ì	22	43	26	î		i	280	ï	î	1	€000	Transfers Out 2019-20
(26,591)	(7,075)	(19,516)	(1,054)	(100)	(884)	(6,299)	(1,200)	(73)	(247)	(5,136)	(817)	(19)	(1,679)	1	(1,698)	(87)	(27)	(196)	0003	Balance at 31 March 2020

3.2 Usable Reserves - PCC and Group

2,684,360	13,903	Total	2,858,939 Total	13,461
(536)	(536)	Collection Fund	(759)	(759)
14,227	14,227	Capital Adjustment	13,483	13,483
(1,225)	(1,225)	Revaluation Reserve	(1,422)	(1,422)
3,562	12	Accumulated Absences	3,479	10
2,668,332	1,425	Pensions	2,844,158	2,149
€000	£000		€000	€000
Group	PCC	Type of Reserve	Group	PCC
sh 2020	31 March 2020		1 2019	31 March 2019

31 March 2019 £000 (839)839 Capital Grants and Contributions Applied Balance 31 March Capital Grants and Contributions Recognised in Year Balance 1 April Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied ST WINITED ZUZU €000 (830) 830

3.3 Unusable Reserves

31 March 2020		Stoc darem te
(4,882)	(3,000) Balance 31 March	(3,000)
364	2,715 Applied in Year	2,715
(2,246)	Capital Receipts in Year	(1,828)
(3,000)	(3,887) Balance 1 April	(3,887)
31 March 2020 £000	Capital Receipts Reserve	31 March 2019 £000

3.3 Unusable Reserves (continued)

(1,425) (2,668,332)	(1,425)	(2,149) (2,844,158) Balance 31 March	(2,844,158)	(2,149)
71,364	96	Employer's contributions to pensions schemes	71,070	88
(125,377)	(345)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	(234,983)	(303)
229,839	275	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(55,752)	191
-	698	Analysis adjustment between PCC and CC	ı	i
(2,149) (2,844,158)	(2,149)	Balance 1 April	(2,125) (2,624,493)	(2,125)
Group £000	PCC £000	Pensions Reserve	Group £000	₽CC £000
h 2020	31 March 2020		:h 2019	31 March 2019

(3,562)		(12)		(3,479) Balance at 31 March	(3,479)		(10)	
(83)		(1)		Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	33		187	
	(3,562)		(12)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year		(3,479)		(10)
	3,479		10	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year		3,512		197
(3,479)		(10)		(3,512) Balance 1 April	(3,512)		(197)	
€000	€000	£000	€000		£000	€000	€000	€000
Group	Gre	č	PCC		Group	Gro	C	PCC
)-20	2019-20		Accumulated Absences		3-19 ATED	2018-19 RESTATED	

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

3.3 Unusable Reserves (continued)

(1,225)	(1,422) Balance 31 March	(1,422)
620	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	29
27 593	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation Accumulated gains on assets disposed	10 19
(423)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	128
(423)	Upward Revaluation of assets Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	128
(1,422)	Balance 1 April	(1,579)
31 March 2020 £000	Revaluation Reserve	31 March 2019 £000

14,227	Balance 31 March	13,483
(800)	ARP charge	1
(2,827)	MRP charge	(2,752)
(162)	Lease Accounting	68
(239)	Revenue financing	(800)
(988)	Earmarked Reserves	•
(364)	Receipts Reserve	(2,715)
(830)	Grants & Contributions	(839)
	Capital Financing	
(27)	Historic Cost Adjustments	(18)
(140)	Revaluations & Impairments	3,010
900	Disposals	1,523
6,221	Depreciation & Amortisation	5,263
	Capital Accounting	
13,483	Balance 1 April	10,743
€000	orbini Jahring Books	€000
31 March 2020	Capital Adjustment Account	31 March 2019 RESTATED

3.3 Unusable Reserves (continued)

(536)	Balance 31 March	(759)
223	Amount by which council tax income credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	132
(759)	Balance 1 April	(891)
€000		€000
2019-20	Collection Fund	2018-19

3.4 Unusable Reserves Movements

The table analyses the unusable reserves movements in the MIRS.

2,684,360	13,903	Balance at End of Year	2,858,939	13,461
1	1	Transfers from Earmarked Reserves	(124)	(124)
55,636	1,092	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	166,942	3,092
(230,214)	(650)	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	55,844	(99)
2,858,939	13,461	Balance at Start of year	2,636,276	10,593
€000	£000		€000	€000
Group	PCC	Movement in Unusable Reserves	Group	PCC
:h 2020	31 March 2020		:h 2019 ATED	31 March 2019 RESTATED

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5

3.5 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

£000 £000 £000 £000 £000 £000) (249) (54,013) - - - - 698 - - - - - - - (223) (223) - - - - - - serve) (1) (83) - <t< th=""><th>830 (6,308) (6) 2,246 3,627 239 6,112 - 988 988</th><th>Capital Grants Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources Application of capital grant to finance capital expenditure Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure Use of earmarked reserves to finance capital expenditure Total Adjustments to Grants/Contributions & Reserves</th></t<>	830 (6,308) (6) 2,246 3,627 239 6,112 - 988 988	Capital Grants Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources Application of capital grant to finance capital expenditure Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure Use of earmarked reserves to finance capital expenditure Total Adjustments to Grants/Contributions & Reserves
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E000 £0000	(60,	Capital Grants Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources
Serve) £000 <		Capital Grants
serve) £000 <		
£000 £0000		Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)
£000 £000 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Revaluation Reserve</th></th<>		Revaluation Reserve
£000 £0000	(1)	Holiday pay (adjustments to the Accumulated Absences reserve)
£000 £000 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Council tax (transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund)</th></th<>		Council tax (transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund)
£000 £000 £000 £000 £000 £0	698 -	Pension reserve adjustment of PCC/CC b/f split
£000 £000 £000 £000		Pension costs (transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve)
Group Group Free		
Group Group Group PCC	PCC Group	
General General Capital Movement in Fund Fund Receipts Grants Unusable Unusable Balance Balance Reserve Unapplied Reserves		2019-20

are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account) Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt Capital Receipts Reserve Capital Grants Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items Application of capital grant to finance capital expenditure Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Revaluation Reserve Holiday pay (adjustments to the Accumulated Absences reserve) Council tax (transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund) Pension costs (transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve) Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Total Adjustments ∪se of earmarked reserves to finance capital expenditure Total Adjustments to Grants/Contributions & Reserves RESTATED 2018-19 Balance General Fund PCC €000 (4,015)(9,905)(9,395)5,130 2,752 1,828 (215) (132) 250 250 550 839 22 (4) (173,210)(167,830)Balance (163,913)Group Genera (10,059)Fund €000 5,130 2,752 1,828 (132)550 839 250 250 33 Capital Receipts Reserve Group €000 (1,828)(1,828)2,715 2,715 887 Unapplied Capital Grants Group £000 (839)(839)839 839 Movement in Reserves Unusable £000 PCC (2,752)(3,804)(3,302)10,234 (2,715)3,128 9,905 (839) (550)(250)(22)132 215 Movement in Reserves Unusable Group £000 174,049 166,943 (3,804)163,913 (3,302)10,059 (2,752)(2,715)(839)(550)(250)(33) (22)132

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

Section 4 Notes to the Balance Sheet

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets with physical substance which are held for operational or administrative purposes with an expected life of over a year are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that the cost of the item can be measured reliably and it is probable it can generate future economic benefits or service potential. 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, to the CIES.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS) represents expenditure that may be capitalised under statutory provisions, but does not result in the creation of tangible assets.

De-minimis levels are applied to allow sensible administration arrangements without materially affecting the figures presented. The de-minimis levels applied for all property, plant and equipment (including finance leases) is £0.020m.

Component Accounting

Components with appropriate depreciation are included where this is significant as determined by the following test: Only assets with a carrying value above £0.600m are considered and then components are included if the item forms at least 5% of the asset value.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price plus costs in bringing the asset to the location and to be fit for purpose. The value of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases in accordance with IAS 16:

- Fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV) Operational buildings have been valued on this basis.
- If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Bridewell custody suite is valued on this basis.

- For non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value. Vehicles, equipment and furniture is on this basis.
- Non-operational buildings including assets for sale and investment properties have been valued on the basis of Open Market Value.
- Assets under construction are included at actua cost.

These standards are incorporated into the RICS 'Red book' valuation standards.

Increases in valuations have been matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve since 1 Apri 2007, the date of its formal implementation. Gains prior to that date are consolidated into the Capita Adjustment Account. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- 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 in the CIES once the Revaluation Reserve is fully utilised.

mpairment

Assets are assessed annually for potential impairment. When material an impairment loss is recognised for the deficit, as follows:

- 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 in the CIES.
- Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently by a revaluation gain, the reversal is credited to the CIES, 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 charged on all operational non-current assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts, over their useful lives, after allowing for residual values.

