

**OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR
DERBYSHIRE**

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23

SUBJECT TO AUDIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE

**OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
YEAR END 31 March 2023**

CONTENTS

	Page
Narrative Report	2
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	12
Independent auditor's report to the Police and Crime Commissioner	13
Statement of Accounting Policies and Changes in Accounting Estimates	16
Expenditure and Funding Analysis	29
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements	31
Balance Sheet	33
Movement in Reserves Statements	35
Cash Flow Statements	39
Notes to Financial Statements for the PCC and PCC Group	41
Police Pension Fund Account and notes	75
Annual Governance Statement	78
Definitions	94

NARRATIVE REPORT

Introduction

These accounts set out the overall financial position of Derbyshire Police for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Organisational Overview and External Environment

Derbyshire Police serves an area of more than 1,000 square miles, and a population around one million. Derbyshire is renowned for being hugely diverse. It encompasses the rural areas of the High Peak, Derbyshire Dales and the Derwent Valley, a World Heritage Site. These areas attract a significant amount of tourism throughout the year. In addition, there are old mining communities, modern towns and business centres. It is also home to the vibrant and culturally diverse city of Derby, a cosmopolitan city with a fantastic heritage. There are more than 70 different languages spoken in Derbyshire.



Governance

The Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable are established as separate legal entities under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. This Act created a Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire (PCC), known as the 'Commissioner' and at the same time the Chief Constable was established as a separate body with responsibility for Derbyshire Constabulary.

One of the Commissioner's functions contained in the Act is to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties, thereby securing the maintenance of an efficient and effective police service in Derbyshire. The Chief Constable has the primary function of delivering operational policing under the Police Act 1996.

More detail on the governance framework comprising the systems and processes, culture and values by which Derbyshire Police is directed and controlled is contained within the Annual Governance Statement, which accompanies the Commissioner's Statement of Accounts.

The Derbyshire Police and Crime Plan is an overview of the areas of policing that will take precedence during the Commissioner's term of office. It sets out a series of goals to improve confidence and public satisfaction and includes the Constabulary's current risks and threats, as well as the Constabulary's priorities. All newly elected commissioners are legally obliged to publish a plan as soon as possible to inform the public how they intend to fulfil their election pledges. A new Commissioner was elected in May 2021. The Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025 was presented to the Police and Crime Panel in November 2021. A copy of the Police and Crime Plan can be obtained from the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire, Butterley Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire, DE5 3RS. It is also available on the Commissioner's website at [Police and Crime Plan | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk)

Organisational Model

The Commissioner may choose to employ a Deputy and employs staff to assist them in discharging their core functions. Further details on the current Office structure for the Police and Crime Commissioner in Derbyshire are available on the Commissioner's website at: [Office Structure Chart | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk)

Policing in Derbyshire is divided into two geographic areas known as divisions. Each division is headed by a chief superintendent, known as the Divisional Commander who is responsible for the overall policing of the area. Divisions are divided further into a series of Local Policing Units, led by an Inspector. Within each policing unit sit our Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Safer Neighbourhoods is about police and partners

working with the public to identify and deal with issues of concern in their neighbourhood. These areas are patrolled by police officers, special constables and police community support officers (PCSOs). Local policing is complemented by a range of support units and departments that operate across the force area. These include the Contact Management Centre that answers 999 and non-emergency telephone calls, our Roads Policing Section, Dog Section, National Police Air Service (NPAS), Criminal Justice, Crime Investigation and the Forensic Officers who work in our Scientific Support Unit.

Derbyshire Constabulary employs approximately 2,000 police officers, 200 PCSOs and 150 Specials/Volunteers and 1,500 staff in full-time and part-time positions. Active recruitment plans include positive action to improve the diversity and reflect more closely that of the County.

Basis for Preparation

For accounting purposes, the Commissioner and Chief Constable together are known as the PCC Group. A separate set of statutory accounts has been published for the Chief Constable to recognise the financial transactions incurred during 2022/23 for the delivery of policing services by Derbyshire Constabulary.

The purpose of the Narrative Report is to outline the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Commissioner and PCC Group during 2022/23 and provide an overview of the most significant matters reported in the accounts.

The 2022/23 Statement of Accounts is prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2022/23. The Accounts reflect the current legislative framework as well as the local arrangements operating in practice. Key elements of this framework include: -

- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act).
- Accounts and Audit (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 & Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2022.
- The Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police Service of England and Wales 2018.
- Scheme of Consent between the Commissioner and Chief Constable.
- The Financial Handbook of the Commissioner and Chief Constable.

The Accounts reflect that the Commissioner has responsibility for the finances of the whole Group and control of all land and buildings, liabilities and reserves. The Commissioner receives all income and funding and makes all the payments for the Group from the Police Fund. In turn the Chief Constable fulfils their functions under the Act within an annual budget (set by the Commissioner in consultation with the Chief Constable). A scheme of consent is in operation between the two bodies to give clarity to the way the two organisations are governed and how business is undertaken.

Financial Statements

The financial statements for the Commissioner and PCC Group required under the 2022/23 Code consist of: -

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis is a note to the primary statements. It shows how the annual expenditure is used and funded from the annual budget set by the Commissioner, in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Summary (CIES)

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Commissioner raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statute and regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves, which have been set aside for specific purposes to meet known commitments. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Group's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The 'Net Increase/Decrease' line shows the statutory General Reserve Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that may be used to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that are not able to be used to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

The Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period. The statement shows how the cash and cash equivalents are generated and used by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing).

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the specific principles, conventions, rules and practices that are applied in preparing and presenting the annual accounts. The accounting policies applied in preparing the 2022/23 annual accounts are consistent with last year.

Other Contents

In addition to the financial statements, the annual accounts include: -

- A Statement of Responsibilities for the Accounts and information on the Police Officer Pension Fund (providing statements for pension fund income and expenditure, assets and liabilities).
- An Annual Governance Statement (AGS) is included within this Statement of Accounts. The statement is a statutory document which explains the governance processes and procedures in place to enable Derbyshire Police to carry out its functions effectively.

Strategy and Resource Allocation

Revenue Budget

The revenue budget for 2022/23 was set at £212.258 million, which was an increase of 4.8% over 2021/22. The funding for this budget came from a combination of central government grants (Police Specific Grant, Localising Council Tax Support Grant and Revenue Support Grant (RSG)) of £129.953m, and locally-raised Council Tax of £82.305m.

As a result of what is known as the 'gearing' effect (the ratio of government grants to overall funding), the impact of annual increases in grant on the overall budget can vary markedly between different forces. During the period 2014/15 to 2023/24 the Constabulary's revenue budget has increased by 33.1% from £164.7m to £219.2m. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 3.7%. In the same period Government Grant increased by 13.9% (from £114.5m to £130.4m) with the difference being met by local Council Tax payers (£50.2m to £88.8m).

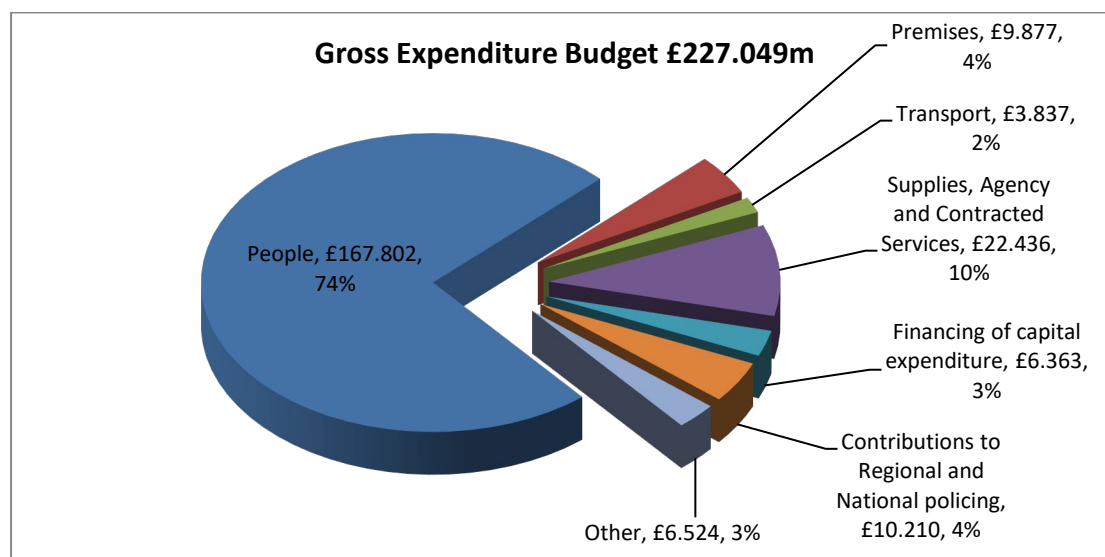
In addition to the £129.953m funding for the revenue budget, a grant of £29.507m was also received from the Home Office to cover the deficit on the police pension fund for the year.

The policing element of Council Tax for an average band D dwelling in Derbyshire was £251.60, an increase of £10 or 4.1% over 2021/22. This was the maximum increase the Commissioner could approve under the government's Precept Limitation regulations for 2022/23 without holding a local referendum.

The policing element of all Council Tax bandings in Derbyshire was as follows:-

Council Tax by Band	2021/22	2022/23
A	£ 161.07	£ 167.73
B	£ 187.91	£ 195.69
C	£ 214.76	£ 223.64
D	£ 241.60	£ 251.60
E	£ 295.29	£ 307.51
F	£ 348.98	£ 363.42
G	£ 402.67	£ 419.33
H	£ 483.20	£ 503.20

After taking into account all income sources, Derbyshire Police's gross expenditure budget was £227.049m which was allocated across major budget headings as follows: -



Financial Performance Report

This section provides an introduction and a broad analysis of the Group's performance and position for 2022/23

Deficit on the Provision of Services

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year shows a deficit on the provision of services of **£63.511m**.

However, this outcome reflects the 'full accounting costs' attributable to the year as required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. This includes a number of technical adjustments relating to pensions and capital charges which are reversed in the Movements in Reserve Statement to give a more realistic measure of performance in the year of the amount funded from local taxation.

Net Expenditure against Revenue Funding Income (2022/23 Revenue Budget) - Performance against budget

A more significant measure of financial performance in the year is the level of **Net Expenditure** incurred against the principal streams of revenue funding that make up the Group's Revenue Budget.

Net expenditure was incurred against the Revenue Budget for the Group of some **£205.570m**, which represented a **3.2%** underspending against budget. After earmarking £6.681m to reserves earmarked for specific purposes, this left £0.008m able to be added to the reserve for Operational Funding and Investment Reserve. A more detailed breakdown of the outcome against the revenue budget for 2022/23 is available in the Chief Constable's Statement of Accounts. [Statement of Accounts | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Covid-19

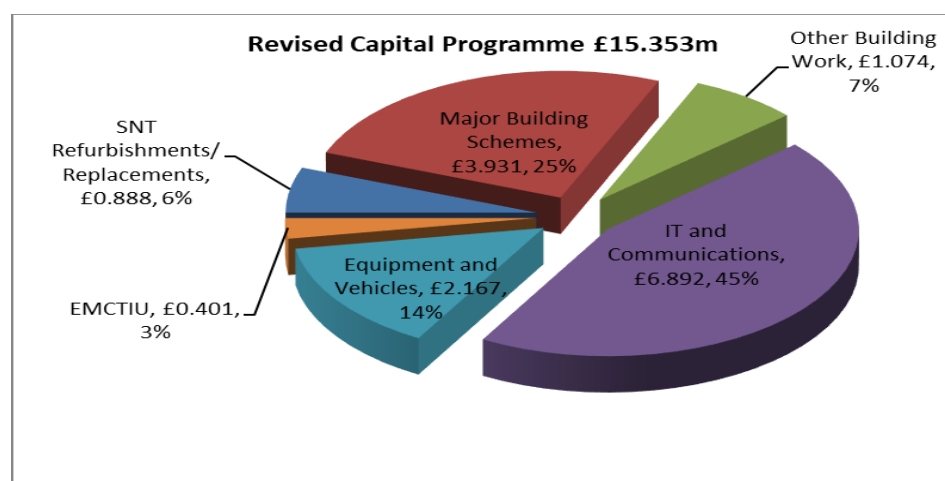
Following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020 the Force responded to protect the public and to effectively engage, explain, encourage and where appropriate to use enforcement to help defeat the Coronavirus. New working practices were implemented to ensure that our workforce had the necessary equipment and support to perform their roles safely, whilst continuing to tackle crime and keeping communities safe.

During 2022/23 the direct impact of Covid-19 on normal policing activities had largely receded although some pressures remained from court-case backlogs and other issues relating to the long-term impact of Covid. A reserve of £0.757m had been created in 2020/21 from funding provided by the Home Office for 'enforcement and wider pressures' from the pandemic. £0.180m of this reserve was used to deal with ongoing pressures in 2022/23 leaving £0.119m for use in future years.

Capital Expenditure in 2022/23

As well as revenue expenditure the Group incurs capital expenditure, which is expenditure on assets which have a life beyond one year, mainly building improvement works, IT and vehicles.

The Capital Programme for 2022/23 was originally set at £20.173m and as a consequence of scheme delays and changes in the capital programme, was revised to £15.353m in January 2023. The Revised Capital Programme was allocated as follows: -



Actual expenditure against the programme totalled £9.333m, which was made up of the following: -

Capital Programme	£m
SNT Refurbishment/replacements	0.852
Major Building Schemes	0.325
Other Building Schemes	0.479
Equipment and Vehicles	1.709
IT and Communications	5.787
East Midlands Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Unit	0.181
Total	9.333

This expenditure was funded by: Borrowing (£1.346m), External Grant and Contributions (£1.601m), Revenue Contributions (£6.212m) and Capital Receipts (£0.174m).

In addition, Derbyshire's share of capital expenditure for the East Midlands Special Operations Unit (including East Midlands Technical Support Unit) and East Midlands Forensics was £0.205m, increasing total capital expenditure to £9.538m. This was funded from Reserve/Revenue Contributions (£0.164m) and grant (£0.041m).

Main Capital Underspends Compared to Budget

Major Building Schemes – A suitable site was found in the Chesterfield area for a new Divisional HQ and Custody Suite. A site masterplan has been developed. A deposit for the land was due to be paid in 2022/23, this will be paid in 2023/24 once conditional contracts are exchanged. A price has been agreed for the purchase of Ilkeston Police Station, this will now complete in 2023/24.

Other Building Schemes - This relates to various schemes including the Training Rig at Headquarters, works commenced in March to be completed by May. Also, kitchen refurbishments at the Contact Management Centre were delayed due to re-tendering the scheme following issues with the original contractor.