1-20 years	Straight Line	Vehicles
1-20 years 1-20 years	Straight Line Straight Line	Vehicles Plant & Equipment
10-50 years as estimated by the valuer	Straight Line	Property
Nil as unlikely to reduce in value	Z.	Land
Period of Years	Depreciation Method	Asset Type

A full year's charge is made in the year of acquisition, with no charge made in the year of disposal. Depreciation is charged to the CIES. Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and

depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost. This is transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account. Where an item of property, plant and equipment has major components whose cost and life span is significantly different from the rest, the components are depreciated separately (subject to meeting deminimis levels).

Assets held for Sale

When a non-current asset is actively marketed and reasonably expected to be sold in the next 12 months it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale and is held as a current asset.

Disposal

The asset is re-valued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the 'Other Operating Expenditure' line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the 'Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services'.

If assets no longer meet the criteria of Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and re-valued appropriately.

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts, and credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve for application to future capital investment. Revaluation Reserve balances relating to disposed assets are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

4.2 Property Plant and Equipment Movements to 31 March 2020

39,775	1,477	11,530	26,768	at 31 March 2019
43,318	4,314	10,492	28,512	at 31 March 2020
				Net Book Value
(24,202)	•	(17,917)	(6,285)	at 31 March 2020
	1	ı	1	Reclassifications and transfers
66		57	9	De-recognition – disposals
(5,673)	1	(4,753)	(920)	Depreciation charge
163	ı	1	163	Adjustments to depreciation/impairment
(18,758)	(6	(13,221)	(5,537)	at 1 April 2019
				Depreciation & Impairment
67,520	4,314	28,409	34,797	at 31 March 2020
	(457)	143	314	Reclassifications and transfers
(259)	î	(119)	(140)	De-recognition – disposals
		ı	1	the Provision of Services
				Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on
375	ī	1	3/5	Reserve
2			1	Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation
9,034	3,294	3,634	2,106	Additions
(163)	1	t	(163)	Adjustments to cost/value
58,533	1,477	24,751	32,305	at 1 April 2019
				Cost or Valuation
€000	€000	€000	€000	
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Land and Buildings	

4.2 Property Plant and Equipment Movements to 31 March 2019

39,770	1,471	11,000	20,700	at 31 Maj Cil 2013
39 775	1 477	11 530	26 768	at 31 March 2019
				Net Book Value
(18,758)		(13,221)	(5,537)	at 31 March 2019
•	•			Reclassifications and transfers
11,470	•	11,470	•	De-recognition – disposals
(4,951)	,		(845)	Depreciation charge
536	•	ı	536	Adjustments to depreciation/impairment
(25,813)	•	(20,585)	(5,228)	at 1 April 2018
				Depreciation & Impairment
58,533	1,477	24,751	32,305	at 31 March 2019
(1,047)	ı		(1,047)	Reclassifications and transfers
(11,798)	•	(11,798)	1	De-recognition – disposals
(2,001)			(1,001)	Provision of Services
(2 597)	ı	1	(2 597)	Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the
(80)	,	1	(80)	Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve
8,464	1,000	4,161	3,303	Additions
(536)		1	(536)	Adjustments to cost/value
66,127	477	32,388	33,262	at 1 April 2018
				Cost or Valuation
€000	€000	€000	0003	
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Land and Buildings	

4.3 Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluations

Land and buildings are revalued on a five year rolling programme to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value. Land and Building values are based on valuations by Andrew Martin BSc MRICS, (Director) and Roger Smalley BSc MRICS, (Associate Director) of the independent valuers Lambert Smith Hampton.

The resulting revaluations were considered by the internal valuer and it was not considered appropriate to commission any further valuations, because there were no trends emerging that would materially affect the valuations.

67,520				Total Gross Value
4,530				Share of Joint Operations Property/Plant/Equipment
62,990	4,314	26,296	32,380	Total Cost or Valuation
577	ī	ī	577	31/03/2016
8,863	1	1	8,863	31/03/2017
1,200	1	I	1,200	31/03/2018
7,897	ı	ı	7,897	31/03/2019
1,925	ĭ	1	1,925	31/03/2020
				Valued at current value as at:
42,528	4,314	26,296	11,918	Carried at historical cost
€000	€000	€000	€000	
Total	Assets under Construction	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Revaluations

4.4 Investment Properties

Investment properties are used to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, and not used in any way to deliver services or are being held for sale. The carrying value is annually revalued under IFRS13 to current fair value. This is currently £0.575m (£0.435m 2018-19). Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the CIES.

Income is received on investment properties (telecoms masts) from Cell C.M., who also undertake the maintenance and repair of the telecoms masts. These costs are not identified separately in the Statement of Accounts and are included within the management charge. Investment income net of this management charge was retained by Cell C.M. in 2019-20 for maintenance (£0.092m received in 2018-19).

4.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets do not have physical substance, but it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will occur. Software licences are intangible assets, and are included at historic cost amortised over seven years, as there is no alternate method to ascertain a fair value.

Amortisation is a revenue expense. Movements are summarised in the table below:

1,827		2,235
(4,360)	Accumulated amortisation	(3,836)
6,187	Gross carrying amounts	6,071
	Comprising:	
1,827	Net carrying amount at end of year	2,235
(524)	Amortisation for the period	(359)
116	Purchases	1,494
2,235	Net carrying amount at start of year	1,100
(3,836)	Accumulated amortisation	(3,477)
6,071	Gross carrying amounts	4,577
	Balance at start of year:	
€000		£000
Other Assets		Other Assets
31 March 2020	Intangible Accets	31 March 2019

4.6 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure, including capitalised PFI and leases and sources of finance are shown in the table below. It shows cumulative capital expenditure which is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue. The Capital Financing Requirement is determined by these factors.

At the 31 March 2020 the Commissioner had entered into a number of capital contracts which would continue to incur expenditure in future years. These future obligations totalled £14.0m. The contracts covered new buildings, building renovations and IT systems. (£3.4m 31 March 2019).

60,194	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	57,054
(6,048)	Total Sources of Finance	(6,470)
(800)	Additional Revenue Provision	
(2,827)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(2,752)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(239)	Revenue Contributions	ī
(830)	Government Grants and other contributions	(753)
(988)	Earmarked Reserves	(250)
(364)	Capital Receipts	(2,715)
	Sources of Finance:	
9,150	Total Capital Spending	9,653
116	Intangible Assets	1,494
9,034	Property Plant and Equipment	8,159
	Capital Investment:	
38	In Year Adjustment	1
57,054	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	53,871
£000		€000
31 March 2020	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	31 March 2019 RESTATED

4.7 Assets Held for Sale

The Commissioner's Estates Strategy is to review all property held and place surplus property up for sale. The following table shows the value of properties held for sale at the Balance Sheet dates.

When classified as 'Held For Sale' the asset is no longer subject to depreciation. It is shown as a current asset because the funds are due within the forthcoming year.

1,248	Balance outstanding year end	2,586
(1,338)	Assets sold	(1,209)
1	Revaluations	
-	1,047 Newly classified as held for sale	1,047
2,586	Balance outstanding at start of year	2,748
£000		£000
31 March 2020	Assets Held for Sale	31 March 2019

4.8 Debtors PCC and Group

Commissioner only. respectively at 31 March 2019). This level of allowance has been assessed by the Council Tax Billing Authorities. Debtors relate to the An impairment allowance of £4.081m is held against Council Tax arrears of £6.448m at 31 March 2020 (£3.663m and £5.679m

25,257	22,495 Total Debtors	22,495
9,152	9,394 Other Entities and Individuals	9,394
4,376	Other Local Authorities	3,193
11,729	9,908 Central Government Bodies	9,908
£000		€000
31 March 2020	Debtors	31 March 2019

4.9 Short Term Investments PCC and Group

18,000	4,000 Total Short Term Investments	4,000
5,000	Woking Borough Council	
5,000	South Ayrshire Council	
5,000	Lancashire County Council	
3,000	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	1
1	Liverpool City Council	4,000
€000		€000
31 March 2020	Short Term Investments	31 March 2019

4.10 Creditors PCC and Group

The creditors figure includes receipts under The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and The Police Property Act 1997 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2005 and 2007). These cover monies received from the confiscation or sale of property which has come into their possession in connection with a criminal charge.

Once judgement is made monies are either, paid over to the State, repaid to the individual or made available for the Commissioner to use on specific purposes. At 31 March 2020 cash totalling £3.051m was held in the Commissioner's bank account (£0.145m at 31 March 2019).

(27,952)	(24,402)	(22.528) Total Creditors	(22,528)	(19.059)
(13,170)	(8,953)	Other Entities and Individuals	(12,389)	(8,920)
(8,108)	(8,108)	(7,113) Other Local Authorities	(7,113)	(7,113)
(6,674)	(7,341)	Central Government Bodies	(3,026)	(3,026)
Group £000	PCC £000	Creditors	Group £000	PCC £000
sh 2020	31 March 2020		:h 2019	31 March 2019

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and also that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. This is charged to the CIES on becoming aware of the obligation. They are measured as the best estimate at the balance sheet date, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

Settlement of the obligation is charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed and further transactions to or from the CIES are made appropriately. Liability claims are generally paid out within one to three years. It is expected that the majority will be utilised within a year and hence the provision is all short term. Provisions relate to the Commisioner only.

						the same of the sa		
(4,160)			(14)	(78)	,	(672)	(3,396)	Closing Balance
870	1	2	13	1	1	120	735	Utilised during year
(1,217)	i	î	,	,	ı	(304)	(913)	Increase in provision during year
(3,813)		(2)	(27)	(78)	,	(488)	(3,218)	Opening Balance
€000	£000	£000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Total	Pay Award	Joint Operations	Redundancy	Medical Retirement	Legal Expenses	Insurance Dilapidation	Insurance	2019-20

								The second secon
(3,813)		(2)	(27)	(78)	-	(488)	(3,218)	Closing Balance
1,859	735	1	51	1	115	21	937	Utilised during year
(1,287)	(5)	(2)	(27)	(78)	,	(209)	(966)	Increase in provision during year
(4,385)	(730)	ı	(51)	•	(115)	(300)	(3,189)	Opening Balance
€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Total	Pay Award	Joint Operations	Redundancy	Medical Retirement	Legal Expenses	Insurance Dilapidation	Insurance	2018-19

(52,337)	(41,992) Total Long Term Borrowing	(41,992)
(50,337)	PWLB	(41,992) PWLB
(2,000)	Market Loan - Elmbridge Borough Council	
£000		£000
31 March 2020	Long Term Borrowing	31 March 2019

(17,057)	(9,854) Total Short Term Borrowing	(9,854)
1	Market Loan - Waverley Borough Council	(5,009)
(5,000)	Market Loan - PCC West Yorkshire	
(5,000)	Market Loan - Oxfordshire County Council	
(3,557)	PWLB	(1,302) PWLB
(3,500)	Market Loan – L.O.B.O.	(3,543)
€000		€000
31 March 2020	Short Term Borrowing	31 March 2019

Leases are classified according to the conditions of IAS 17. Lease payments are made for land, buildings, vehicles and equipment. Leases are classified as finance leases if the terms of the lease transfer (substantially) the risks and rewards incidental to ownership from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, those elements are considered separately for classification. Major contracts are reviewed for the possibility of embedded leases within them. Assets held under a finance lease are recognised on the Balance Sheet at fair value. There is a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Operating leases are charged to the CIES. These payments in 2019-20 were £1.633m (£1.435m in 2018-19).

Finance Lease assets on the balance sheet are accounted for in the same way as other non-current assets.

The contract for the provision of an agreed number of vehicles runs until 2026-27. A grant of £1.3m was received in 2019-20 (£1.3m in 2018-19).

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges debited to the CIES, and the acquisition charge applied to write down the lease liability.

The minimum lease payments exclude values that are contingent on events such as subsequent rent reviews. Currently there are no such events.

The minimum finance lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

822	822	822 Total	822	822
397	397	Later than five years	397	397
340	340	Later than one year and not later than five years	340	340
85	85	Not later than one year	85	85
£000	£000		£000	€000
1 2019 31 March 2020	31 March 2019		31 March 2020	31 March 2019 31 March 2020
ce Lease Payments	Finance Leas		Minimum Lease Payments	Minimum Lea

Included in short-term creditors

Included in other long-term liabilities

7000	737
0003	6000
31 March 2020	31 March 2019

PCC as Lessee - Operating Leases

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases in future years are set out below:

4,574	Total	4,484 Total
314	Later than five years	352
2,794	Later than one year and not later than five years	2,652
1,466	Not later than one year	1,480
€000		€000
31 March 2020		31 March 2019

4.14 Service Concession Arrangements - Private Finance Initiative Agreements

Private Finance Initiative Agreements (PFI) is a way to receive assets, whereby the responsibility for asset availability is with the PFI contractor.

The first contractor, Vensons, is responsible for the provision and maintenance of vehicles on a 25 year contract until 2026-27, from a building at Chilwell. The vehicle provision and maintenance is accounted for as an operating lease as opposed to the building being on the balance sheet with a capital value of £1.152m.

The second contractor, Miven, provides and maintains the Riverside building on a 25 year contract until 2026-27, at which point the Commissioner has the option to purchase. The capital value of this scheme is £1.943m. £1.045m was paid in 2019-20 (£1.045m in 2018-19).

With the PFI agreement now being less than 10 years until completion, the opportunity was taken to review the accounting policy to ensure that best practice was being followed.

Future payments are linked to the retail price index but are otherwise fixed, except reductions for poor contractor performance. Specific government grant of £1.858m was received (£1.858m in 2018-19).

The annual amounts payable for the buildings comprise

- Fair value of the services received during the year debited to the relevant service in the CIES.
- Finance cost an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, has been debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for the PFI buildings.
- The repayment of the capital liability on the balance sheet.
- Contingent rent increases in the amount to be paid for the properties arising during the contracts, debited to the 'Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure' line in the

Lifecycle replacement costs – whereby a proportion of the amounts payable is carried as an earmarked reserve. This may be a negative balance in some years but by the end of the agreement the balance will be zero and the revenue charges are equalised.

5,404	1,731	6,238 Total	6,238	1,891
1,394	517	Payable within six to ten years	2,175	730
3,187	991	Payable within two to five years	3,230	949
823	222	Payable within one year	833	212
Payment for Services 2019-20 £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure 2019-20 £000	Riverside Premises PFI	Payment for Services 2018-19 £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure 2018-19 £000

7,135		8,129
1,912	Later than five years	2,905
4,179	Later than one year and not later than five years	4,179
1,045	Not later than one year	1,045
	Total unitary payments to PFI operator	
5,056		5,797
1,354	Later than five years	2,094
2,962	Later than one year and not later than five years	2,962
740	Not later than one year	740
	operator (included in the unitary payment)	
	Services and contingent rents payable to PFI	
349		441
40	Later than five years	80
226	Later than one year and not later than five years	269
83	Not later than one year	92
	Finance cost payments committed in respect of PFI	
1,731		1,891
517	Later than five years	730
991	Later than one year and not later than five years	949
222	Not later than one year	212
	Due:	
	Net PFI liabilities	
1,731	Net PFI liabilities	1,891
(349)	Finance charges allocated to future periods	(441)
2,079		2,332
558	Later than five years	810
1,217	Later than one year and not later than five years	1,217
304	Not later than one year	304
	Due:	
2,079	Gross PFI liabilities	2,332
2019-20 £000	PFI	2018-19 £000

Section 5 Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

5.1 Cash and Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank, temporary investments and instant access accounts.

28,852	Total	20,808 Total
4,762	1,048 Cash and Bank	1,048
12,000	15,000 Temporary Investments	15,000
12,090	4,760 Low Volatility Net Asset Value Funds (LVNAVs)	4,760
31 March 2020 £000	Cash and Equivalents Comprise	31 March 2019 £000

Section 5 Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

5.2 Cash Flow from Operating Activities - Group Cash Flows

1,156	Total	1,136 Total
1,555	,385 Interest Paid	1,385
(399)	Interest Received	(249)
€000	The cash nows for operating activities include the following items	£000
31 March 2020		31 March 2019

(64,541)	Total	(177,421)
(70)	Other non-cash movements charged to the (surplus) or deficit on provision of services	301
(1,531)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(1,542)
169	Movement in other non-current assets/liabilities	958
(54,013)	Movement in long term liability	(163,913)
(30)	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(16)
2,762	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(9,965)
(5,771)	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	5,077
140	Property revaluations	(2,697)
(524)	Amortisation	
(5,673)	Depreciation	(5,624)
€000		€000
31 March 2020	The cash flows for operating activities include the following items	31 March 2019 RESTATED

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5

31 March 2019 2,667 1,828 Total The (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows intangible assets Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and following investing and financing activities 31 March 2020 £000 3,076 2,246 830

5.3 Cash Flow from Investing and Financing Activities - Group Cash Flows

(17,548)	(14,180) Net cash flows from financing activities	(14,180)
21,452	Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	20,320
(39,000)	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	(34,500)
20,074	Net cash flows from investing activities	10,986
(830)	Other receipts from investing activities	(839)
(2,246)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(1,828)
(22,000)	Repayments of short-term and long term investments	ı
36,000	Purchase of short term and long term investments	4,000
9,150	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	9,653
€000		€000
31 March 2020	Cash Flow from Investing and Financing Activities	31 March 2019

Section 6 Remuneration Notes

6.1 Members Remuneration

Members of the Audit and Scrutiny Panel were paid £0.007m (£0.006m 2018-19).