Equipment and Vehicles – Orders have been raised for vehicles and various equipment but the goods will not be delivered until 2023/24. The main delay is due to supply chain issues.

IS Schemes – Major IS Schemes take more than one budget year to implement, furthermore several schemes have experienced supply chain issues and delays in delivery.

Treasury Management

- Cash Flow Management - During 2022/23 the Group continued to be a net lender of funds, which means that it lent out more than it borrowed to manage its cashflow.
- Investment of Surplus Funds - The bank rate increased eight times in 2022/23, from 0.75% in March 2022 to 4.25% in March 2023. This reflects the effects of the re-opening of the world economy following the worst of the pandemic which, together with other events such as the war in the Ukraine has affected the economy. Rates are expected to steady off in 2023/24. The increase in interest rates increased the amount of interest earned on short-term investments and bank deposits.
- Borrowing for capital purposes – No additional borrowing was taken out during 2022/23.
- Prudential Indicators - In undertaking its treasury management functions during the year, the Group managed its activities within the prudential indicators and approved Treasury Management policy.

Pensions

Pension costs are accounted for in accordance with the accounting standard IAS 19. The objectives of IAS 19 are to ensure that the financial statements: -

- Reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's retirement benefit obligations.
- Contain related funding and operating costs of providing retirement benefits to employees that are recognised in the accounting period in which the benefits are earned.
- Contain adequate disclosure of the cost of providing retirement benefits.

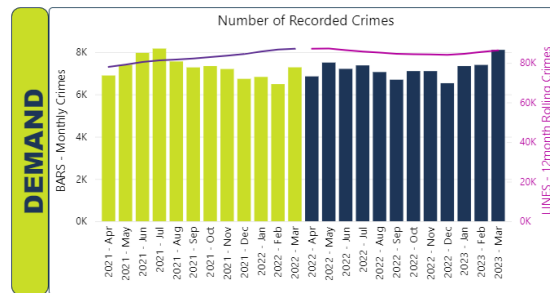
IAS 19 costs are not, however, chargeable to Council Tax, and the impact is reversed out by replacing the IAS 19 figures with the actual cash payments made to the Pension Fund. The actual payments are shown derived through the Statement of Movement on the General Reserve Balance. The Pensions Liability in the Balance Sheet reflects the underlying commitments that the Group has in the long-term to pay retirement benefits.

The impact of the net pension liability on overall reserves amounts to **£1,671m** in 2022/23 (2021/22 £2,492m). This amounts a significant reduction of £821m in the current value of pension liabilities accrued to date as assessed by the actuarial process. which mainly reflects changes to key financial assumptions used to calculate them. Detailed information on the performance of the Pension Fund is set out in the Core Financial Statements.

Non-Financial Performance

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner reviews Derbyshire Constabulary's performance through the statistics and reports published by national bodies such as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS), the Office of National Statistics, the Ministry of Justice, and through Derbyshire Constabulary's own performance management and monitoring tools. Regular governance meetings are held with the Chief Officer Team to discuss performance and to ensure that any new patterns in crime and offending within the county are being addressed.

2022/23 saw a decrease in recorded crime of one percent, recording 86,043 crimes in total for the year, 1,113 fewer offences compared to the previous year. As per 2021/22 acquisitive crime figures remain low, with people working from home more, making them less vulnerable to burglary, vehicle crime and other types of theft.



Residential Burglary saw a slight increase of 0.9 percent compared with the previous year, whilst thefts from vehicles increased by 12 percent and thefts of vehicles increased by 23 percent. Theft from person saw an increase of nine percent, with personal robbery increasing by 23 percent and business robbery reducing by 39 percent. Both types of robbery occur in small numbers across Derbyshire with 39 business robberies and 683 personal robberies being recorded in the past 12 months. Shoplifting has increased by eight percent.

Behavioural crimes saw a mixed picture, with criminal damage, one of the largest volume crime types, decreased by 7 percent, stalking and harassment reduced by nine percent and public order decreased by three percent. Violence in general saw a decrease with violence without injury reducing by two percent and violence with injury seeing a three percent decrease. In general, sexual offences increased by two percent with rape increasing by five percent and other sexual offences increasing by one percent.

Domestic Abuse recorded crime, which is a subset of recorded crime as it sits across all crime types, totalled 17,512 crimes for the year, a reduction of seven percent, 1,343 fewer crimes.

There were 21,951 Anti-social behaviour incidents in the last 12 months, this was a 21 percent decrease compared with the previous 12 months. In the last year 44 percent of ASB incidents were resourced, with the average time spent dealing with incidents being 46 minutes.

A substantial proportion of the demand for Derbyshire sits outside of the areas covered above. Whilst the above references our recorded crime changes, there has been significant amounts of work in the Safeguarding arena too.

There have been 14,173 assessments for Safeguarding Adults, 18,338 Safeguarding Children referrals and 22,641 Domestic Abuse risk assessments, many of these cases, involve cyber and online crime. Modern slavery and human trafficking is an area where small numbers of victims are identified each year, but in the past year there have been increases seen. This is in part, due to partners identifying possible victims in the community, after society become more comfortable with the cessation of lockdown regulations.

Whilst these areas may only factor in a small amount of the recorded crime figures, they account for a large amount of the complex demand on the force. In addition to this, a large proportion of the investigation and prevention work in these areas is not visible to the public on a day to day basis. The complexity of these types of demand is growing all the time, with new and emerging areas being identified locally and nationally.

Outlook for 2023/24

Derbyshire Constabulary in partnership with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner reviews and updates its key policy risks on an annual basis. This review is carried out with a wide range of community safety partners across the County. In turn this is used to guide the allocation of resources and match them against new and emerging risks.

The government's budget settlement for 2023/24 was marginally better than what had been forecasted following publication of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Spending Review in October 2021. However, of the £2.374m increase in Home Office grant allocated to the Constabulary only £0.422m was in the form of un-ringfenced general grant. This represented only a 0.35% increase compared to 2022/23, virtually a standstill position. The remaining £1.951m was added to the ring-fenced Uplift Grant and its receipt is conditional on the Constabulary maintaining police officer numbers at a level specified by the Home Secretary throughout the year. This significantly reduces the amount of flexibility available in using these resources.

The funding settlement in no way reflected the very sharp rise in inflation, and the consequent knock-on effect on pay awards, which has impacted significantly on the Constabulary's costs since the last Spending Review. In recognition of these cost pressures the Home Secretary did allow Police and Crime Commissioners to increase their Band D Council Tax by £15, instead of the £10 originally announced. The PCC for Derbyshire decided to utilise this increased flexibility but the resources raised by doing so did not fully cover the cost commitments identified by the budget process.

As a result savings measures of £1.598m had to be implemented together with a contribution of £0.289m from Reserves to enable a balanced budget to be set for 2023/24.

It is acknowledged by the force that even with a £15 Council Tax increase in 2023/24, a rigorous and structured process for identifying further savings will be required to enable balanced budgets to be set for 2024/25 to 2026/27. This will be immensely challenging, especially given that a substantial proportion of the overall budget is allocated to police officer costs which is effectively ring-fenced under the Government's Uplift strategy. It is vital that Derbyshire Police continues to explore opportunities to deliver savings to fund future investment, so that we can maintain appropriate reserve levels and that ongoing enhancements to service levels are self-financed through saving plans.

The Savings Programme will help to protect the force's financial future by bridging the projected funding gap whilst identifying funding that can be re-aligned to enable growth in key business areas. This will help to demonstrate that taxpayer's money is being used effectively through the alignment of resources to risk and demand. The Chief Constable, in consultation with the PCC, will continue to review any in year underspends and the use of any carry forwards to protect and maintain current service levels and to consider options for delivering services in a more efficient and effective way.

The PCC continues to invest in the Estate to support the Chief Constable's desire to improve the infrastructure and reduce the reliance on costly and obsolete older buildings.

Further information concerning the 2023/24 budget can be found on our website: [Budget and Precept Information | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/Budget-and-Precept-Information)

Cost of Living Increases

The underlying cause of the cost-of-living crisis is a combination of rising inflation and low wage growth. It has also been exacerbated by record-breaking energy price hikes and higher-than-normal fuel costs because of a combination of factors. The conflict in Ukraine is fuelling a rise in costs and supply shortages, which had not fully recovered from the Covid 19 Pandemic and the UK exit from the EU.

Despite significant budget increases, high inflation continues to have a significant impact on the cost of supplies and services including Fuel, Utility Costs and Pay Costs. Our 23/24 budget increased by over £9.4m to cover the expected inflationary increases, including a budget provision of 3% for Pay increases. With much focus on public sector pay settlements we have calculated that each additional 1% above a 3% pay award would create an in-year pressure of £1.0m and a £1.7m pressure in the 2024/25 Base Budget.

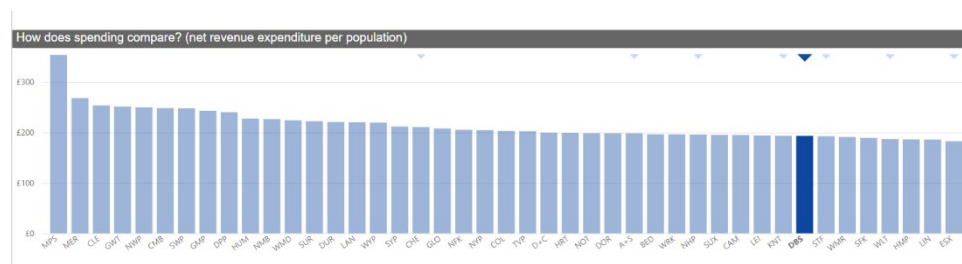
The cost-of-living crisis is also impacting on our suppliers, with several instances where critical supply chains are creating instability within the marketplace, particularly for Forensic services and Uniform supplies. We continue to support National Police Chiefs' Council, (NPCC) and BlueLight Commercial to plan for these scenarios to identify alternative options and funding implications.

Value for Money

The Constabulary continues to be one of the lowest spending forces per head of population in the country, in part due to savings secured through working nationally, regionally, and locally with our partners, helping to deliver value for money (VFM) to taxpayers through:

- Average council tax charges
- Lower than average net spend per head of population
- Lower than average reserves
- A strong track record of delivering savings
- Outcomes from officers, communities and technology investment.

The 2022 HMICFRS Value for Money profiles reports Derbyshire as being the eighth lowest (36th out of 43 forces) funded force per head of population. Our Net Revenue Expenditure per Head of Population for 2022/23 was £193.53, considerably lower than the national average for all forces.



Source: HMICFRS Value for Money Profiles 2022

Collaboration

(i) East Midlands Police

The five police forces in the East Midlands region have been working together for over a decade in many different areas of operational and non-operational policing.

The five Forces are facing considerable new risks in respect of the changing nature of crime, the breadth of demand on policing services and for some the fact that significant financial challenges still remain. There is a strong belief in the East Midlands that collaboration is not only pragmatic but continues to demonstrate value for money, whilst enhancing the way the police service in the region does business.

Our regional collaboration is underpinned by 5 guiding principles:

- that local policing remains local
- any collaboration helps deliver more efficient and/or effective policing for Derbyshire
- all areas of business are considered
- decisions not to participate in a particular collaboration are reviewed regularly, as circumstances may change
- any cost and/or benefits are shared between participating Forces

Police collaboration in the East Midlands has a number of significant benefits to police officers, staff and residents right across the region:

- Greater resilience.
- Increased capability.
- Reduced bureaucracy.
- Reduced cost.

Derbyshire Police has always engaged actively in a range of collaborative initiatives. It has adopted a prudent approach to collaboration based on a set of collaboration principles agreed by the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable. This includes the two key principles that: -

1. Derbyshire Constabulary and the Commissioner will ensure we maximise local savings to address our immediate and future financial pressures. We are already very efficient and will focus greater efficiency on delivering savings at a local level prior to entering into collaborative ventures.

2. Any future collaboration will be tested against the priorities of the Constabulary and the objectives and manifesto pledges set by the Commissioner within their Police and Crime Plan. Any current and future collaborative models will be commensurate with risk and not expose Derbyshire to any greater risk or cost than a local solution.

An effective governance and performance framework exists to ensure that the collaborations continue to operate efficiently and effectively and continues to demonstrate value for money.

(ii) Joint Venture and collaboration – Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service

Derbyshire Constabulary has embraced the benefits brought by closer collaboration with the Fire and Rescue Service. The Force has a joint headquarters building and Training Centre with Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service. There is a joint Head of Strategic Assets and now a joint Property team. The sharing of estates with Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service has saved significant costs in refurbishing or rebuilding existing police stations and is captured in the Asset Management Plan. There are four co-locations with further reviews in the future of other opportunities. It also increases the familiarity between emergency personnel, which helps them work better together when needed. Finally, co-location enables better information sharing, which improves the service to the local community.

The Force continues to work closely with the Fire and Rescue Service on procurement, transport and a number of specialist financial advisory services and they consider jointly seeking bids for all contracts where there are joint needs. Joint contracts have been awarded totalling over £9.075m. These arrangements include alignment of waste management, shared photocopying arrangements, joint procurement of a new transport system, Travel and Accommodation system, banking arrangements, insurance arrangements, tax advice, employee reward system, asset management system, electrical works and energy contracts. Further opportunities will continue to be exploited for the benefit of both organisations.



Andrew Dale
Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer
31st August 2023

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ACCOUNTS

The Police and Crime Commissioner's Responsibilities

The Police and Crime Commissioner is required: -

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner's financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers (Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer) has the responsibility for the administration of these affairs;
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- to approve the statement of accounts

I approve these Statements of Accounts

Signed
Angelique Foster
Police and Crime Commissioner
Date:

The Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (and therefore the Group) in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ("the Code").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts the Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer has: -

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent including assessments of going concern; and
- complied with the local authority code.

The Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer has also: -

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER & s151 OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Group as at the 31 March 2023 and of its income and expenditure for the year ended the 31 March 2023.



Signed
Andrew Dale FCCA
Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer
Date: 31st August 2023

EXTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

PAGES 13-15
TO BE ISSUED
AFTER APPROVED

EXTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

PAGES 13-15
TO BE ISSUED
AFTER APPROVED

EXTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

PAGES 13 -15
TO BE ISSUED
AFTER APPROVED

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER AND GROUP STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Policies

General Principles

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice (the Code) on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The accounting policies contained in the Code apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted for the public sector by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis using a historic cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of certain categories of tangible fixed assets and financial liabilities.