6.2 Officers Remuneration over £50,000

Employees within the Group who are receiving over £50,000 remuneration for the year are shown in the table below. This excludes the senior officers reported in a separate table.

One is within the PCC.

Remuneration over £50,000	2018-19 RESTATED	2019-20
£50,001 to £55,000	14	12
£55,001 to £60,000	œ	4
£60,001 to £65,000	N	2
£65,001 to £70,000	-	1
£70,001 to £75,000		1
£75,001 to £80,000	ω	2
£80,001 to £85,000		1
£85,001 to £90,000	2	1
£90,001 to £95,000	_	1
£95,001 to £100,000		ı
Total	31	24

The 2018-19 figures have been restated due to the previous inclusion of police officers not of a rank above superintendent. The restatement of the 2018-19 has reduced the number disclosed from 335 to 31.

6.3 Senior Officer Payments

1,084,759	167,882	•	39,370		877,507		TOTAL FOR GROUP
765,448	130,659		35,061		599,728		TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE
73,385	8,599	ī	614	1	64,172		Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable - M Kimberley
153,864	33,906	1	7,029	î.	112,929		Assistant Chief Constable - K Meynell
158,236	35,668	1	7,510	1	115,058		Assistant Chief Constable - S Cooper
143,401	1	1	9,248	ī	134,153		Deputy Chief Constable - R Barber
236,563	52,486	1	10,660	ř	173,416		Chief Constable - C Guildford
319,311	37,222		4,310	ı	277,779		TOTAL PCC
117,584	13,598	1	2,506	î	101,480		Chief Finance Officer to the Police & Crime Commissioner - C Radford
113,798	13,373	1	626	ī	99,799		Chief Executive to the Police & Crime Commissioner - K Dennis
87,929	10,251	1	1,178	,	76,500		Police & Crime Commissioner - P Tipping
т	řĐ.	ti)	(Note 2)	ro	(Note 1)	Note	
Total	Pension Contribution	Compensation for Loss of Office	Expenses Allowances	Bonuses	Salary, Fees & Allowances		Officers Remuneration 2019-20

Note 1: Salary, Fees and allowances includes Rent Allowance, Housing Allowance, Compensatory Grant and Compensation for Loss of Office. Note 2: Expenses Allowances include taxable expenses such as mileage, car allowances and medical expenses

6.3 Senior Officer Payments

1,058,793	146,114	1	46,919	1	865,761		TOTAL FOR GROUP
738,751	109,019		40,798	1	588,934		TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE
73,124	8,531	ı	602	ı	63,990		Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable - M Kimberley
85,632	13,500	1	4,451	1	67,681	4	Assistant Chief Constable - K Meynell
74,566	11,772	ı	2,640	1	60,154	ω	Assistant Chief Constable - S Prior
139,292	25,662	ſ	7,588	ľ	106,042		Assistant Chief Constable - S Cooper
156,054	12,979	t	11,321	ı	131,754	Οī	Deputy Chief Constable - R Barber
210,084	36,575	ı	14,196	ı	159,313		Chief Constable - C Guildford
320,042	37,095	•	6,121	1	276,827		TOTAL PCC
116,559	13,585	ı	1,594	1	101,380		Chief Finance Officer to the Police & Crime Commissioner - C Radford
114,181	13,276	ľ	1,833	1	99,072		Chief Executive to the Police & Crime Commissioner - K Dennis
89,303	10,234	1	2,693	-	76,375		Police & Crime Commissioner - P Tipping
כיו	כוז	כיו	(Note 2)	כיון	(Note 1)	Note	
Total	Pension Contribution	Compensation for Loss of Office	Expenses Allowances	Bonuses	Salary, Fees & Allowances		Officers Remuneration 2018-19

Note 2: Expenses Allowances include taxable expenses such as mileage, car allowances, medical expenses and mortgage interest payments relating to relocation Note 1: Salary, Fees & Allowances includes Rent Allowance, Housing Allowance, Compensatory Grant, Honoraria and Compensation for Loss of Office

Note 3: ACC retired on 9 September 2018

Note 4: ACC appointed on 6 August 2018

Note 5: DCC opted out of pension scheme 30 years on 4 September 2018

6.4 Exit Packages

Contracts were terminated for six employees in the group during the year (20 in 2018-19), incurring costs of £0.275m (£0.378m in 2018-19). This included redundancy payments of £0.067m and pension strain costs of £0.190m. In 2019-20 there were no exit payments within the PCC. The Group made no material payments in relation to injury awards during the year.

6.5 Auditor remuneration

Ernst Young LLP are the external auditor to the Commissioner and Group the fees in the year were £0.039m of which £0.027m related to the Commissioner and no other services were purchased (£0.040m in 2018-19).

275,390	378,000	6	20	4	11	2	9	Total
226,017	-	1	-	1	!	ı	í	Over £150,000
Ť	130,000	1	1	•	-	1	ì	£100,001 - £150,000
1	-		1	1	ı	1		£80,001 - £100,000
î		ı	-	1	ı	1	-	£60,001 - £80,000
ı	49,000	1	1		1	ı	ı	£40,001 - £60,000
22,020	98,000	1	ပ	•	-	_	2	£20,001 - £40,000
27,353	101,000	4	15	3	œ	1	7	£0 - £20,000
2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	special payments)
exit packages band (£)	Total cost of exit packages in each band (£)	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total number of exit packages by cost ban	ner departures eed	Number of other departures agreed	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of redund	Exit package cost band (including
				xit Packages	Exit F			

Section 7 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Commissioner enters a contract. They are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised charged to the CIES is the amount payable per the loan agreement. Financial assets held by the Group comprise loans and receivables. These have determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market. The financial liabilities of the Group consist of short-term cost. This generally will equate to the principal outstanding plus appropriate if it becomes likely that the contract may not be fulfilled.

7.1 Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Commissioners activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk the possibility that the amounts due may not be received.
- Liquidity risk the possibility that insufficient funds are available to meet expenditure commitments.
- Market risk the possibility that loss arises as a result of changes to interest rates and stock market movements.

The Treasury Management Strategy (incorporating the Annual Investment Strategy) focuses on mitigating the risk of the unpredictability of financial markets, It includes policies on the risks above.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from investments and customer debt. The risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy. This requires that deposits are only made with financial institutions meeting identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by market leading rating services.

Maximum investment limits and durations are also specified to reduce credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk for deposits during the year was £75.1m. This was placed within the criteria of the strategy with high quality counterparties. There was no evidence at year end of potential counterparty default.

Customers owed £2.07m at year end (£0.93m in 2018-19). An allowance of £0.33m is set aside for debts to mitigate the effect of default (£0.12m in 2018-19).

Liquidity Risk

Cash flow management ensures that cash is available as needed. For unexpected events, there is ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the PWLB. There is no significant risk of being unable

to raise the required finance. If a significant proportion of borrowing needed replacing at a time of unfavourable interest rates, this could be costly. The Treasury Management Strategy limits the proportion of borrowing maturity in specific periods to minimise the risk. All trade and other payables are due within one year.

Interest Rate Risk

There is a risk from exposure to interest rate movements on borrowings and investments. Borrowings are not carried out at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings do not impact on the CIES. A rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowing at variable rates the interest charged to the CIES will rise
- Borrowings at fixed rates the fair value of the liabilities will fall
- Investments at variable rates the interest credited to the CIES will rise
- Investments at fixed rates the fair value of the assets will fall
 The Treasury Management Strategy sets a maximum of 50% of debt to be variable rate loans to mitigate this. Only £3.5m is held as variable which is 5%. There was £10.0m

temporary borrowing at 31 March 2020.

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Investments are not held as equity shares, and therefore there is no exposure to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Investments are not held in foreign currencies and therefore there is no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

7.2 Financial Instruments - Fair Value

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

Interest rates paid during 2019-20 ranged between 1.59% and 7.75% for PWLB loans and 3.73% on the market loan. The average interest rates received were 0.86%.
 No early repayment or impairment is recognised.

The table below shows the maturity spread of debt.