The concept of a going concern assumes that the functions of the Constabulary will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code (CODE OF PRACTICE ON LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 2022/23) in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which policing services operate. These provisions confirm that, as policing services cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Policing services carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If a police authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the functions it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for the financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis.

The accounts are therefore prepared on a going concern basis, on the assumption that the functions of the PCC and Chief Constable will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future from the date that the accounts are authorised for issue.

Consolidation

With the introduction of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 on 22 November 2012 two 'corporation sole' bodies, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire and the Chief Constable for Derbyshire were formed. Both bodies are required to prepare separate Statements of Accounts.

The Financial Statements included here represent the accounts for the Commissioner and also those for the Group. The financial statements cover the 12 months to 31 March 2023. The term 'Group' is used to indicate individual transactions and policies of the Commissioner and Chief Constable for the year ended 31 March 2023. The identification of the Commissioner as the holding organisation and the requirement to produce group accounts stems from the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below: -

Income and Expenditure Recognition

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made and received. In particular:

- Revenue from the sale of goods/provision of services is recognised when the Group transfers significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Group. Whilst all income is received by the Group and all expenditure is paid for by the Group including the pay costs of police officers and staff, the actual recognition in the respective Commissioner and Chief Constable Accounts is based on economic benefit.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the accounts. Where there is evidence that the Group may not be able to collect all amounts due to it, a provision for bad

debts is established. The provision made is the difference between the current carrying value of the debt and the amount likely to be collected. These amounts are set on an individual debtor basis. The provision for bad debts is recognised as a charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the income that might not be collected.

Accounting for Local Taxes

The collection of council tax is, in substance, an agency arrangement with the Derbyshire District and Derby City Authorities (billing authorities) collecting council tax on behalf of the Commissioner (the Police Precept). Precept income is fixed for the year and not subject to revision.

The council tax income is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis and includes the precept for the year plus a share of Collection Fund surpluses and deficits from the billing authorities.

The difference between the income reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Reserve shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The year-end Balance Sheet includes the share of year end debtors (arrears and collection fund surpluses) and creditors (prepayments, overpayments and collection fund deficits) attributable to the Group

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The following have been classed as cash and cash equivalents:

- Cash on hand.
- Cash in bank (Current Account, Call Account and Business Premium Account).
- Temporary investments with instant access and no penalties.

Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Group's financial performance.

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 prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Employee Benefits

The Accounts are prepared in accordance with IAS19 *Employee Benefits*. This is a complex accounting standard but it is based on a simple principle that:

"An organisation should account for employment and post-employment benefits when employees earn them and the authority is committed to give them, even if the actual giving will be many years into the future".

IAS 19 applies to all types of employee benefits paid including benefits payable during employment, termination benefits and post-employment benefits.

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, expenses, bonuses and non-monetary

benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Group. An accrual is made for the 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. The accrual is charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as a surplus/deficit on Provision of Services), but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Short Term Accumulating Compensated Absences Account so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs but have no impact on the level of council tax.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Group to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Group is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an employee or group of employees or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the general fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Group to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-employment Benefits (Pensions)

The main effect of IAS19 in relation to post-employment benefits is the recognition of the net liability in the Balance Sheet (offset by an unusable Pension Reserve) for benefits earned but not yet paid, and entries in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for in-year movements in the liability. Reconciling entries in the Movement in Reserves Statement bring back the cost of pensions to the amount chargeable to the General Fund for the purposes of grant and local taxation.

IAS19 relies on the recognition of pension's liabilities (being the retirement benefits promised measured on an actuarial basis) and assets (being the Group's share of investments (if any)).

The Group participates in two different pension schemes both of which are "defined benefit schemes" as they are both based on employees earning benefits from years of service;

a) Police Officers

This scheme is unfunded. This means it provides pensions and other retirement benefits for police officers based on pensionable salaries but there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities.

The funding arrangements for the police officers pension scheme changed on 1 April 2006. Before April 2006 each Police Authority was responsible for paying the pensions of its former officers on a "pay as you go" basis. From April 2006 there is now an employer's contribution instead (currently the equivalent of 31% of pensionable salary) which is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Group is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund Account and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation. Officer's contributions and the employer's contribution are paid into the pension's account from which pension payments are then made. The account is topped up as necessary by a grant from the Home Office if the contributions are insufficient to meet the cost of pension's payments. Any surplus is recouped by the Home Office. Injury awards and the capital costs associated with ill health retirements are paid from the Group's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The pension fund account does not take account of the obligation to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year.

b) Police Staff and PCSO's

Police staff and PCSO's, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Derbyshire County Council. It is a defined benefit occupational pension scheme. Pensions and other retirement benefits earned prior to 1 April 2014 are based on final salaries, benefits earned after that date are calculated on earnings accrued in a scheme year. Employers and employees make regular contributions into the fund, which are invested in various types of assets, so that the liabilities are paid for evenly over the employment period. Actuarial valuations of the fund are undertaken every three years to determine the contributions rates needed to meet its liabilities.

For both schemes the liabilities are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method (an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits

earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees). Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate. The Discount Rate used is based on the 'current rate of return on a high-quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities', which is often referred to as AA Corporate Bond Rate.

Assets in the Local Government Pension scheme are included in the net pension liability in the Balance Sheet at their fair value: -

- Quoted and Unitised Securities – Current Bid Price.
- Unquoted Securities – Professional Estimate.
- Property – Market Value.

The changes in the net pensions' liability are analysed into the following components:

Service cost comprising:

- Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of one additional year of service earned this year – allocated to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of non-distributed costs.
- Net interest expense – the change during the period in the net defined liability (asset) arising from the passage of time charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure line, taking into account changes in net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments

Remeasurements comprising:

- Return on plan assets – excluding amounts included above in net interest, charged to Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure
- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the pension fund.

Discretionary Benefits

The Group also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. 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.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

These are events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The Group will report these in the following way if it is determined that the event has had a material effect on the Group's financial position: -

- Events which provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period will be adjusted and included within the figures in the accounts.
- Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting will be reported in the narrative notes to the accounts.

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

Fair Value Measurement on non financial assets

Some of the non-financial assets, such as surplus assets and assets held for sale are measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: -

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

The Group uses external valuers to measure the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic interest.

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

Valuation techniques used are those appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Financial Instruments - Liabilities and Assets

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the borrowings that the Group has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement.

The Group has not undertaken any repurchasing or early settlement of borrowing.

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore measured at amortised cost.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Group, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Expected Credit Loss

The Group will recognise material expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either 12 month or lifetime basis.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses. The material value for the Investment portfolio is £10,000.

Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Group has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective.

Government Grants & Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Group are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution has been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefit or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the Net Cost of Services (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non ring-fenced grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition and Measurement

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of assets is capitalised on an accrual's basis, provided that it yields benefits to the Group and the services it provides for more than one financial year and that the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The Group has the following de-minimis limits for capitalisation whereby items above these amounts must be capitalised:

- Land and Buildings £10,000
- IT and other Equipment £10,000 (an exception is when certain items which are individually below the de-minimis, but aggregated exceed the limit eg IT hardware)
- Vehicles Nil

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Land, property and other operational assets are included in the Balance Sheet at fair value (existing use value). Operational assets can either be specialised or non-specialised. Specialised Assets, where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of their specialist nature, are valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) as an estimate for fair value.
- Surplus assets are included at the current value measurement base (fair value), estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- Assets under construction are held in the Balance Sheet at historical cost until completed, whereupon they will be valued and included in the Balance Sheet as operational assets.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value e.g. Vehicles, IT and Communications equipment and other equipment.

Revaluation

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Occasionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to the account.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by: -

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairments

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall. Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis for all Property, Plant, Vehicles and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives, as advised by a suitably qualified advisor. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Vehicles	Over the life of the asset (3-10 years)
Equipment/furniture	Over the life of the asset (3-20 years)
IT/Communications Equipment	Over the life of the asset (3-10 years) - Majority of assets are 5 years
All Buildings	Over the life of the asset (10-50 years)

Component Accounting – where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. The component is judged to be significant where the replacement value is above £0.5m or 25% of the asset.

It is the Group's policy not to charge depreciation in the year of acquisition but a full year's charge is made in the year of disposal. Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and is reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Assets held for sale

When a non-current asset is planned to be disposed of, it is reclassified as an Asset held for sale. To be reclassified it must meet the following criteria: -

- The asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

- The sale must be highly probable (with management commitment to sell and active marketing of the asset initiated).
- It must be actively marketed for a sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.
- The sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year.

The asset is revalued 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of the disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used to finance new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Group's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Reserve Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Non-Current Assets - Intangible Assets

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

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to provide information on policing matters.

Intangible assets are measured at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Group can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Group meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over its useful life. Amortisation, as with depreciation, commences in the financial year following that in which they are received. Amortisation is not permitted to have any impact on the General Reserve Balance; it is therefore reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year: -

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used.
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible fixed assets.

The Group is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)). An annual statement

for the policy on making MRP is required in accordance with statutory guidance; this should be calculated on a prudent basis. The policy for Derbyshire is: -

- For Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP Policy will be based on the remaining life of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) using the annuity method (PWLB annuity rates)
- For unsupported borrowing the MRP policy will be based on the estimated life of the assets using the annuity method (PWLB annuity rates)
- For PFI contracts that are deemed to be on Balance Sheet, the MRP will be based on the estimated life of the PFI assets using the annuity method (PWLB annuity rates)
- For leases the MRP requirement would be regarded as met by a charge equal to the element of the charge that goes to write down the Balance Sheet liability.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by revenue provision in the Movement in Reserves Statement, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Group has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Reserve Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so there is no impact on the level of council tax.

Leases

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

The Group has looked at material property leases over £10,000 and for more than 10 years. IAS 17 'Leases' includes indicators for the classification of leases as a finance lease. Material leases have been judged against these indicators.

a) Finance Leases

i) Lessee – Property, Vehicles, Plant & Equipment

An asset identified as a finance lease and where the Group is the lessee will be recognised on the Balance Sheet at an amount equal to the fair value of the asset, or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, determined at the inception of the lease.

The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. This liability is reduced as lease payments are made. Minimum lease payments are to be apportioned between the finance charge (interest) and the reduction of the deferred liability.

The finance charge (interest) will be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line).

Finance lease assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Group. Depreciation to be charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life.

ii) Lessor – Property, Vehicles, Plant & Equipment

Where an asset is identified as a finance lease, and where the Group is the lessor, it will be written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. The carrying amount is written off to Other Operating Expenditure as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line, matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. The lease rentals received write-down the lease debtor and the finance income is credited to the Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure line.

Rental income from finance leases entered into after the 1 April 2010 should be treated as a capital receipt.

b) Operating Leases

i) Lessee – Property, Vehicles, Plant & Equipment

An asset identified as an operating lease and where the Group is the lessee, the rentals will be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

ii) Lessor – Property, Vehicles, Plant & Equipment

An asset identified as an operating lease, and where the Group is the lessor, shall be retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

The Group has entered into two PFI arrangements, Ilkeston Police Station and St Mary's Wharf DHQ at Derby. The first affected the accounts from 1998/99, the second from 2000/01. Both have a continuing commitment by the Group for 30 years. PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the non-current assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Group is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and has control over the residual interest in the property at the end of the arrangement (if exercised), the Group carries the non-current assets under the contracts on the Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investments.

PFI assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Group.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year should be analysed into five elements: -

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost – an interest charge of 9.114% for Ilkeston PFI and 7.917% for Derby PFI on the outstanding Balance Sheet Liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract. For both the Group's PFI schemes there is no contingent rent as the property element of the fee paid to the PFI operator is not indexed.
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator. This is also the MRP charge for PFI schemes.
- Lifecycle replacement costs – recognised as fixed assets on the Balance Sheet if the costs are of a capital nature or if the costs are revenue debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the PCC/Group arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions – these are required for liabilities that have been incurred but are of uncertain timing or amount. There are three criteria:

- The Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event.
- It is more likely than not that money will be needed to settle the obligation.
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), the income is only recognised as income if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

Provisions contained within the Balance Sheet are split between current liabilities (those which are estimated to be settled within the next 12 months) and non-current liabilities (those which are estimated to be settled in a period greater than 12 months).

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

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

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

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

Reserves

Usable Reserves - the Group's General Revenue Balances are held in the General Reserve. The Group also maintains a number of specific 'earmarked' reserves for future expenditure on either policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Reserve Balance. When revenue expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant reserve is then debited with an equivalent amount which is appropriated back into the General Reserve Balance so that the expenditure is not charged against Council Tax.

Also held under usable reserves are those that support the financing of capital (Capital receipts reserve and Capital Grants unapplied).

Unusable Reserves - certain reserves/accounts are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets (Capital Adjustment Account, Revaluation Reserve, Deferred Capital Receipts), retirement and employee benefits (Pensions Reserve, Short term Accumulating Compensated Absences Account) and Accounting for local taxes (Collection Fund Adjustment Account). These do not represent usable resources for the Group.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement excludes any amounts related to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from them. A single VAT return is submitted on behalf of the Group.

Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Group in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of the assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Group recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Joint Ventures

Joint Ventures are arrangements under which two or more parties have contractually agreed to share control, such that decisions about activities that significantly affect returns require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control, and joint ventures have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint Ventures have their own legal entity. They are accounted for using the equity method in the Group Accounts.

The Joint Venture between Derbyshire Police and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service was formed under a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). The Joint Venture operates an Income and Expenditure Account, the LLP Board can re-distribute 75% of any profits back to partners (Police and Fire), they also have discretion to re-distribute a further 25%.

Accounting standards that have been issued but not yet been adopted

For 2022/23 the new standards that need to be reported relates to Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8), Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2), Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) and Updating a reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3). Note 30 in the accounts discloses information relating to the impact of the accounting changes.

Changes in Accounting Estimates

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out above, the Group has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. There are no significant judgements in the 2022/23 Statement of Accounts.

Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Group about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made to take 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 items in the Group's Balance Sheet at the 31 March 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Group will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings (excluding PFI buildings which are contracted to be maintained) would increase by £0.031m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
The valuation of property depends on a number of complex judgements and a firm of Valuers is engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. This is in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Most of the PCC's land and buildings are valued based on the open market value in their use (EUV) i.e. office accommodation.	The Net Book Value (NBV) of all Operational Land and Buildings as at the 31 March 2023 was £28.1m. Should this value increase or decrease by 10% it would have an impact of +/- £2.81m. To reduce the risk of material differences, property valuations are prepared on a five year rolling basis so a proportion of assets are valued each year.
Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of the asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. The indices used in the calculation can fluctuate year on year based on local market conditions.	DRC has been applied to the specialist elements of 4 properties. This represents a small proportion (£3.2m) of the total operational land and buildings NBV.
Surplus land and buildings are valued at fair value which could fluctuate year on year based on local market conditions.	As at the 31 March 2023 there was 1 surplus property. Surplus properties are valued every year to ensure that the values are up to date.
Provisions	
The Group has made a provision of £3.311m for the settlement of claims for insurance and backdated overtime. This has been based on the claims handlers' assessment of claims outstanding and an estimate of future claims for 2022/23. The number and value of claims may be different to the assessment.	An increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in the total number of claims would have the effect of adding £0.331m to the provision needed. However, this amount will be covered from the Insurance Reserve if necessary.

Pensions Liability	
<p>Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Group with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. For both the Police Officer and Police Staff schemes, full data on individual scheme members is collected only once every 3 years. In the intervening period, the actuaries are required to estimate relevant changes in the membership profile.</p>	<p>The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance for the largest scheme, the Police Pension scheme, it is estimated that a 0.5% reduction in the discount rate's excess over pension increases would result in an increase in the pensions liability of 7.5% (£129m). If pension increases were to be 0.5% higher per year this would increase the liability by 7.5% (£127m). However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. For example, during 2022/23 the Police Pension Scheme liability increased by £131.5m as a result of experience changes and decreased by £817.3m as a result of the updating of actuarial assumptions for financial reasons (In 2021/22 the equivalent increased by £9.4m and decreased by £30.8m respectively). Experience changes are those that arise from specific occurrences relating to scheme membership during the year. Recent reviews of public sector pensions have led to changes in benefits payable, employee contribution rates and retirement ages. These will have an impact on the level of future liabilities. As from 1 April 2014 for Police Staff and April 2015 for Police Officers, scheme members now accrue benefit entitlements based on their career-average salaries instead of on their final salary at the point of retirement.</p>

GROUP EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS FOR THE PCC GROUP

This is a note to the Primary Statements

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants and precepts) by authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22				2022/23		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General and Earmarked Reserves £000	Adjustment between the Funding and Accounting Basis (1) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (2) £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General and Earmarked Reserves £000	Adjustment between the Funding and Accounting Basis (1) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (2) £000
192,703	46,460	239,163	Policing Services	205,488	28,782	234,270
1,069	456	1,525	Corporate and Democratic Core (Includes PCC plus Chief Constable)	1,416	526	1,942
2,197	0	2,197	Commissioning Activities by the Police and Crime Commissioner	1,850	0	1,850
0	0	0	Non Distributed Costs	0	72	72
195,969	46,916	242,885	Net Cost of Services before revaluations/funding	208,754	29,380	238,134
0	8,628	8,628	Revaluation losses	0	182	182
195,969	55,544	251,513	Cost of Policing Services	208,754	29,562	238,316
(202,746)	24,058	(178,688)	Other Income and Expenditure	(212,558)	37,763	(174,795)
(6,777)	79,602	72,825	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,804)	67,325	63,521
0	(73,906)	(73,906)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	(890,934)	(890,934)
(6,777)	5,696	(1,081)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(3,804)	(823,609)	(827,413)
		(15,461)	Opening General Reserve and Earmarked Reserve Balance			(22,238)
		(6,777)	Surplus on General Reserve/Earmarked Reserves in Year			(3,804)
		(22,238)	Closing General Reserve and Earmarked Reserve Balance (3)			(26,042)

(1) Details of adjustments are shown in Note 1 of the Accounts.

(2) Income and Expenditure recognised in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices can be seen in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 31.

(3) Further detail of the General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves can be found in Note 26 of the Accounts.

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS FOR THE COMMISSIONER

This is a note to the Primary Statements

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants and precepts) by authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22				2022/23		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General and Earmarked Reserves £000	Adjustment between the Funding and Accounting Basis (1) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (2) £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General and Earmarked Reserves £000	Adjustment between the Funding and Accounting Basis (1) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (2) £000
192,696	(192,696)	0	Policing Services	205,488	(205,488)	0
1,069	(20)	1,049	Corporate and Democratic Core (PCC)	1,416	(23)	1,393
2,197	0	2,197	Commissioning Activities by the Police and Crime Commissioner	1,850	0	1,850
195,962	(192,716)	3,246	Net Cost of Services before revaluations/funding	208,754	(205,511)	3,243
0	8,628	8,628	Revaluation Losses not charged to Chief Constable	0	182	182
0	191,664	191,664	Intra-group Funding	0	206,293	206,293
195,962	7,576	203,538	Cost of Policing Services	208,754	964	209,718
(202,746)	60	(202,686)	Other Income and Expenditure	(212,558)	798	(211,760)
(6,784)	7,636	852	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,804)	1,762	(2,042)
0	(388)	(388)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	(1,088)	(1,088)
(6,784)	7,248	464	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(3,804)	674	(3,130)
		(15,412)	Opening General Reserve and Earmarked Reserve Balance			(22,196)
		(6,784)	Surplus on General Reserve/Earmarked Reserves in Year			(3,804)
		(22,196)	Closing General Reserve and Earmarked Reserve Balance (3)			(26,000)

(1) Details of adjustments are shown in Note 1 of the Accounts

(2) Income and Expenditure recognised in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices can be seen in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 32.

(3) Further detail of the General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves can be found in Note 26 of the Accounts.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE PCC GROUP

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services for the Group, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement of Reserves Statement.

For the year ended 31 March 2022				Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure			Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000			£000	£000	£000
268,511	(29,348)	239,163	Policing Services		273,098	(38,838)	234,260
1,537	(12)	1,525	Corporate and Democratic Core (Includes PCC plus Chief Constable)		1,956	(14)	1,942
5,970	(3,773)	2,197	Commissioning Activities by the Police and Crime Commissioner		6,001	(4,151)	1,850
			Non Distributed Costs	10b,11a	72	0	72
276,018	(33,133)	242,885	Cost of Policing Services before revaluations/funding		281,127	(43,003)	238,124
8,628	0	8,628	Revaluation losses		182	0	182
284,646	(33,133)	251,513	Cost of Policing Services	2	281,309	(43,003)	238,306
			Other Operating Expenditure				
40	0	40	Losses on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets		115	0	115
1,662	0	1,662	Levies to national police services		1,708	0	1,708
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
458	0	458	Interest Payable on Debt	19	625	0	625
620	0	620	Interest Element of Finance Leases (PFI)	19	519	0	519
50,055	0	50,055	Pensions Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pensions Assets	9b	66,226	0	66,226
0	(30)	(30)	Investment Interest Income	19	0	(968)	(968)
0	(501)	(501)	Profit on Joint Ventures Distributed	13	0	(376)	(376)
7	0	7	Loss on Joint Ventures LLP available to distribute		0	0	0
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				
0	(1,209)	(1,209)	Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions		0	(386)	(386)
0	(72,122)	(72,122)	General Government Grants		0	(76,007)	(76,007)
0	(44,067)	(44,067)	Revenue Support Grant		0	(46,600)	(46,600)
0	(8,896)	(8,896)	Localising Council Tax Support Grant		0	(7,346)	(7,346)
0	(78,378)	(78,378)	Council Tax Income		0	(82,798)	(82,798)
0	(26,327)	(26,327)	Home Office Grant Payable towards the Cost of Retirement Benefits	9a	0	(29,507)	(29,507)
337,488	(264,663)	72,825	Deficit on the Provision of Services	2	350,502	(286,991)	63,511
		(2,429)	Surplus on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets LLP				0
		(388)	Surplus on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets				(1,088)
		(71,089)	Actuarial (Gains) or Losses on Pension Assets and Liabilities	9b			(889,846)
		(73,906)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(890,934)
		(1,081)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(827,423)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE COMMISSIONER

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for the Commissioner (PCC). The consolidated accounting cost and funding for the Group is shown in the Group CIES. This statement differs from the Group statement in that it shows the intra-group funding adjustment between the PCC and the Chief Constable. This transfer represents a recharge of the costs and income of providing policing services to the Chief Constable who has consumed the resources.

Commissioner For the year ended 31 March 2022				Commissioner For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
1,061	(12)	1,049	Corporate and Democratic Core (PCC)	1,407	(14)	1,393
5,970	(3,773)	2,197	Commissioning Activities by the PCC	6,001	(4,151)	1,850
7,031	(3,785)	3,246	Cost of Policing Services before revaluations/funding	7,408	(4,165)	3,243
8,628	0	8,628	Revaluation losses	182	0	182
221,012	(29,348)	191,664	Intra-group Funding	245,131	(38,838)	206,293
236,671	(33,133)	203,538	Cost of Policing Services	252,721	(43,003)	209,718
			Other Operating Expenditure			
(223)	0	(223)	Gains on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(131)	0	(131)
1,662	0	1,662	Intra-group funding Levies to national police services	1,708	0	1,708
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
458	0	458	Interest Payable on Debt	625	0	625
620	0	620	Interest Element of Finance Leases (PFI)	519	0	519
0	(30)	(30)	Investment Interest Income	0	(968)	(968)
0	(501)	(501)	Profit on Joint Ventures	0	(376)	(376)
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
0	(1,209)	(1,209)	Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	0	(386)	(386)
0	(72,122)	(72,122)	General Government Grants	0	(76,007)	(76,007)
0	(44,067)	(44,067)	Revenue Support Grant	0	(46,600)	(46,600)
0	(8,896)	(8,896)	Localising Council Tax Support Grant	0	(7,346)	(7,346)
0	(78,378)	(78,378)	Council Tax Income	0	(82,798)	(82,798)
239,188	(238,336)	852	Deficit on the Provision of Services	255,442	(257,484)	(2,042)
		(388)	Surplus on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets			(1,088)
		(388)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(1,088)
		464	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(3,130)

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE PCC GROUP

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Group. The net assets of the Group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Group. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, ie those reserves that may be used to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves are those that are not able to be used to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31-Mar-22 £000		Note	31-Mar-23 £000
52,505	Property, Plant and Equipment	11	56,455
1,088	Intangible Assets	12	520
18,537	Investments in Joint Venture	13	18,537
72,130	Long-Term Assets		75,512
18,015	Short-Term Investments	18	18,128
30,695	Short-Term Debtors	15	41,553
10,588	Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	6,375
0	Assets Held for Sale (< 1 year)	17	510
59,298	Current Assets		66,566
(957)	Short-Term Borrowing	19	(890)
(1,335)	Other Short-Term Liabilities	23	(1,463)
(30,905)	Short-Term Creditors	18	(37,835)
(1,129)	Short-Term Provisions	24	(1,369)
(34,326)	Current Liabilities		(41,557)
(2,028)	Long-Term Provisions	24	(1,942)
(31,262)	Long-Term Borrowing	19	(30,504)
(2,497,401)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	10/23	(1,674,231)
0	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(10)
(2,530,691)	Long-Term Liabilities		(1,706,687)
(2,433,589)	Net Liabilities		(1,606,166)
26,579	Usable Reserves	26	29,126
(2,460,168)	Unusable Reserves	27	(1,635,292)
(2,433,589)	Total Reserves		(1,606,166)

Certification

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 31st August 2023.



BALANCE SHEET FOR THE COMMISSIONER

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Commissioner. The net assets are matched by the reserves held by the Commissioner. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, ie those reserves that may be used to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves are those that are not able to be used to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31-Mar-22 £000		Note	31-Mar-23 £000
37,924	Property	11c	38,351
11	Intangible Assets	12	6
16,815	Investments in Joint Venture	13	16,815
54,750	Long-Term Assets		55,172
18,015	Short-Term Investments	19	18,128
(3,875)	Short Term Debtors - Intra group funding		(7,866)
30,695	Short-Term Debtors	15	41,553
10,588	Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	6,375
0	Assets Held for Sale (< 1 year)	17	510
55,423	Current Assets		58,700
(957)	Short-Term Borrowing	19	(890)
3,875	Short Term Creditors - Intra group funding		7,866
(1,335)	Other Short-Term Liabilities	23	(1,463)
(28,095)	Short-Term Creditors	18	(34,651)
(1,129)	Short-Term Provisions	24	(1,369)
(27,641)	Current Liabilities		(30,507)
(2,028)	Long-Term Provisions	24	(1,942)
(31,262)	Long-Term Borrowing	19	(30,504)
(5,029)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	23	(3,566)
0	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(10)
(38,319)	Long-Term Liabilities		(36,022)
44,213	Net Liabilities		47,343
26,537	Usable Reserves	26	29,084
17,676	Unusable Reserves	27	18,259
44,213	Total Reserves		47,343

Certification

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 31st August 2023.



MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE PCC GROUP 2022/23

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable' reserves. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Group's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The 'Net increase /Decrease' line shows the statutory General Reserve Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Total Joint Venture Reserves	Total PCC Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Note	26	26	26	26	27		(a)	
Balance as at the 1 April 2022	22,196	0	4,341	26,537	(2,461,848)	(2,435,311)	1,722	(2,433,589)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	(63,511)	0	0	(63,511)	0	(63,511)	0	(63,511)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	890,934	0	0	890,934	0	890,934	0	890,934
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	827,423	0	0	827,423	0	827,423	0	827,423
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
- Depreciation and Impairment of non-current assets	6,035			6,035	(6,035)	0	0	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets	182			182	(182)	0	0	0
- Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	(386)		345	(41)	41	0	0	0
- Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	184			184	(184)	0	0	0
- Net gain or loss on sale of non-current assets	160			160	(160)	0	0	0
- Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the code (IAS19) are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme	(821,707)			(821,707)	821,707	0	0	0
- Amount by which council tax income included in the CIES is different from the amount taken to the General Reserve in accordance with regulation	(194)			(194)	194	0	0	0
- Statutory provision for repayment of debt	(803)			(803)	803	0	0	0
- Capital expenditure charged to the General Reserve Balance	(6,376)			(6,376)	6,376	0	0	0
- Application of grants to capital financing transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	0		(1,602)	(1,602)	1,602	0	0	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets where residual gain exists on the Revaluation Reserve	(1,088)			(1,088)	1,088	0	0	0
- Charges for employee benefits	374			374	(374)	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	(823,619)	0	(1,257)	(824,876)	824,876	0	0	0
Increase in Year	3,804	0	(1,257)	2,547	824,876	827,423	0	827,423
Balance as at the 31 March 2023 carried forward	26,000	0	3,084	29,084	(1,636,972)	(1,607,888)	1,722	(1,606,166)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE PCC GROUP 2021/22

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable' reserves. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Group's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The 'Net increase /Decrease' line shows the statutory General Reserve Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Total Joint Venture Reserves	Total PCC Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Note	26	26	26	26	27		(a)	
Balance as at the 1 April 2021	15,412	0	3,659	19,070	(2,453,040)	(2,433,970)	(700)	(2,434,670)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	(72,818)	0	0	(72,818)	0	(72,818)	(7)	(72,825)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	71,477	0	0	71,477	0	71,477	2,429	73,906
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(1,341)	0	0	(1,341)	0	(1,341)	2,422	1,081
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
- Depreciation and Impairment of non-current assets	6,230			6,230	(6,230)	0	0	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets	8,628			8,628	(8,628)	0	0	0
- Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	(1,208)		1,208	0	0	0	0	0
- Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	18			18	(18)	0	0	0
- Net gain or loss on sale of non-current assets	256			256	(256)	0	0	0
- Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the code (IAS19) are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme	(860)			(860)	860	0	0	0
- Amount by which council tax income included in the CIES is different from the amount taken to the General Reserve in accordance with regulation	(717)			(717)	717	0	0	0
- Statutory provision for repayment of debt	(648)			(648)	648	0	0	0
- Capital expenditure charged to the General Reserve Balance	(3,678)			(3,678)	3,678	0	0	0
- Application of grants to capital financing transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	0		(526)	(526)	526	0	0	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets where residual gain exists on the Revaluation Reserve	(387)			(387)	387	0	0	0
- Charges for employee benefits	492			492	(492)	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	8,126	0	682	8,808	(8,808)	0	0	0
Increase in Year	6,785	0	682	7,467	(8,808)	(1,341)	2,422	1,081
Balance as at the 31 March 2022 carried forward	22,196	0	4,341	26,537	(2,461,848)	(2,435,311)	1,722	(2,433,589)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2022/23 FOR THE COMMISSIONER

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Commissioner, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable' reserves.