(69,394)	(51,846)	
(37,161)	(29,462)	More than 10 Years
(6,912)	(5,126)	More than 5 Years
(4,824)	(4,216)	Between two and five years
(3,441)	(3,188)	Between one and two years
(17,056)	(9,854)	Less than one year
31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000	Liquidity Risk

- For instruments maturing in the next year, the carrying amount is assumed to be fair value.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair value of the loans is £74.4m which is £5.0m higher than the carrying amount because there are a number of fixed rate loans with the PWLB with an interest rate payable higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date.

This shows a notional future loss as there is a commitment to pay the PWLB at a rate above current market rates. The fair value of assets is the year end carrying value, being either variable rate instruments or short term.

Long term borrowing of £12.0m took place in 2019-20, £10.0m of which is for 2020-21 capital financing.

7.3 Financial Instruments Outstanding

2006 for 60 years. Since May 2011 it has featured a break clause The Market Loan of £3.5m was taken out with Danske Bank in May

1,156	1,136			Net expense in (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services
(399)	(249)			Interest income
1,555	1,385			Interest expense
				Financial Liabilities at amortised cost
(45,316)	(32,679)	(54,583)	(44,407)	Total Financial Liabilities
(27,952)	(22,528)			Total included in Creditors
(27,952)	(22,528)	1		Creditors at Amortised Cost
(307)	(787)	(2,246)	(2,415)	Codiios
(307)	(297)	(2,246)	(2,415)	PFI and finance lease liabilities
				Other Long Term Liabilities
(17,057)	(9,854)	(52,337)	(41,992)	Total included in Borrowings
(17,057)	(9,854)	(52,337)	(41,992)	at Amortised Cost
				Financial Liabilities Borrowings
67,711	42,990	•	-	Total Financial Assets
46,852	24,808			Total included in Investments
42,090	23,760	1	-	Investments at Amortised Cost
4,762	1,048	ı	1	Cash
	MONTH TO THE			Investments
20,860	18,182			Total included in Debtors
1	1	1		Other at Amortised Cost
20,860	18,182	1		Debtors at Amortised Cost
				Debtors Financial Assets
	1000		1000	
31 Warch 2020 £000	31 March 2019	31 Warch 2020 £000	31 March 2019	option has not yet been used. The CIPFA Treasury Management Code categorises this as a short term liability
Current	Current	Long-term	Long-term	every six months (Lenders Option, Borrowers Option LOBO). This
	RESTATED		RESTATED	2006 for 60 years. Since May 2011 it has featured a break clause

2018/19 has been restated to present the figures in the format that meets the requirements of the CIPFA Code Of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, as part of this change the original debtors figure has reduced from £49.889m to £18.182m as the new presentation excludes Assets Held for Sale, Prepayments, National Non Domestic Rates and Council Tax Debtors. The revised disclosure also now includes Investments of £23.760m and Cash of £1.0m.

Section 8 Other Notes

8.1 Basis of Cost Allocation

The basis of splitting costs between The Commissioner and the Chief Constable for revenue is based on operational activity of the Chief Constable.

All assets and liabilities belong to the Group apart from the provision for accumulated absences and pension liabilities that relate for the officers and staff that report to the Chief Constable.

8.2 Contingent Assets

Contingent assets arise where an event has taken place that gives the potential for an asset, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events, not wholly in the control of the Group. They are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, The Commissioner had no contingent assets as at 31 March 2020.

8.3 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where a past event gives a possible obligation which depends on the outcome of uncertain future events not wholly in the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision or reserve would otherwise be made, but there is not the level of certainty on either likelihood or value. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet.

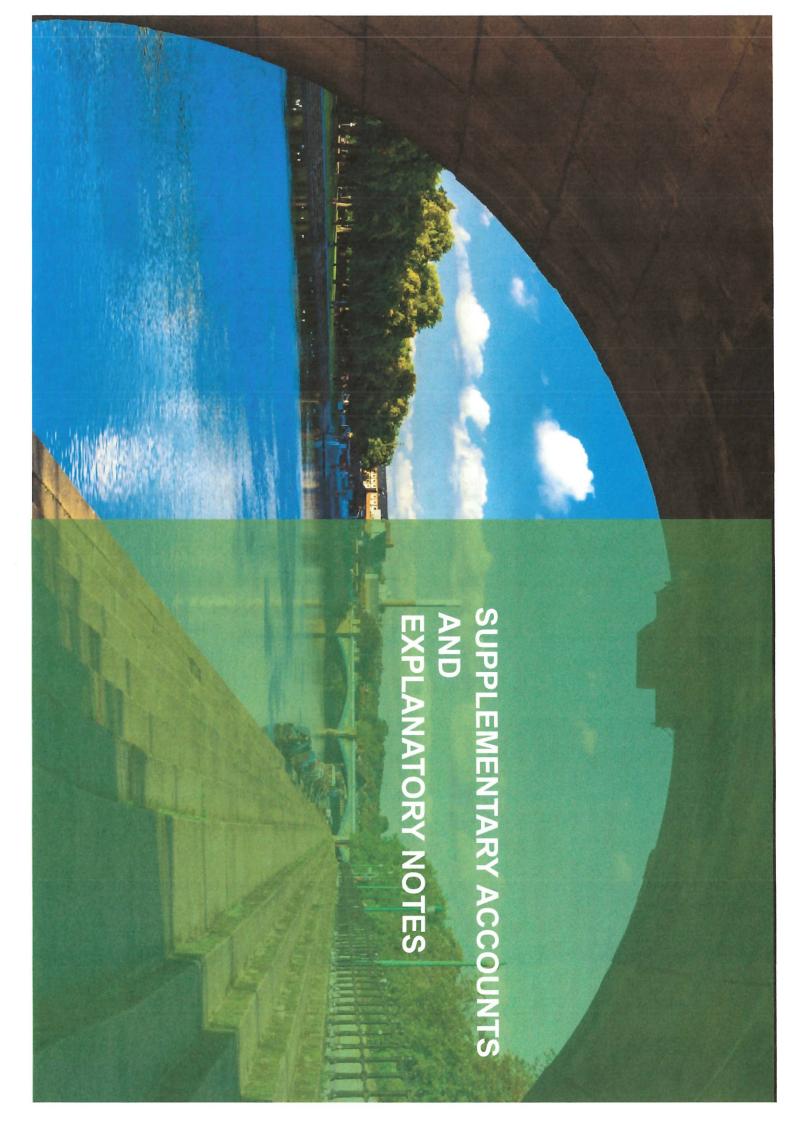
Following successful claims in the court case Allard v Devon and Cornwall Police for unpaid overtime following recalls to duty, the judge has selected a number of test cases to consider all of the issues arising in these claims against forces across the country. Nottinghamshire's claims are therefore stayed by order of the High Court pending the outcome of the test cases. The total cost of the claims will be dependent upon the principles established in the test cases and a number could go back over several years. An estimate has been reserved for (Allard Reserve).

8.4 Related Parties

Disclosures are required for material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Group or vice versa. This allows transparency to the extent that the Group might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently, or might have limited another party's ability to bargain freely.

Central Government asserts significant influence over the general operations of the police. It provides the statutory framework and the majority of its funding in the form of grants and limits the increase in precepts. There is also influence by other Local Authority partners. This is particularly relevant to Nottingham City Council, who provide funding for specific roles.

The CIPFA Code requires members to complete a declaration of personal interests under section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 and the Local Authorities (Model Code of Conduct) Order 2007. Audit and Scrutiny Panel members are required to complete a register of interest form. Senior employees can influence decisions and they also complete a declaration of personal interests. Joint Operations are areas where significant influence can be exerted by all parties.



PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

	Balance at 31 March	A SAME AND A
(40,211)	Transfer of Government Grant from the PCC to meet the deficit	(43,428)
40,211	Sub-total before transfer from the PCC of amount equal to the deficit	43,428
ı	Transfers out 2015 Scheme	
	Transfers out 2006 Scheme	
	Transfers out 1987 Scheme	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
	Refund of contributions 2015 Scheme	2
	Refund of contributions 2006 Scheme	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Payments to / on account of leavers	State of the state
	GAD v Milne Payments	SECTION SALE DISA
242	Annual Allowance Tax charge	Carle And Control
12,865	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits 1987 Scheme	14,890
364	Pensions 2015 Scheme	227
17	Pensions 2006 Scheme	23
59,136	Pensions 1987 Scheme	56,262
	Benefits Payable	AND MARKETON
(734)	Transfer in 2015 Scheme	(630)
	Transfer in 2006 Scheme	DAY THE REAL
	Transfer in 1987 Scheme	SACTOR OF THE
(7,428)	Members contributions 2015 Scheme	(6,639)
(89)	Members contributions 2006 Scheme	(90)
(1,921)	Members contributions 1987 Scheme	(2,665)
(508)	Additional Contributions for early retirements - all schemes	(1,169)
(17,118)	Employers Contributions 2015 Scheme	(12,110)
(204)	Employers Contributions 2006 Scheme	(180)
(4,423)	Employers Contributions 1987 Scheme	(4,493)
	Contributions Receivable	
£000		€000
2019-20	Pension Fund	2018-19
The second name of the second na		

This fund account relates solely to the Police Officer Pension Scheme

Post-Employment Benefits

Pension Reserve. ensure that funding will meet payments. employees and the resources set aside to benefits earned by past and represents a substantial shortfall in the debit balance on the Pension Reserve accordance with statutory provisions. The funding for post-employment benefits in whilst employed by the Group. The Pension retirement lump sums and pensions, earned defined benefits pension schemes providing Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the meet them. The statutory arrangements between the difference in accounting and Reserve absorbs the timing differences Employees are members of two separate current

The CIES recognises the benefits earned by employees accruing service in accordance with IFRS19 but the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. This ensures that there is no effect on the amounts to be met from government grant and local taxpayers.