	General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Commissioner Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Note	26	26	26	26	27	
Balance as at the 1 April 2022	22,196	0	4,341	26,537	17,676	44,213
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	2,042			2,042		2,042
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	1,088			1,088		1,088
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,130	0	0	3,130	0	3,130
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations						
- Depreciation and Impairment of non-current assets	1,375			1,375	(1,375)	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets	182			182	(182)	0
- Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	(386)		345	(41)	41	0
- Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	184			184	(184)	0
- Net gain or loss on sale of non-current assets	(86)			(86)	86	0
- Amount by which council tax income included in the CIES is different from the amount taken to the General Reserve in accordance with regulation	(194)			(194)	194	0
- Statutory provision for repayment of debt	(803)			(803)	803	0
- Capital expenditure funded by PCC Intra-group funding	7,866			7,866	(7,866)	0
- Capital expenditure charged to the General Reserve Balance	(6,376)			(6,376)	6,376	0
- Application of grants to capital financing transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	0		(1,602)	(1,602)	1,602	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets where residual gain exists on the Revaluation Reserve	(1,088)			(1,088)	1,088	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	674	0	(1,257)	(583)	583	0
Increase or (Decrease) in Year	3,804	0	(1,257)	2,547	583	3,130
Balance as at the 31 March 2023 carried forward	26,000	0	3,084	29,084	18,259	47,343

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2021/22 FOR THE COMMISSIONER

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Commissioner, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable' reserves.

	General Reserve and Earmarked Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Commissioner Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Note	26	26	26	26	27	
Balance as at the 1 April 2021	15,412	0	3,659	19,071	25,606	44,677
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	(852)			(852)		(852)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	388			388		388
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(464)	0	0	(464)	0	(464)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations						
- Depreciation and Impairment of non-current assets	1,373			1,373	(1,373)	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets	8,628			8,628	(8,628)	0
- Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	(1,208)		1,208	0	0	0
- Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	18			18	(18)	0
- Net gain or loss on sale of non-current assets	(7)			(7)	7	0
- Amount by which council tax income included in the CIES is different from the amount taken to the General Reserve in accordance with regulation	(717)			(717)	717	0
- Statutory provision for repayment of debt	(648)			(648)	648	0
- Capital expenditure funded by PCC Intra-group funding	3,875			3,875	(3,875)	0
- Capital expenditure charged to the General Reserve Balance	(3,678)			(3,678)	3,678	0
- Application of grants to capital financing transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	0		(526)	(526)	526	0
- Revaluation of non-current assets where residual gain exists on the Revaluation Reserve	(388)			(388)	388	0
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	7,248	0	682	7,930	(7,930)	0
Increase or (Decrease) in Year	6,784	0	682	7,466	(7,930)	(464)
Balance as at the 31 March 2022 carried forward	22,196	0	4,341	26,537	17,676	44,213

CASHFLOW FOR THE PCC GROUP

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Group. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Group's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (ie borrowing) to the Group.

31-Mar-22 £'000		Note	31-Mar-23 £'000
72,825	Net Deficit on the Provision of Services		63,511
	Adjust Net Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-cash Movements		
(5,178)	Depreciation of Non-Current Assets		(5,268)
(8,628)	Impairment and Downward Valuations of Non-Current Assets		(182)
(1,052)	Amortisation of Intangible Assets		(767)
8,093	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors		(7,133)
(5,301)	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		10,739
(70,229)	Pension Liability		(68,139)
(256)	Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold		(160)
(852)	Contributions to Provisions		(154)
(7)	Adjustments for Loss Share		0
(83,410)			(71,064)
	Adjust for Items Included in the Net Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing activities		
1,209	Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property. Capital Grants.		386
1,209			386
(9,376)	Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities		(7,167)
	Investing Activities		
9,748	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets		9,556
18,015	Purchase/(redemption) of Short-Term and Long-Term Investments		114
(1)	Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets		(175)
(492)	Capital Grants and contributions		(275)
27,270	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		9,220
	Financing Activities		
(20,000)	Cash Receipts of Short and Long-Term Borrowing		0
1,254	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liability Relating to a Finance Lease		1,335
758	Repayments of Short and Long-Term Borrowing		825
(17,988)	Net Cash Flows (used in)/from Financing Activities		2,160
(94)	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,213
10,494	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	16	10,588
10,588	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	16	6,375

The Cashflow Statement has been presented using the Indirect Method.

CASHFLOW FOR THE COMMISSIONER

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents for the Commissioner during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Commissioner generates and uses cash equivalents by classifying cashflows as operating, investing and financing activities.

31-Mar-22 £'000		Note	31-Mar-23 £'000
852	Net Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services		(2,042)
	Adjust Net Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-cash Movements		
(1,354)	Depreciation of Non-Current Assets		(1,370)
(8,628)	Impairment and Downward Valuations of Non-Current Assets		(182)
(19)	Amortisation of Intangible Assets		(5)
(3,875)	Capital expenditure funded by PCC Intra-group funding		(7,866)
8,585	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors		(6,759)
(5,301)	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		10,739
7	Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold		86
(852)	Contributions to Provisions		(154)
(11,437)			(5,511)
	Adjust for Items Included in the Net Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing activities		
1,209	Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property. Capital Grants.		386
1,209			386
(9,376)	Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities		(7,167)
	Investing Activities		
9,748	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets		9,556
18,015	Purchase/(redemption) of Short-Term and Long-Term Investments		114
(1)	Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets		(175)
(492)	Capital Grants and contributions		(275)
27,270	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		9,220
	Financing Activities		
(20,000)	Cash Receipts of Short and Long-Term Borrowing		0
1,254	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liability Relating to a Finance Lease		1,335
758	Repayments of Short and Long-Term Borrowing		825
(17,988)	Net Cash Flows (used in)/from Financing Activities		2,160
(94)	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,213
10,494	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	16	10,588
10,588	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	16	6,375

The Cashflow Statement has been presented using the Indirect Method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Commissioner and PCC Group

The Notes to the Financial Statements show the PCC Group, the notes for the Commissioner are not materially different. Any exception to this is mentioned in the appropriate note.

Note 1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (page 29) takes net expenditure that is funded from resources and reconciles it to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES page 31). The Revenue Budget Surplus reported to committee is adjusted for budgeted/other contributions to/from reserves and Derbyshire's share of movements in the LLP Reserves.

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Revenue Budget surplus reported to Committee	(7,434)	(6,689)
Budgeted/Other Contributions to/from Reserves	650	2,885
Net Surplus on General Reserve Balance for PCC	(6,784)	(3,804)
Share of Movement in LLP Reserves	7	-
Net Surplus on General Reserve Balance for PCC Group	(6,777)	(3,804)

A summary of the Adjustment between the Funding and Accounting basis is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, a breakdown of these adjustments is shown below

Adjustments to General Reserve to add Expenditure or Income not Chargeable to Taxation and Remove items which are only chargeable under Statute	Adjustments for Capital Purposes 2021/22 £'000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments 2021/22 £'000	Other Differences 2021/22 £'000	Total Adjustments 2021/22 £'000
2021/22				
Policing Services – Chief Constable				
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	2,139	46,501	(2,180)	46,460
Net Cost of Services before revaluations/funding	-	-	456	456
Revaluation losses				
Net Cost of Services	2,139	46,501	(1,724)	46,916
Other operating expenditure	8,628	-	-	8,628
Financing and Investment income & expenditure	10,767	46,501	(1,724)	55,544
	40	-	1,662	1,702
Profit & Loss on Joint Ventures	-	50,055	1,048	51,103
Taxation & Non-specific grant income & expenditure	-	-	(494)	(494)
Net Deficit on General Reserve Balance	(1,209)	(26,327)	(717)	(28,253)
	9,598	70,229	(225)	79,602

Adjustments to General Reserve to add Expenditure or Income not Chargeable to Taxation and Remove items which are only chargeable under Statute	Adjustments for Capital Purposes 2022/23 £'000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments 2022/23 £'000	Other Differences 2022/23 £'000	Total Adjustments 2022/23 £'000
2022/23				
Policing Services – Chief Constable	(916)	31,348	(1,660)	28,772
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	-	-	526	526
Non Distributed Costs	-	72	-	72
Net Cost of Services before revaluations/funding	(916)	31,420	(1,134)	29,370
Revaluation losses	182	-	-	182
Net Cost of Services	(734)	31,420	(1,134)	29,552
Other operating expenditure	115	-	1,708	1,823
Financing and Investment income & expenditure	-	66,226	176	66,402
Profit & Loss on Joint Ventures	-	-	(376)	(376)
Taxation & Non-specific grant income & expenditure	(386)	(29,507)	(193)	(30,086)
Net Deficit on General Reserve Balance	(1,005)	68,139	181	67,315

Adjustments for Capital Funding and Expenditure Purposes

Net Cost of Services - Adjustments to the General Reserve to meet the requirements of generally accepted accounting practices, this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses to the Net Cost of Services line. The statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from this line also as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Other operating Expenditure – Adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts to be written off for those assets.

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure – Capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue Grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year. It also includes the movement of the pension support grant to specific grants.

Net change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

Net Cost of Services - this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as permitted by statute and the replacement with the current services costs and past service costs.

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – The net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure – Pension Grant received from the Home Office is credited to the CIES.

Other Differences

This is generally the movement of income and expenditure to the right heading in the CIES.

Also, the Net Cost of Services includes an adjustment for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year e.g. annual leave, flexi leave and time off in lieu entitlement.

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure - is charged with the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

Commissioners Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Commissioners Expenditure and Funding Analysis is the same as the Group above but excludes Pensions adjustments, adjustment for compensated absences, depreciation and gains/losses on Chief Constables assets which are included in the Chief Constables Expenditure and Funding Analysis. It is also adjusted for Capital Expenditure intra-group funding.

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Adjustments above	79,602	67,315
Pensions Adjustment	(70,229)	(68,139)
Compensated Absences Adjustment	(492)	(374)
Depreciation and Gains/Losses	(5,120)	(4,906)
Capital Expenditure funded by PCC intra-group funding	3,875	7,866
Commissioners adjustments on the Net Deficit	7,636	1,762

Note 2 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

This note provides an alternative breakdown of the cost of services based on how expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes. It is intended to aid the reader in understanding where the money is spent and in making comparisons between Forces in terms of the type of expenditure incurred.

It should be noted that this analysis includes some items within cost of services that are not required to be charged against the general fund for council tax purposes – this analysis does not constitute the revenue budget of the Group.

Group 2021/22		Group 2022/23
£'000	Expenditure	£'000
88,894	Police Pay & Allowances	96,113
77,147	Police Staff Pay & Allowances	75,065
1,725	Other Employee Expenses	2,015
52,920	Police Pensions (Current Cost) -see note 9	43,900
9,414	Premises	11,520
4,233	Transport	5,309
20,981	Supplies & Services	23,064
7,417	Agency & Contracted Services	10,442
1,062	Office of PCC	1,407
5,970	Commissioning Activities by PCC	6,001
6,237	Depreciation & Debt Financing	6,035
8,628	Impairments/Revaluations	182
18	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	184
-	Non Distributed Costs	72
284,646	Gross Operating Expenditure	281,309
(6,010)	Income from fees/charges	(8,693)
(27,123)	Income from specific grants and contributions (incl PCC)	(34,310)
251,513	Cost of Policing Services	238,306
1,702	Other Operating Expenditure	1,823
51,103	Financing and investment income and expenditure	66,402
(494)	Profit and Loss on Joint Venture	(376)
(204,672)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	(213,137)
(26,327)	Home office grant payable towards the cost of retirement benefits	(29,507)
72,825	Deficit on provision of services	63,511

In 2022/23 the Police and Crime Commissioner increased the band D council tax by £10 for Derbyshire households. This increase in funding was primarily used to continue to increase the number of police officers and to direct additional investment and resources to key priority areas.

Our police officer recruitment was accelerated to increase the establishment as part of the National Officer Uplift strategy. The Uplift target was met well ahead of schedule with the force being overstrength at the end of the year. The £1,902 flat rate pay increase per Police Officer for 2022/23 increased overall payroll costs by 5.5%. Additional grants of £4m were received from the Home Office to contribute to the costs of the additional officers and pay award.

Police Staff Pay & Allowances include the Current Service Cost of pension benefits which decreased by £3.7m compared to 2021/22 (see note 9).

Financing & investment income and expenditure has increased by £15.2m compared to 2021/22 mainly due to Interest costs relating to the Police Pension Scheme (see note 9).

Note 3 Leases

Commissioner as Lessee – Operating Leases

Equipment and Vehicles

The Commissioner has a contract for Hired Photocopiers. In 2022/23, £117,307 was spent on rental payments (£121,958 in 2021/22). The Commissioner also makes rental payments for Livescan units (an electronic system for taking fingerprints). In 2022/23 £180,605 was spent on rental payments (£144,649 in 2021/22). There is also a lease for a vehicle which commenced in 2020/21 for 4 years (£3,391 per annum).