The liabilities are adjusted for inflation, valuation assumptions and investment returns.

The Group makes contributions towards the pension schemes and contributions are set every three years as a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund required by the Regulations.

The Local Government Pensions Scheme

current prices using the appropriate discount at fair value. The liabilities are included at apportioned basis. The assets are included are incorporated within these accounts on an employers. Therefore assets and liabilities cannot be directly identified with individual and the underlying assets pension liabilities with investment assets calculated at a level intended to balance the employees pay contributions into a fund, funded scheme, meaning that the Group and meets the requirements of IAS19. AA-rated corporate bond yield curve which yield at the 22 year point on the Merrill Lynch This scheme is a multi-employer scheme Nottinghamshire County Council. This is a (LGPS) The Local Government Pensions Scheme rate. The discount rate is the annualised for staff administered and liabilities by

The Police Pension Scheme

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers 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 pension payments as they eventually fall due. Under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007, the Group must transfer amounts to reduce the balance on the pension fund to zero.

government. This means that the true liability approval. More details are included in the average value pensions have been based on a career within these accounts. Since 1 April 2015 must surplus is required to be transferred from the pension fund is in surplus for the year, the pension fund Statement. If however, by way of Pension Top-up grant of up to This is reimbursed from Central Government Group's assets and liabilities is included Home Office. The element relating to The relating to police pensions rests with the pension fund to the Commissioner who then 100%, subject to parliamentary scrutiny and repay the amount to

Discretionary Benefits

The Group also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements due to medical reasons or injury. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme. Assets are not built up within the scheme to meet these pension liabilities.

Accounting Treatment

contributions for the period from 1 April 2019 actuary reports for the two entities. As a entity and the Commissioner. It was not both staff working for the Chief Constable valuation of the staff LGPS fund was carried pension liability and reserve The actuarial participants in the year. was calculated on a pro rata basis to scheme practical or economical to obtain separate to 31 March 2020. This scheme includes The Group Balance Sheet recognises the net reasonable estimate the relevant information at 31 March 2020 and set

defined benefit final salary schemes Police officer pension schemes are unfunded at 31 March 2016. figures for 2019-20 are based on a detailed the Government Actuary's Department. The Office and subject to triennial revaluation by pensionable pay set nationally by the Home Employee's recovered fund. Any surplus or deficit is either paid to or fund and pension payments are met from the Contributions from officers are paid into the valuation based on information compiled as levels are from and employer's contribution based Central Government on percentages of

> account of liabilities to pay pensions and Barnett Waddingham (Actuaries), based on The figures for the LGPS are calculated other benefits after the period end. forward to reflect the position as at 2020. unfunded benefits. This has then been rolled 31 March 2014 for any members receiving members receiving funded benefits and as at membership data as at 31 March 2016 for The fund's financial statements do not take

an estimate of future pension payments. This basis using the projected unit credit method, rates, salary levels etc. depends on assumptions about mortality Liabilities have been assessed on an actua The figures reflect McCloud and any other

relevant adjustments.

Accounting Treatment cont'd

effects are not material. Using these assumptions the actuary has scheme liabilities. The McCloud element of this is reflected in the estimated the potential increase in scheme liabilities for accrue benefits in the 1987 and 2006 schemes on 1 April 2015 additional liability arising had these members not ceased to Nottinghamshire to be approximately 6.2% or £175m of pension deterred benefits were considered, the actuary concluded the Whilst members who left the service over this period and took IAS19 Disclosures as a Past Service Cost. the impact for those who retired after joining the 2015 Scheme in the 1987 and 2006 Schemes. The actuary has also included tapered) and had continued instead to accrue final salary benefits (or after this date if their start date in the 2015 Scheme was benefits in the 2015 scheme who were former members of the IAS19 liabilities, the actuary has considered those members with When assessing the potential implications of McCloud on the 1987 and 2006 schemes. The actuary has calculated the

The costs emerging are sensitive to the underlying assumptions The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud/Sargeant judgment will be measured through the pension valuation process, which determines employer and employee contribution rates. The next Police Pension valuation is due to take place in 2020 with implementation of the results planned for 2023-24 and forces will need to plan for the impact of this on employer contribution rates alongside other changes identified through the valuation process.

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

LGPS (13,051)€000 (21,471)21,934 13,156 19,963 3,146 7,375 3,570 RESTATED 91 2018-19 Police 215,020 €000 283,360 113,900 63,010 38,110 (6,700)75,040 Actuarial (gains) and losses - experience Other post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Total charged to (Surplus) and Deficit on Provision of Services Current Service Cost Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions Past Service Cost Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Other Actuarial Gains/Losses Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions Return on Assets Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising: Net interest expense / (income) Admin Expense (Gain) / loss from curtailments Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Pension Fund Account **LGPS** (46,460) €000 (8,316)15,797 23,356 18,507 14,654 3,396 3,728 844 363 94 2019-20 (108, 190)Police (82,470) (80,750)€000 (51,840)106,870 (13, 120)66,180 53,810

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

	0 Total	0
	Creditors to the PCC for Nottinghamshire	(688)
1	LGPS pension benefits paid in advance	688
	Net Current Assets and Liabilities	
€000	Net Asset Statement as at 31 March	€000
2019-20		2018-19

(141,598)(141,598)

(2,702,560) Net (liability) / asset arising from the defined benefit obligation

(140, 192)(140, 192)

(2,528,140)(2,528,140)

(2,702,560) Value of Assets / (Liabilities)

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet Present value of the defined obligation Fair value of plan assets	s this has Prior Year 3-19 Police £000 (2,702,560)	2018/19 is restated as this 2018-19 LGPS £000 (376,863) 235,265
Present value of the d	s this has Prior Year 3-19 Police £000 (2,702,560)	018/19 is restated as 2018 LGPS £000 (376,863)
Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	s this has Prior Year 3-19 Police £000	018/19 is restated as 2018 LGPS £000
Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	s this has Prior Year 3-19 Police	018/19 is restated as 2018
	s this has Prior Year	018/19 is restated as 2018
	s this has Prior Year	018/19 is restated as
2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments – details are provided in Note 1.5		
65,300 Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	65,300	_
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	-	5,770
Amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:		
Reversal of net charges made to the deficit on the Provision of Services	(215,020)	(19,963)
	€000	€000
Movement in Reserves Statement	Police	LGPS
Pension Fund	TED	2018-19 RESTATED
ves Statement on the Provision	Movement in Reservice of net charges made to the deficit of the de	Solice £000 (215,020)

1	5,770		(19,963)	£000	LGPS	2018-19 RESTATED
65,300			(215,020)	£000	Police	19 TED
65,300 Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	Employers' contributions payable to scheme	Amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:	(215,020) Reversal of net charges made to the deficit on the Provision of Services		Movement in Reserves Statement	Pension Fund
•	5,134		(18,507)	£000	LGPS	2019-20
66,230			(106,870)	£000	Police	9-20

LGPS £000 216,634 235,265 (8,015) 13,051 2,283 5,770 5,633 RESTATED 2018-19 Pension Scheme Police Officer €000 (75,320)65,300 10,020 Closing value of scheme assets Opening fair value of scheme assets Re-measurement gain / (loss): expense Interest income Benefits / transfers paid Contributions from employer Admin Expense Contributions from employees into the scheme Other actuarial gains/(losses) on assets The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest Movement in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets **LGPS** £000 (23, 356)216,046 235,265 (7,504)5,134 2,344 5,101 (844) (94) 2019-20 Pension Schem **Police Officer** €000 (76,320 10,090 66,230

2018/19 is restated as this has Prior Year Adjustments - details are provided in Note 1.5

(2,528,140)	(356,238)	Balance as at 31 March	(2,702,560)	(376,863)
76,320	7,504	Benefits / transfers paid	75,320	8,015
	•	Gains / (losses) on curtailments		-
13,120	(363)	Past service cost	(113,900)	(3,146)
82,470	46,460	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in financial assumptions	(75,040)	(21,934)
80,750	8,316	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	•	21,471
51,840	(15,797)	- Actuarial gains / (losses) - experience	6,700	
		Re-measurement gains and losses:		
(10,090)	(2,344)	Contributions from scheme participants	(10,020)	(2,283)
(66,180)	(8,497)	Interest cost	(63,010)	(9,203)
(53,810)	(14,654)	Current service cost	(38,110)	(13,156)
(2,702,560)	(376,863)	Opening balance at 1 April	(2,484,500)	(356,627)
£000	£000		€000	£000
Police Officer Pension Scheme	LGPS	Movements in the Present Value of Scheme Liabilities	Police Officer Pension Scheme	LGPS
2019-20	2019		2018-19	201

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS & EXPLANATORY NOTES | STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS - 2019-20

of £2,668.3m has a substantial impact on the commitments that the Group will eventually only required when the pensions are actually accounting arrangements to fund the deficit have for retirement benefits. The total liability neutralise the effect on taxpayers. Finance is net worth of the Balance Sheet. Statutory liabilities show the underlying

situation will be re-assessed for the next three contributions for three years until this year. The has been recovered by increased monetary years based on an actuarial valuation report. The deficit on the local government scheme

> Staff The total contributions expected to be made to the March 2020 are £6.0m and £23.6m respectively. Officer Pension Scheme in the year ending 31 Pension Scheme and the Police

available on the assets with the current investment policy: determined by considering the expected returns The expected return on scheme assets is

- based on gross. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are
- long-term real rates of return experienced in the Expected returns on equity investments reflect Redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date.

respective markets.

year was £-18.3m (2018-19, £+18.7m). The pension liability is sensitive to indication of this. changes and The actual return on scheme assets in the the actuaries give

discounting rate used decreases the by the same amount increases the pension For the LGPS an increase of 0.1% on the pension liability by £8.4m and a decrease liability by £8.7m.

0.5% decrease in the rate increasing the For the police officers scheme an extra decreases the liability by £200m with a 0.5% on liability by the same amount. the discounting rate

	LGPS	Š	Police	ce
Pension Assumptions	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
Mortality assumptions				
Longevity at 65 retiring today				
Men	21.6 yrs	21.8 yrs	22.7 yrs	21.9 yrs
Women	24.4 yrs	24.4 yrs	24.3 yrs	23.6 yrs
Longevity at 65 retiring in 20 years				
Men	23.3 yrs	23.2 yrs	24.6 yrs	23.6 yrs
Women	26.2 yrs	25.8 yrs	26.2 yrs	25.2 yrs
Rate of inflation				
CPI increases	2.40%	1.85%	2.35%	2.00%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.90%	2.85%	4.35%	4.00%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.40%	1.85%	2.35%	2.00%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.45%	2.35%	2.45%	2.25%

100	216,046	100	235,265	
1	-	1	2,386	Unit Trust
5	11,461	СЛ	11,326	Infrastructure
4	7,866	4	8,549	Inflation-linked pooled fund
2	5,284	2	5,684	Cash
13	27,431	14	31,836	Property
9	18,741	9	21,800	Other Bonds
ω	7,103	ω	7,662	Gilts
64	138,160	62	146,022	Equity Investments
31 March 2020 %	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 %	31 March 2019 £000	Value of LGPS Assets at Bid Value

JOINT OPERATIONS

relevant proportions of these assets are consent of the parties sharing control. The relevant activities require the unanimous definition of JO's in that decisions on proportions. These agreements meet the are seconded from the individual forces documents. The police officers involved PCC's covered collaborative arrangements with other proportions. The Group participates in 12 incorporated into the accounts on agreed binding Section Ventures. They are governed by legally accordance with IAS 31 - Interests in Joint Joint operations (JO's) are treated in incorporated throughout these Accounts. costs are borne in agreed 22 Agreements and by formal

The collaboration formed this year is the Regional Emergency Services Network which has been the replacement for the Airwave system.

There are six JO's between Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire's proportion is 27.3% (27.3% 2018-19).

- The East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU), which includes The Technical Surveillance Unit (TSU)
- The East Midlands Special Operations Major Crime (EMSOUMC).
- The East Midlands Occupational Health Unit (EMCHRS OHU).
- The East Midlands Forensic Support Services (EMFSS).
- The East Midlands Legal Service (EMLS).
- The Regional Emergency Services
 Network (ESN) 22.6% (22.6% 2018-19).

There is one collaboration which is a four way shared services with Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

• The East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS). Nottinghamshire's proportion is 34.9% (34.9% 2018-19)

The other collaborations are:

- The East Midlands Commercial Services
 Unit (EMSCU), is a two way shared
 service with Northamptonshire. The
 share of costs for Nottinghamshire this
 year is 50% (50% 2018-19).
- The East Midlands Learning & Development (EMCHRS L&D) is a four way shared service with Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Northamptonshire. Nottinghamshire's proportion is 31.42% (31.42% 2018-19).
- The shared service for transactional HR and finance - MFSS with Cheshire and Northamptonshire and Civil Nuclear Police. Nottinghamshire this year is 31.04% (31.04% 2018-19).

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(3,868)	(2,738)	(1,130)		(1,039)	(91)	Balance at 31 March 2020
18	165	(147)		(131)	(16)	(Increase) or Decrease in 2019-20
1	1	1	1	(131)	131	Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves
18	165	(147)		,	(147)	Net (Increase) or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves
1	ı	1	T	1	1	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations
18	165	(147)	•		(147)	Total CIES
1	T.	1	1		1	Other CIES
18		18			18	(Surplus) / deficit on the provision of services
1	165	(165)		•	(165)	Movements in reserves during 2019-20
(3,886)	(2,903)	(983)	•	(908)	(75)	Balance at 31 March 2019
Total Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	General Fund Balance £000	Joint Operations Movement in Reserves

Expenditure £0000 Income £0000 Net £0000 Joint Operations Comprehensive Income and £000 Expenditure £0000 Expenditure £0000 Income £0000 Net £0000 12,807 ————————————————————————————————————					The second secon	23	
2018-19 Net Joint Operations Comprehensive Income and £xpenditure Expenditure Income and £xpenditure Expenditure Income and £x000 Expenditure Income £x000 No. 12,807 Cost of Police Services 12,868 - 12,868 - 12,868 - 10,670 12,868 - 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,974 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,900 10,974 10,900 10,900 10,974 10,900	18			Total CIES	321		
2018-19 Net Joint Operations Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Expenditure Income and Expenditure Statement Expenditure Statement Nome Expenditure Statement							

(3,868)	Total Reserves	(3,886)
(2,738)	Unusable Reserves	(2,903)
(1,130)	Usable Reserves	(983)
3,868	Net Assets	3,886
	Long Term Liabilities	
(1,328)	Current Liabilities	(1,212)
(1,328)	Short-Term Creditors	(1,212)
2,285	Current Assets	2,040
1,315	Cash and Cash Equivalents	871
970	Short Term Debtors	1,169
	Assets Held for Sale	BC ALEMENT SHIP OF THE STATE OF
2,911	Long Term Assets	3,058
83	Intangible Assets	140
2,828	Property, Plant and Equipment	2,918
31 March 2020 £000	Joint Operations Balance Sheet	31 March 2019 £000