As at the 31st March, outstanding commitments in respect of Equipment and Vehicle leases were:

-

	£'000	
	2021/22	2022/23
Within 12 Months	306	298
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	939	851

Land and Buildings

The Commissioner leases a number of buildings, which have been accounted for as an operating lease. In 2022/23, £1,116,165 was paid for the lease of land and buildings (£1,029,964 in 2021/22).

As at the 31st March, outstanding commitments in respect of property leases were: -

	£'000	
	2021/22	2022/23
Within 12 Months	1,103	1,180
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,400	4,634
More than 5 years	11,831	11,653

Commissioner as Lessor – Operating Leases

The Commissioner acts as lessor for a number of offices and rent received for these properties in 2022/23 was £15,619 (£18,909 in 2021/22). A further £141,726 was received for mast rental in 2022/23 (£104,739 in 2021/22).

Commissioner as Lessee and Lessor – Finance Leases

The Commissioner entered into a Finance Lease with the DPFP LLP for the land occupied by the Joint Police and Fire Headquarters in March 2015 and a lease for land occupied by the Joint Training Centre/Firearms Range in August 2016. In entering into these leases, a lump sum payment was made to the Commissioner which negated the need to make further payments over the 999 years of the lease. This lump sum payment of £518,000 for the Headquarters site was treated as a capital receipt in 2014/15, the lump sum payment of £563,000 for the Training Centre/Firearms Range site was treated as a capital receipt in 2016/17.

Note 4 Officers Remuneration

The table below provides disclosure of the remuneration of Senior Officers and relevant Police Officers including staff of the Commissioner, whose salary is £50,000 or more per year. During the year there were a number of changes in the Chief Officer team of the Chief Constable and the Commissioner, further information is shown in the notes to the table below.

Remuneration is all amounts paid to or receivable by a person, and includes sums due by way of expenses allowance (so far as those sums are chargeable to United Kingdom income tax), and the estimated money value of any other benefits received by an employee otherwise than in cash.

Post Holder Information	Note	2021/22					Employer pension £	Total Remuneration 2021/22 £
		Salary £	Allowances £	Other payments £	Benefits in kind £ (11)			
Chief Constable (CC)	1	156,693	2,910	739	-	48,575	208,917	
Deputy CC Derbyshire	2	129,264	5,369	50	-	40,072	174,755	
Deputy CC Collaboration	3,4	129,264	-	660	-	39,143	169,067	
Temp ACC Crime & Territorial Policing		106,592	6,250	-	-	33,044	145,886	
Temporary ACC Operational Support		110,136	6,250	-	-	28,442	144,828	
Joint Director of Finance and Business Services	5	101,913	-	-	10,062	14,166	126,141	
Chief Finance Officer to PCC/Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer	6	86,331	-	-	-	12,000	98,331	
Chief Executive	7	62,802	-	-	-	8,729	71,531	
PCC Commissioner	8	12,580	-	-	-	1,229	13,809	
PCC Commissioner	9	67,657	-	-	-	-	67,657	
PCC Deputy Commissioner	10	9,004	-	-	-	922	9,926	

Note 1 - As the total remuneration for 2021/22 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Ms R Swann be named.

Note 2 - As the total remuneration for 2021/22 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Ms K Meynell be named.

Note 3 - As the total remuneration for 2021/22 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Mr P Gibson be named.

Note 4 - The Temp Deputy Chief Constable Collaboration was appointed on the 15/07/2021 as Permanent Deputy Chief Constable Collaboration.

Note 5 – This shows the full remuneration costs, these are shared between Police (2/3 share) and Fire (1/3 share). This recognises that the scope of the Finance Director role within the Police is wider than in Fire.

Note 6 - The Chief Finance Officer moved to a new role as Interim Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer on the 1/12/2021.

Note 7 - The Chief Executive left the OPCC on the 31/12/2021.

Note 8 – The Police & Crime Commissioner left office on the 12/05/2021.

Note 9 – A new Police & Crime Commissioner took office on the 13/05/2021.

Note 10– The Deputy Police & Crime Commissioner left office on the 12/05/2021. Currently this post has not been recruited to.

Note 11 – In 2021/22 an agreement was reached with HMRC that benefits in kind did not apply to Police Officers.

2022/23							
Post Holder Information	Note	Salary £	Allowances £	Other payments £	Benefits in kind £	Employer pension £	Total Remuneration 2022/23 £
Chief Constable (CC)	1	157,802	2,910	900	-	48,919	210,531
Deputy CC Derbyshire	2	92,667	2,475	209		28,064	123,415
Deputy CC Derbyshire	3	39,843	1,307	310		12,352	53,812
Deputy CC Collaboration	4,5	119,595	-	601	-	37,074	157,270
Temp ACC Crime & Territorial Policing	6	101,694	3,383	-	-	31,525	136,602
Temp ACC Crime & Territorial Policing	7	63,983	533			19,018	83,534
ACC Operational Support	8,9	118,058	5,487	-	-	30,640	154,185
Joint Director of Finance and Business Services	10.11	73,680	-	77,093	6,837	9,720	167,330
Assistant Chief Officer Resources	12	90,868	1,239			12,630	104,737
Chief Finance Officer	13	78,423	1,239			10,901	90,563
Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer to PCC	14	96,722	-	-	-	13,444	110,166
PCC Commissioner		78,242	-	-	-		78,242

Note 1 - As the total remuneration for 2022/23 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Ms R Swann be named.

Note 2 – The Deputy Chief Constable left the force on the 11/12/2022.

Note 3 - A new Deputy Chief Constable was appointed on the 12/12/2022.

Note 4 - As the total remuneration for 2022/23 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Mr P Gibson be named.

Note 5 - The Deputy Chief Constable Collaboration was seconded on the 27/02/2023 to the position of Chief Constable at Northamptonshire Police, the figures above exclude the secondment.

Note 6 – The Temporary ACC Crime and Territorial Policing reverted back to their substantive role on 05/09/2022. The above costs include their substantive role as Chief Superintendent.

Note 7 – A new Temporary ACC Crime and Criminal Justice was seconded to Derbyshire on the 05/09/2022, they were appointed permanently to the position on the 21/03/2023.

Note 8 – The ACC Operational Support was appointed to the position permanently on 13/01/2023.

Note 9 - As the total remuneration for 2022/23 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Ms M Shooter be named.

Note 10 – The Joint Direct of Finance and Business Services took voluntary redundancy on the 02/12/2022. The other payment figure includes their redundancy package. This shows the full remuneration costs, these are shared between Police (2/3 share) and Fire (1/3 share). This recognises that the scope of the Finance Director role within the Police was wider than in Fire.

Note 11 – As the total remuneration for 2022/23 has exceeded £150k the regulations require that Mr S Allsop be named.

Note 12 – A new post Assistant Chief Officer Resources was appointed on the 20/02/2023. The above costs include their previous role as Regional Corporate Forensic and Technical Service Director for East Midlands Special Operations Unit.

Note 13 - A new post Chief Finance Officer was appointed on the 01/02/2023. The above costs include their previous role as Head of Finance and Business Services.

Note 14 – The interim Chief Operation Officer & S151 Officer was appointed permanently on 01/06/2022.

The disclosure below details salary of Police Staff and Senior Police Officers (over and above the rank of Superintendent) receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions). This excludes the officers shown in the above table.

Remuneration Band	No. Of Employees 2021/22	No. Of Employees 2022/23
£50,000 - £54,999	31	43
£55,000 - £59,999	22	25
£60,000 - £64,999	9	10
£65,000 - £69,999	5	6
£70,000 - £74,999	2	4
£75,000 - £79,999	3	-
£80,000 - £84,999	3	2
£85,000 - £89,999	2	3
£90,000 - £94,999	3	2
£95,000 - £99,999	2	2
£105,000 -£109,999	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	1	-
£115,000-£119,999	-	1
£125,000-£129,999	1	1
TOTAL	84	99

Exit Packages

The total cost of exit packages in the current year is £163,489 detailed in the below table, One of the redundancies however was partially funded by the Fire Authority as it was a joint role funded 70% by the Constabulary and 30% by the Fire Authority.

2021/22				2022/23				
Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total Number of Exit Packages Agreed	Total cost of exit packages in each band £	Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total Number of Exit Packages Agreed	Total cost of exit packages in each band £
-	1	1	9,936	£0 - £20,000	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	33,109	£20,000 - £40,000	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	£60,000 - £80,000	-	1	1	77,093
				£80,000 - £110,000		1	1	86,396
-	2	2	43,045	SUB-TOTAL		2	2	163,489
				Less Contribution from Fire Authority				(23,128)
-	2	2	43,045	TOTAL	-	2	2	140,361

Note 5 External Audit Fees

Fees in relation to external audit are as follows: -

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<u>Commissioner</u>		
Scale fees payable	24	24
Extra fees payable for audit previous years	12	81
Reduction in fees following PSAA referral (relating to 2019/20)	(2)	-
Total fees Commissioner	34	105
<u>Chief Constable</u>		
Scale fees payable	11	12
Extra fees payable for audit of previous years	6	28
Reduction in fees following PSAA referral (relating to 2019/20)	(5)	-
Total fees Chief Constable	12	40
Total fees PCC Group	46	145

Also, in 2022/23 £19,237 grant income (£12,880 Commissioner, £6,357 Chief Constable) was received from the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) following the Redmond review, this was to support increased audit fees driven by new requirements on auditors. £18,273 was received in 2021/22. (see Note 6).

Note 6 Grant Income

The Commissioner credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

GRANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
DLUHC Grants		
Private Finance Initiative – Ilkeston & Derby	2,735	2,735
Redmond Review – Local Audit Fees Grant	18	19
	<u>2,753</u>	<u>2,754</u>
Home Office Grants		
East Midlands Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Unit	10,196	14,926
Grant towards specific operations	1,117	338
Football Policing Initiative	48	22
Criminal Record Bureau – Disclosure and Barring Service	856	908
Emergency Services Network Grant	75	199
Perpetrator Grant – PCC	582	640
Cyber Grant	220	201
Police Pension Support Grant	1,856	1,856
Police Uplift Grant (ringfenced element)	1,529	2,989
Police Covid-19 Grant and Surge Fund	12	-
LEDS Early Adopter Grant	95	61
Police Special Grant – Pay Award	-	990
Safer Streets Grant – PCC	4	202
Other Home Office Grants	81	22
	<u>16,671</u>	<u>23,353</u>
Other Grants		
Safety Camera Project and Road Safety	340	345
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)	19	-
Ministry of Justice – PCC – for local commissioning of victim support services (including restorative justice services)	2,008	2,368
Apprenticeship Levy Grant	547	672
	<u>2,914</u>	<u>3,385</u>
Regional Grants – EMSOU	1,062	1,219
Total Grants	<u>23,400</u>	<u>30,710</u>
Contributions and Donations	3,723	3,600
Total Grants, Contributions and donations	<u>27,123</u>	<u>34,310</u>

The main variances in grant were for

- **The East Midlands Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Unit** grant has increased from £10.196m in 21/22 to £14.926m. This is due to the Grants for the Special Branches for each of the five forces being paid into Derbyshire rather than to each individual force.
- **Uplift Grant** - 2022/23 was the third and final year of the Home Office's Uplift Strategy for forces in England and Wales to recruit 20,000 additional police officers. The Home Office provided additional funding to support this recruitment both within its general funding settlements and in the form of ring-fenced specific grant, payable only if forces met their individual recruitment targets. Derbyshire received its full allocation of ring-fenced grant in each of the 3 years of the programme as it successfully recruited its target of 283 officers above its pre-Uplift total (85 officers in both 2020/21 and 2021/22 and 113 officers in 2022/23). It was also awarded an additional £1m of grant for recruiting a further 50 officers in 2022/23 to assist with the overall national target.
- **Police Special Grant (Pay Award)** - The Home Office provided £70m of funding in 2022/23 towards the additional costs of the September 2022 Police Officer pay award Derbyshire's share of this was as per its share of general funding under the current national Police Funding Formula.
- **Safer Streets Grant (PCC Grant)** – Safer Streets funding has increased from £0.004m in 21/22 to £0.202m in 22/23. This is to help fund initiatives to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour and Neighbourhood crime within local communities.
- **Ministry of Justice – PCC Grant** – A further £0.360m has been received in 22/23 to enhance the Core victims grant which will be used to increase service provision for those most vulnerable.

In addition to the above grants and contributions, Derbyshire also act as agents for the Sensitive Equities. Grant and contributions of £12.083m were paid to Derbyshire by the Home Office and the monies were distributed to various forces. The purpose of this grant is to bolster the national critical Serious Organised Crime law-enforcement capability. Derbyshire also act as agent and receive grant on behalf of the East Midland Cyber Resilience Centre, this amounted £0.170m in 2022/23.

The Police & Magistrates Court Act 1994 permits the Commissioner to accept gifts of money, and gifts or loans of other property. This can supplement Policing Activities. In accordance with the Financial Management Code of Practice a Register of such items is maintained. In 2022/23 the amount 'gifted' under this scheme was £3,500 compared to £3,870 for 2021/22.

Note 7 Jointly Controlled Operations

East Midlands Jointly Controlled Operations

The Commissioner has entered into Jointly Controlled Operations (JCO) or collaborations with other East Midlands Commissioners. The share of cost to Derbyshire is different depending on the number of Commissioners partaking in the JCO.

The following table show the accounts for all the JCO'S and the Income and Expenditure attributable to Derbyshire.

2021/22			2022/23	
Jointly Controlled Operations	Derbyshire Police	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Jointly Controlled Operations	Derbyshire Police
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
34,419	7,941	Employees' Expenses	36,819	8,478
555	121	Premises	709	155
665	146	Transport	818	180
4,899	1,207	Supplies and Services	4,997	1,355
3,759	849	Agency and Contracted Services	3,693	834
1,783	392	Capital Charges	981	214
-	-	Revaluation Losses	174	38
46,080	10,656	Gross Operating Expenditure	48,191	11,254
(1,337)	(300)	Other Income	(1,184)	(274)
(11)	(1)	Profit/(Loss) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(19)	(2)
44,732	10,355	Net Operating Expenditure Financed by: -	46,988	10,978
(38,724)	(9,076)	Contributions from Partners	(41,173)	(9,750)
(4,870)	(1,062)	External Grants	(5,592)	(1,219)
(357)	(78)	Capital Grants & Contributions	(187)	(41)
781	139	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	36	(32)

The JCO's to which the Commissioner contributes cover a number of operational and support areas. Details of these are set out in the table below (Where reference is made to 'all 5 forces' this means Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire)

Jointly Controlled Operation	Activity	Participants	Commenced	Derbys %	Gross Exp £'000	Total Income £'000	(Surplus) / Deficit £'000
EM SOU – SOC (incl. EMSOU TSU)	Specialist Operations	All 5 forces	Jan 2003	21.8	6,636	(6,679)	(43)
EMSOU Major Crime – Command Team	Co-ordination of Major Crime investigations	All 5 forces	Sept 2011	21.8	178	(183)	(5)
EMSOU Forensics	Forensic analysis and identification	All 5 forces	April 2014	21.8	2,218	(2,168)	50
EM Legal Services	Specialist Legal advice and services, incl Insurance	All 5 forces	April 2014	21.8	438	(434)	4
EM CHRS – Learning & Development	Co-ordination of regional training provision	Derbys, Leics, Northants, Notts	April 2012	25.11	338	(344)	(6)
EM CHRS – Occupational Health	Occupational Health Services	All 5 forces	April 2012	21.8	470	(475)	(5)
HR Service Centre	Transactional HR services	Derbys, Leics	June 2014	50.0	899	(922)	(23)
Emergency Services Network (ESN)	Communications Network	All 5 forces	July 2017	22.6	77	(81)	(4)
Totals					11,254	(11,286)	(32)

EMSOU TSU was incorporated into EMSOU-SOC accounts from April 2018 but it actually commenced operations in July 2011.

In addition to the above, Derbyshire Police has a joint arrangement with Leicestershire Police for the provision of Payroll and Risk Management software.

Note 8 Related Party Transactions

The Commissioner is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Commissioner or to be controlled or influenced by the Commissioner.

Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Commissioner might have been constrained in their ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Commissioner.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Commissioner – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Commissioner operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Commissioner has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills). Grants received from government departments are summarised below:

Central Government	Receipts £'000	
	2021/22	2022/23
Revenue Support Grant	44,067	46,600
Localising Council Tax Support Grant	8,896	7,346
Police Grant	72,122	76,007
Pensions Grant	26,327	29,507
Other Government Grant (see note 6)	23,400	30,710

Commissioner and officers

The Commissioner and their office have direct control over the financial and operating policies of the Force.

Certain senior officers might also be in a position to significantly influence the policies.

No related party transactions have been identified following the consultation with relevant officers.

Angelique Foster was elected as Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire on the 6 May 2021. She assumed office on the 13 May 2021 shortly after. The previous Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire, Hardyal Dhindsa, concluded his term of office on the 12 May 2021.

The Commissioner undertakes commissioning activities that result in payments made to a variety of large and small partner organisations (particularly in the public and voluntary/charitable sectors) to commission outcomes against their Police & Crime Plan. In the case of the smallest organisations, these funds may form a significant proportion of their total funding requirement.

In addition to this the Commissioner is an elected Derbyshire County Councillor and North East Derbyshire District Councillor and serves as Leader of Dronfield Town Council. Derbyshire County Council and North East Derbyshire District Council are in receipt of funding from the Commissioner, and they also make contributions to joint initiatives. All transactions to/from Derbyshire County Council are shown in the figures below.

The Police Digital Service (PDS) is a company limited by guarantee, owned and funded by policing. Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs) are the majority owners of PDS and pay an annual subscription towards the running costs (£60k each). The role of the PDS is to provide technical insight, negotiate and manage ICT contracts and support major policing technology programmes.

The PCC for Derbyshire is a shareholder of the PDS. The PCC therefore has influence over national police ICT strategy and procurement.

In order for the PDS to have sufficient financial scale to operate in the largest ICT markets, a decision was taken by the Association of Police & Crime Commissioners (APCC) and ratified by individual PCCs to provide a financial guarantee to the PDS from local resources. This guarantee would only be called upon in exceptional circumstances (for example where financial resources are insufficient to manage large national contracts or to support the stability of the PDS) and, for Derbyshire, amounts to £70k. This amount is not directly provided for in these financial statements and would be funded from reserves in the unlikely event it is called upon.

The PCC for Derbyshire is a member of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners and pays an annual subscription of £31,200.

Other Public Bodies

The Commissioner participates in Jointly Controlled Operations with other East Midlands Commissioners. The Commissioner also entered into a Joint Venture with Derbyshire Fire to build a new joint Headquarters and to build a joint training centre/firearms range. The transactions have been disclosed elsewhere within the notes to the accounts.

In addition to the above, the Commissioner also has transactions during the year with other Local Authorities and Public Bodies. The material transactions are shown below:

	2021/22		2022/23	
	Payments £'000	Receipts £'000	Payments £'000	Receipts £'000
Local Authority Precepts				
Precepts and surpluses (including accruals)		78,378		82,798
Local Authorities				
Derbyshire County Council	2,325	476	2,636	654
Derby City Council	564	202	585	339

Note 9 Accounting for Pension Costs (a)

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

The PCC Group participates in two post-employment schemes: -

- **The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)** for police staff is a defined benefit scheme. It is a funded scheme which is administered by Derbyshire County Council. Pensions and other retirement benefits are paid from the fund. Employers and employees make regular contributions into the fund so that the liabilities are paid for evenly over the employment period.

Actuarial valuations of the fund are undertaken every three years to determine the contribution rates needed to meet its liabilities. A valuation was undertaken as at the 31 March 2019 which set contribution rates for the 3-year period commencing on the 1 April 2020 and a further valuation as at the 31 March 2022 has set new rates for the 3-year period commencing on the 1 April 2023.

The 2022/23 total employer contribution of £8.586m consisted of £8.525m in 'regular' contributions and £0.061m in additional one-off contributions towards early retirements. This is in line with pension costs necessary to be provided in accordance with IAS19 "Employee Benefits". The regular contributions consist of 2 elements:

- a 'future service rate' to meet the estimated cost of benefits that will be earned in future (set at 13.9% of pensionable pay at the latest valuation).
- a 'deficit recovery repayment' lump sum to enable the difference between the value of benefits earned to date and the assets that have been built up to be recovered over a specified period (£1.465m paid in 2022/23).

In total these 2 elements equated to a contribution rate of 16.9% of pensionable pay for 2022/23.

In addition to contributions to the Pension fund the PCC Group is responsible for compensation payments in the form of "added years" awarded on premature retirement. In 2022/23 these amounted to £0.028m.

Further information can be found in the County Council's Pension Fund Statement of Accounts, which is available upon request from Derbyshire County Council.

The structure of benefits payable to members under the LGPS was reformed from April 2014 as part of a policy to make all pension schemes across the public sector more affordable. In summary, retirements benefits earned from service after this date became based on 'career average' salaries rather than final salaries. For Police Officers (see below) a similar change was implemented from April 2015.

The implementation of all the new career-average schemes across the public sector was subsequently found to be discriminatory – on grounds of age – in a series of court rulings. This was because members nearer to retirement were treated more favourably than younger members with less service. Following a consultation process HM Treasury has determined a mechanism and process for removing the discrimination, which is referred to collectively as the 'Pensions Remedy'. This process is due to begin from October 2023, when all the technical details of implementation have been worked out and will mean that individual members will have a choice regarding the benefits they receive for service between the 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2022. More details can be found under the 'McCloud Judgement' section below.

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means it provides pensions and other retirement benefits for police officers but there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities. Up to and including 2022/23 three schemes were in operation:

- The 1987 Police Pension Scheme - based on officers' final salaries and a maximum pensionable service of 30 years.
- The 2006 Police Pension Scheme (effective for police officers commencing from April 2006 onwards) - based on officers' final salaries and a maximum pensionable service of 35 years.
- The 2015 Police Pension Scheme – based on 'career average' salaries with no maximum pensionable service but a Normal Pension Age of 60.

However, during 2022/23 only the 2015 Police Pension Scheme was in operation. The other 2 schemes were fully closed to all members on 31 March 2022.

All new officers and existing officers not subject to protection arrangements are now members of the 2015 scheme. As with the Local Government Pension Scheme, because the changes to the Police Officer pension scheme from 2015 involved transitional protections for older members close to retirement age, they come within the ambit of the McCloud Judgement / Pension Remedy (see page 53).

The constabulary is required to operate a separate Pensions Account for all transactions related to the Police Pension Scheme. Officers' contributions and an employer's contribution are paid into the pensions account from which pension payments are made. The account is topped up each year by the Home Office if the contributions in that year are insufficient to meet the cost of pensions paid. Any surplus is repaid to the Home Office.

For 2022/23 a Top up grant of £29.507m was received from the Home Office to supplement the employer's contributions paid into the account which amounted to £23.612m (31.0% of pensionable salary). The contribution rate of 31.0% was set following a revaluation of the scheme's total liabilities by the Government Actuary's Department as at the 31 March 2016. A further revaluation as at the 31 March 2020 is due to determine a revised employer's contribution rate with effect from the 1 April 2024.

In addition to the standard contribution, individual payments totalling £0.821m were made into the Pensions Fund Account to reimburse the extra cost of benefits becoming payable early due to ill-health retirement. Injury-related payments amounted to £2.250m and these were paid from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The Pensions Fund Account is shown on page 75.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits (b)

Under IAS 19 we recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Reserve via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Reserve Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statements during the year: -

Local Government Pension Scheme	2021/22	2022/23
Comprehensive I&E Statement	£'000	£'000
Cost of Services		
• Current service cost *	26,463	22,740
• Past Service cost (incl curtailments)	-	72
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
• Net Interest cost	3,685	4,246
Total Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	30,148	27,058
Other Post-Employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
• Re-measurements of surpluses/deficits		
- Return on scheme assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(17,207)	18,860
- Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1,174)	(2,823)
- Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(43,935)	(206,829)
- Other experience changes	12,597	25,556
Total Re-measurements	(49,719)	(165,236)
Total Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(19,571)	(138,178)
Movement in Reserves Statement Expenditure		
• Reversal of net charges for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	19,571	138,178
Actual amount charged against the General Reserve Balance for pensions in the year		
• Employers' contributions payable to scheme plus added years	8,435	8,614
• Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	-	-

Police Pension Scheme	2021/22	2022/23
Comprehensive I&E Statement	£'000	£'000
Cost of Services		
• Current service cost	52,920	43,900
• Net Interest cost	46,370	61,980
Total Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	99,290	105,880
Other Post-Employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Re-measurement of surpluses /deficits		
• Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(38,760)
• Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(30,810)	(817,330)
• Other experience changes	9,440	131,480
Total Re-measurements	(21,370)	(724,610)
Total Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	77,920	(618,730)
Movement in Reserves Statement Expenditure		
• Reversal of net charges for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(77,920)	618,730
Actual amount charged against the General Reserve Balance for pensions in the year		
• Employers' contributions payable to scheme	24,513	26,683
• Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	-	-

*For the LGPS the current service cost is within the Police Staff Pay and Allowances figure in note 2.

The Current Service Cost – which is the total increase in entitlements earned by existing employees during the year and the other gains and losses are affected by changes in the key actuarial and financial assumptions used in projecting future pension entitlements. Note 10b details the key demographic and financial assumptions which have been used in calculating these figures. It also quantifies the potential impact if different assumptions are used.

McCloud judgement - Police Pension Challenge

McCloud and 2016 valuation cost control

Claims of age discrimination were brought in relation to the terms of transitional protection by groups of firefighters and members of the Judiciary in the McCloud/Sargeant legal case (referred herein as "McCloud") and the Court of Appeal handed down its judgment on this claim on 20 December 2018, ruling that the transitional protection arrangements were discriminatory on the basis of age. As a result, the cost control element of the 2016 valuation was paused whilst the Government addressed the need to remedy this discrimination across all public service pension schemes. The cost cap mechanism for the 2016 valuation has since been un-paused and the calculations complete, with the outcome being no changes to benefits or contributions.

The treatment of the deferred choice underpin as a member cost for cost cap purposes, along with the 4 year spreading period, was challenged in a Judicial Review which was heard in early 2023. The claims made in the Judicial Review were dismissed by the High Court, in a judgment handed down on Friday 10 March 2023. No allowance has therefore been made in our accounting disclosures as at the 31 March 2023.

McCloud Remedy

The McCloud remedy window ran from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022. Eligible members will be able to elect which scheme they wish to receive benefits from for this period. Due to the differing benefits structures we expect the majority of eligible police members to elect to take legacy scheme (1987 Scheme or 2006 Scheme) benefits for the remedy period.

An allowance for McCloud remedy was first included in the 2018/19 disclosures as a past service cost for four years remedy service from 2015-2019. This past service cost was attributed proportionally to the 1987 and 2006 schemes. For subsequent years to 2021/22 an allowance was made in the 2015 service costs for the annual accrual of additional remedy service.

Now that the remedy window is closed, we have moved all McCloud related liabilities for eligible members for the period 2019 to 2022 to the associated legacy schemes. This means all McCloud liability are held within the legacy scheme we expect benefits to be paid from. This has led to a past service cost of £27m added to the 1987 Scheme and a past service cost of £3m in the 2006 Scheme. As these liabilities are no longer held within the 2015 Scheme we have a past service gain of £30m.

GMP equalisation and indexation

The Government has published a consultation on indexation and equalisation of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMP), with the proposal being to extend the "interim solution" to those members who reach State Pension Age after 5 April 2021 (7 October 2020). A past service cost was included in the 2019/20 disclosures for extending the equalisation to all future retirees.

There was also a further court ruling on 20 November 2020 regarding GMP equalisation. The court ruled that scheme trustees are required to revisit past Cash Equivalent Transfer Values (CETVs) to ensure GMP equalisation. This may result in additional top-ups where GMP equalisation means that members did not receive their full entitlement. For public service pension schemes, we expect that this ruling will be taken forward on a cross scheme basis and will need legal input. This may require revisiting past CETV cases for members with State Pension age after 5 April 2016 and who took a CETV from the scheme before the CETV were equalised. The scope of any costs are yet to be determined and we do not have data on historic CETVs on to estimate the potential impact, but we expect it will be a relatively small uplift for a relatively small subset of members (i.e. those who took a CETV and are in scope for a top up).

No additional costs were recognised for GMP equalisation and indexation in 2021/22, nor are they expected to for 2022/23. In the absence of any further developments, we also propose no additional costs are recognised for 2023/24.

Survivor benefits legal challenges (Goodwin)

In 2020 a legal challenge was brought against the Teachers' Pension Scheme regarding the provision of survivor benefits to a male spouse of a female member. In that scheme, dependant benefits for a male spouse of a female member are based on service from 1988 and do not include service before 1988.