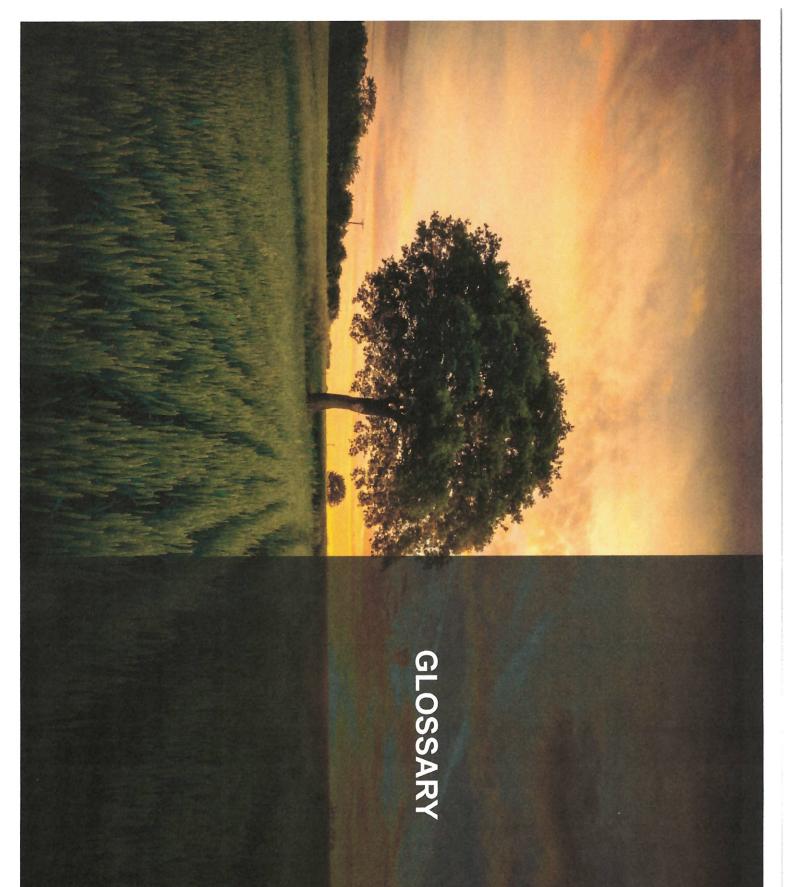
Group Accounts

Joint Operations & Associate Entities

The OPCC's share of Joint Operations (JO's) for 2019-20 is as follows:

Arrangement Expenditure Income Net EM Legal Services £000 £000 £000 EM Strategic Commercial Unit £000 £000 £000 EM Serious Organised Crime 628 (626) 2 EM Criminal Justice 213 (213) (1) EM Forensics 213 (212) 1 EM Learning & Development 450 (2,466) 61 Multi Force Shared Service (MFSS) 2,279 (2,279) - Emergency Services Network (ESN) 107 (181) (74)	18	(12,860)	12,878		
Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 504 (499) £000 628 (626) (213) 5,094 (5,088) (213) 212 (213) (212) 213 (212) (449) 450 (449) (449) 2,527 (2,466) (847) 864 (847) (2,279)	(74)	(181)	107	Emergency Services Network (ESN)	22.60%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 504 (499) (499) ised Crime 5,094 (5,088) (213) e 213 (212) fealth Unit 450 (449) velopment 864 (847) (847)		(2,279)	2,279	Multi Force Shared Service (MFSS)	31.04%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 628 (626) (213) ised Crime 5,094 (5,088) (212) e 450 (449) (449) Health Unit 450 (449) (449)	17	(847)	864	EM Learning & Development	31.42%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 504 (499) (499) ised Crime 5,094 (5,088) (5,088) e 213 (212) Health Unit 450 (449) (449)	61	(2,466)	2,527	EM Forensics	27.30%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000 nercial Unit 504 (499) (499) ised Crime 5,094 (5,088) (5,088) 213 (212) (213) (212)	_	(449)	450	EM Occupational Health Unit	27.30%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 628 (626) (213) (5,088) ised Crime 5,094 (5,088) (5,088) (5,088) (5,088)	1	(212)	213	EM Criminal Justice	34.90%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 504 (499) (213)	6	(5,088)	5,094	EM Serious Organised Crime	27.30%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 mercial Unit 504 (499) 628 (626) (626)	(1)	(213)	212	EM Major Crime	27.30%
Arrangement Expenditure Income Net £000 £000 £000 £000	2	(626)	628	EM Strategic Commercial Unit	50.00%
2019-20 Expenditure Income £000 £000	O 1	(499)	504	EM Legal Services	27.30%
2019-20 Expenditure Income £000					
Expenditure Income	£000	£000	€000		%
2019-20	Net	Income	Expenditure	Arrangement	Ownership
		2019-20			

The OPCC's does not have any Associate Entities in 2019-20.



ACCOUNTING PERIOD ACCOUNTING PERIOD The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date. ACT The Police Reform and Social For Characters arise are arise are arise arise are arise ar		ACCRUALS Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March. ASSET A current asset will be consumed as either current or non-current.
	of	Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.
		ASSET
n and Social		An item having value to the PCC in monetary terms. Assets are categorised as either current or non-current.
Eve ass (ex	Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or the	 A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year (e.g. cash and stock).
act	actuarial assumptions have changed.	 A non-current asset provides benefits to the PCC and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year and may be tangible e.g. a police station, or

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financial affairs

BALANCE SHEET

An independent examination of the PCC's accounting period and other balances at the end of the A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities

BORROWING

licences. intangible,

e.g.

computer

software

agreement to repay the cash at a future for expenditure, on the basis charges over and above the original amount. point, usually incurring additional interest Using cash provided by another party to pay of an

The capital schemes the PCC intends to The proceeds from the disposal of	CAPITAL PROGRAMME	The forecast of net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period.	BUDGET
	CAPITAL RECEIPT	Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
land or The Chartered Institute of Public Finance	@IPFA	Funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.	CAPITAL FINANCING

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COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND CONSISTENCY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	finance revenue expenditure.
	COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND CONSISTENCY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

expenditure, within rules set down by the

receipts can be used to finance new capital

government but they cannot be used to

other fixed assets.

Proportions of capital

and Accountancy.

carry out over a specific period of time.

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cost for the year of the functions for which it cost has been financed from precepts, grants THE account of the FCC that reports the her is responsible and demonstrates how that from one period to the next, are the same. like items, within an accounting period and

these accounts.

Authority Accounting governs the content of

and other income.

CONTINGENTASSET

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

confirmed only by the occurrence of one or A contingent asset is a possible asset arising within the PCC's accounts. more uncertain future events not wholly from past events whose existence will be

- A contingent liability is either:
- control; or events not wholly within the PCC's only by the occurrence of uncertain future events whose existence will be confirmed A possible obligation arising from past
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a

Amount owed by the PCC for work done

accounting period. has not been made by the end of that goods received or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment

GUINRENIT SERVICE COST (SNO)SNE

SOUGH

cannot be

reliability.

required, or the amount of the obligation transfer of economic benefits will be

measured with sufficient

expected to arise from employee service in defined benefits pension scheme's liabilities, the current period The increase in the present value of a

the accounting period, but for which payment goods received or services rendered within accounting period. Amount owed to the PCC for works done has not been received by the end of the

> contributions paid and are not directly related by the participants are independent of the to the investments of the scheme Pension schemes in which benefits received

DISGRETIONARY BENEFITS PENSIONS

EVENTS AFTIER BALANCE SHEET

during the accounting period, whether from economic life of the PCC's fixed assets consumption or other reduction in the useful use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes. The measure of the cost of wearing out,

Regulations 1996. Local Government (Discretionary Payments) obligation to award and are awarded under not legal, contractual or constructive the PCC's discretionary powers such as the Retirement benefits, which the employer has

Accounts is authorised for issue. and the date when the Statement of that occur between the Balance Sheet date those events, favourable or unfavourable, Events after the Balance Sheet date are

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scheme expenses, which is expected over income and changes in fair value but net of the average rate of return, including both the remaining life of the related obligation on

which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction.

asset to the lease. risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed

is prepared on the assumption that the PCC GOING GONGERN the actual assets held by the scheme. The concept that the Statement of Accounts are developed by International Financial Reporting Standards ET/S the International

foreseeable future. will continue in operational existence for the

Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and disclosed in the notes to the Accounts. departures from these Standards would be Financial regulate the preparation and presentation of Statements. Any material

> Crime Commissioner and its Group. Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and

GROUP

ASSETS

Interest Gosts (Pension)

value in use. the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its below its recoverable amount, the higher of A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to

generally computer software licences. future economic benefits it represents is defined as an asset when access to the controlled by the reporting entity. These are An intangible (non-physical) item may be

> benefits are one period closer to settlement. value of the scheme liabilities because the increase during the period of the present For a defined benefit scheme, the expected

A liability is where the PCC owes payment to an individual or another organisation:

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

Fixed assets held by the PCC but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

NET BOOK VALUE

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

OPERANIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the PCC in the pursuit of its strategy and in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

PAST COSTS (PENSIONS)

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

OPERATING LEASE

A lease where the ownership of the fixed asset remains with the lessor.

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the PCC.

I REVIENUE PROVISION

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for our goings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measure during the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for services up to the valuation date.

The levy made by precepting authorities to billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

Material adjustments applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PROVISION

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency, which provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

REMUNERATION

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits. Received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

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

a revenue nature are available and can be

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and

spent or earmarked at the discretion of the

capital adjustment account cannot be used

Some capital reserves such as the

to meet current expenditure.

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.

300

Expenditure which ordinarily would be revenue, but is statutorily defined as capital. Examples of REFCUS include grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations and back pay expenditure capitalised under Secretary of State Direction.

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

The period over which the PCC will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.