Home Office have advised us that due to the historic equal benefit structure in the 1987 Scheme they do not believe there is a similar situation in the Police Pension Scheme in England & Wales and therefore there is no requirement to allow for this legal challenge in your 2022/23 accounting disclosures.

Note 10 Assets and Liabilities in relation to Post-employment benefits (a)

Note 9 contains details of the PCC Group's participation in the Local Government Pensions Scheme (administered by Derbyshire County Council) and the Police Pension Scheme in providing Police staff and police officers with retirement benefits.

Reconciliation of the present value of the schemes' liabilities is as follows:

	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £'000	
	2021/22	2022/23
Opening Balance as at the 1 April	(483,620)	(480,622)
Current Service Cost	(26,463)	(22,740)
Past Serve Cost (incl curtailments)	-	(72)
Interest on pension liabilities	(9,888)	(13,466)
Contributions from scheme participants	(3,253)	(3,310)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
• Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,174	2,823
• Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	43,935	206,829
• Other experience changes	(9,836)	(25,556)
Benefits paid	7,329	7,228
Deficit as at the 31 March	(480,622)	(328,886)

	Police Pension Scheme £'000	
	2021/22	2022/23
Opening Balance as at the 1 April	(2,317,862)	(2,344,942)
Current Service cost	(52,920)	(43,900)
Interest on pension liabilities	(46,370)	(61,980)
Contributions from scheme participants	50,840	56,190
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
• Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	38,760
• Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	30,810	817,330
• Other – experience gains and (losses)	(9,440)	(131,480)
Deficit as at the 31 March	(2,344,942)	(1,670,022)

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the PCC Group's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme		Total	
	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(480,622)	(328,886)	(2,344,942)	(1,670,022)	(2,825,564)	(1,998,908)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	333,192	328,243	-	-	333,192	328,243
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(147,430)	(643)	(2,344,942)	(1,670,022)	(2,492,372)	(1,670,665)

The liabilities show the underlying long-term commitments that the PCC Group must pay for post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £1,670.665m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the PCC Group as recorded in the Balance Sheet. Some £1,670.022m of this overall deficit relates to the Police Pension Scheme, which is a centrally funded scheme administered and underwritten by HM Government. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the PCC Group remains stable: -

The Local Government Pension Scheme

- The current deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.
- Also, due to national changes under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013, as from the 1 April 2014 scheme members accrue pension entitlements based on career-average salaries instead of the salary being paid at the point of retirement as previously.

The Police Pension Scheme

- The method of financing Police Officers pensions changed from April 2006. Prior to this date, all pension costs were charged to the Constabulary's operational account and funded by general revenue funding along with all other operational expenses. This created wide fluctuations in the cost of pensions from year to year.
- Employers now pay a fixed contribution (i.e. an actuarially determined % of pensionable pay) into a separate pension account. Any net cost of pensions paid to members in excess of this contribution is offset by a Home Office top-up grant.
- This change to the method of financing police officer pensions, and the fact that the employer contribution rate is assessed on a regular basis creates a more stable environment for Police Officer pensions.
- In addition, the introduction of a new Police Pension Scheme from April 2015 means that benefits accrued in this scheme are based on a retirement age of 60, which is later than previously, and on average salaries over the whole period of employment.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Commissioner in the year to the 31 March 2024 are £9.086m. Expected contributions for the Police Pension Scheme in the year to the 31 March 2024 are £54.106m.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for members of the Local Government Pension Scheme is 21 years. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the Police Pension Schemes is 17 years.

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the assets of the Local Government Pension Scheme: -

	Local Government Pension Scheme £'000 2021/22	Local Government Pension Scheme £'000 2022/23
Opening fair value as at the 1 April	308,250	333,192
Interest Income	6,203	9,220
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	17,207	(18,860)
Contributions from employer	8,369	8,609
Contributions from employees into the scheme	3,253	3,310
Benefits/transfers paid	(7,329)	(7,228)
Other Experience	(2,761)	-
Closing fair value of scheme assets as at the 31 March	333,192	328,243

The expected return on Scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets including expected return on plan assets in the year was a loss of £9.640m (2021/22 a gain of £23.410m).

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised: -

	2021/22				2022/23			
	Quoted prices in active markets £'000	Quoted prices not in active markets £'000	Total £'000	% of Total Assets	Quoted prices in active markets £'000	Quoted prices not in active markets £'000	Total £'000	% of Total Assets
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,973	14,973	4%	-	9,652	9,652	3%
Equity Securities								
Consumer	1,319	-	1,319	1%	1,030	-	1,030	0%
Manufacturing	848	-	848	0%	411	-	411	0%
Energy and Utilities	419	-	419	0%	302	-	302	0%
Financial Institutions	635	-	635	0%	412	-	412	0%
Health and Care	874	-	874	0%	570	-	570	0%
Information Technology	1,193	-	1,193	0%	680	-	680	0%
Other	11,663	-	11,663	4%	9,608	-	9,608	3%
Equities sub-total	16,951	-	16,951	5%	13,013	-	13,013	3%
Debt Securities								
Corporate Bonds	20,633	22,732	43,365	13%	18,701	23,364	42,065	13%
UK Government Bonds	27,962	-	27,962	8%	26,542	-	26,542	8%
Other Bonds	5,915	-	5,915	2%	5,459	-	5,459	2%
Debt Securities sub-total	54,510	22,732	77,242	23%	50,702	23,364	74,066	23%
Property								
UK Property	1,789	24,475	26,264	8%	776	25,131	25,907	8%
Private Equity	6,227	9,767	15,994	5%	5,001	10,961	15,962	5%
Other Investment Funds								
Equities	99,128	55,186	154,314	47%	55,798	98,505	154,303	47%
Infrastructure	6,962	20,492	27,454	8%	6,590	28,750	35,340	11%
Other Investment Funds sub-total	106,090	75,678	181,768	55%	62,388	127,255	189,643	58%
Total Assets	185,567	147,625	333,192	100%	131,880	196,363	328,243	100%

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities (b)

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary rates etc. Under the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as the members of the scheme approach retirement for the local government and police pension schemes.

The Police Officer scheme has been assessed by the Government Actuary Department (GAD); estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at the 31 March 2020. The Local Government scheme has been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at the 31 March 2022.

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been: -

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
Mortality assumptions:	Years	Years	Years	Years
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	21.3	21.0	22.1	21.9
Women	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners				
Men	22.2	21.8	23.8	23.5
Women	25.8	25.5	25.4	25.0
Financial Assumptions	%	%	%	%
Rate of CPI inflation	3.15	2.95	3.00	2.60
Rate of increase in salaries (Long Term)	4.15	3.95	4.75	3.85
Rate of increase in pensions	3.15	2.95	3.00	2.60
Rate of CARE revaluation	-	-	4.25	3.85
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.75	4.75	2.65	4.65
Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement grant: pre-April 2008 service	50	60	n/a	n/a
post-April 2008 service	75	60	n/a	n/a

Covid-19 implications

The current population mortality projections make a short-term allowance for the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. The projection of the long-term impact of Covid-19 on life expectancy will continue to evolve over time.

Cost of Living implications

The effect of the continued high inflation rates has had some impact on the discount rate used in valuation of the liabilities. The accounting assumptions are based on market expectations as at the 31 March 2022 and were shaped by global events, therefore affecting the value placed on the obligations.

Sensitivity of assumptions

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes to the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. It assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projection unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Change In Assumption as at the 31/03/23					
		0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	1 year increase in member life expectancy	0.1% increase in the salary increase rate	0.1% increase in the pension increase rate
Local Government Pension Scheme	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.0
	Approximate monetary amount - £'000	7,009	13,155	1,101	6,002
		0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	1 year increase in member life expectancy	0.5% increase in the salary increase rate	0.5% increase in the pension increase rate
Police Pension Schemes	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	7.5	2.5	1.0	7.5
	Approximate monetary amount - £'000	129,000	41,000	16,000	127,000

Note 11 Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2022/23 (a)

	Operational				Non-operational		<u>TOTAL</u>
	Operational Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture Equipment	PFI Schemes	Jointly Controlled Operations	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	Assets Under Construction	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation							
At the 1 April 2022	28,187	35,369	8,626	3,985	1,660	1,054	78,881
Additions	796	7,143	111	205	-	923	9,178
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to RR	468	-	88	-	136	-	692
Revaluation decreases to SDPS	(563)	-	43	(38)	-	-	(558)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(290)	-	(661)	(85)	-	(1,036)
Derecognition – Other	-	(3,992)	-	-	-	-	(3,992)
Reclassified to/from surplus	-	-	-	-	(510)	-	(510)
Reclassifications – other	861	101	-	-	(825)	(160)	(23)
At the 31 March 2023	29,749	38,331	8,868	3,491	376	1,817	82,632
Depreciation and Impairments							
At the 1 April 2022	(1,464)	(21,752)	(1,503)	(1,657)	-	-	(26,376)
Depreciation charge	(853)	(3,898)	(292)	(209)	(16)	-	(5,268)
Depreciation written out to RR	386	-	-	-	10	-	397
Depreciation written out to SDPS	262	-	114	-	-	-	375
Derecognition – Disposals	-	189	-	652	6	-	847
Derecognition – Other	-	3,848	-	-	-	-	3,848
At the 31 March 2023	(1,669)	(21,613)	(1,681)	(1,214)	-	-	(26,177)
Net Book Value							
At the 31 March 2023	28,080	16,718	7,187	2,277	376	1,817	56,455
At the 31 March 2022	26,723	13,617	7,123	2,328	1,660	1,054	52,505

RR = Revaluation Reserve SDPS = Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

Movements in 2021/22 (a)

	Operational				Non-operational		<u>TOTAL</u>
	Operational Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture Equipment	PFI Schemes	Jointly Controlled Operations	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	Assets Under Construction	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation							
At the 1 April 2021	25,914	36,350	8,607	3,762	350	8,349	83,332
Additions	4,336	3,522	19	318	899	289	9,383
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to RR	363	-	-	-	-	-	363
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to SDPS	(9,262)	-	-	-	(74)	-	(9,336)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(1,032)	-	(95)	-	-	(1,127)
Derecognition – Other	-	(3,471)	-	-	-	-	(3,471)
Reclassified to/from surplus	(485)	-	-	-	485	-	-
Reclassifications – other	7,321	-	-	-	-	(7,584)	(263)
At the 31 March 2022	28,187	35,369	8,626	3,985	1,660	1,054	78,881
Depreciation and Impairments							
At the 1 April 2021	(1,506)	(22,168)	(1,212)	(1,376)	-	-	(26,262)
Depreciation charge	(681)	(3,824)	(291)	(372)	(10)	-	(5,178)
Depreciation written out to RR	15	-	-	-	10	-	25
Depreciation written out to SDPS	708	-	-	-	-	-	708
Derecognition – Disposals	-	825	-	91	-	-	916
Derecognition – Other	-	3,415	-	-	-	-	3,415
At the 31 March 2022	(1,464)	(21,752)	(1,503)	(1,657)	-	-	(26,376)
Net Book Value							
At the 31 March 2022	26,723	13,617	7,123	2,328	1,660	1,054	52,505
At the 31 March 2021	24,408	14,182	7,395	2,386	350	8,349	57,070

RR = Revaluation Reserve SDPS = Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

Split of Assets between Commissioner and Chief Constable (c)

Under the Stage 2 transfer as at the 1 April 2014, all vehicles, plant, and equipment transferred to the Chief Constable (including Plant and Equipment held within Assets Under Construction). Land and Buildings and Jointly Controlled assets remained with the Commissioner. The split is as follows:-

Assets – Net Book Value	Chief Constable 31 March 2023 £'000	Commissioner 31 March 2023 £'000	PCC Group 31 March 2023 £'000
Operational Land & Buildings	-	28,080	28,080
Surplus Assets	-	376	376
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	16,718	-	16,718
PFI Schemes	-	7,187	7,187
Jointly Controlled Operations	-	2,277	2,277
Assets Under Construction	1,386	431	1,817
Total Assets Net Book Value	18,104	38,351	56,455

Valuation of Assets (d)

Previously, all land and building assets were re-valued every five years, the last valuation of all land and buildings being the 1 April 2019. In 2021/22 a rolling programme of valuations started, a proportion of our land and buildings will be re-valued every year ensuring each building is re-valued at least once every five years. 22 properties were valued as at the 1 January 2023. There was no material changes January to March that affected the valuations as at 31 March 2023.

The valuations for land and buildings were made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations in 2022/23 were carried out by Benjamin Forsdick MRICS, Valuer, NPS Property Consultants Ltd. Valuations in 2021/22 were carried out by Andrew Martin BSc MRICS and Roger Smalley BSc MRICS, Valuers, Lambert Smith Hampton. The basis of valuation is shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies (page 21).

Vehicle information has been taken from the Vehicle Fleet Information System and IT and Communications information has been provided by the Information Services Department.

The Balance Sheet shows a share of all the Jointly Controlled Operation assets. These are jointly controlled operations with the other East Midland Commissioners (see note 7). Derbyshire's share of the assets is dependant on the collaboration agreement between the Commissioners and how many of them are within the agreement. The assets represent buildings, vehicle, equipment and IT assets.

31 March 2022		Jointly Controlled Operations	31 March 2023	
Total £'000	Derbyshire Share £'000		Total £'000	Derbyshire Share £'000
10,569	2,339	Fixed Assets –Tangible/intangible	10,320	2,283
3,135	722	Net Current Assets	3,422	810
13,704	3,061	Total Net Assets	13,742	3,093
		Represented by		
3,768	868	Usable Reserves	4,039	953
9,936	2,193	Unusable Reserves	9,703	2,140
13,704	3,061		13,742	3,093

The above information has been included in the PCC Group's Balance Sheet.

Additions in Year (e)

This relates to capital expenditure in the year excluding intangible assets which is shown in Note 12.

Assets Held by the PCC Group (f)

A brief analysis of the PCC Group's principal assets is set out below:

	31/03/22	31/03/23
Main & Divisional Headquarters	2	2
Section Stations	13	13
Child Protection unit & Victim Suite	3	3
Community Offices & Others	9	10
Surplus Properties	4	1
Radio Masts	3	3
Vehicles	650	703
EMSOU & EMFSS & EM Legal	21.8% of assets	21.8% of assets
EM Learning & development	25.11% of assets	25.11% of assets
HR Service Centre	50% of assets	50% of assets
PFI Buildings	2	2

Depreciation (g)

The basis of depreciation is shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies (page 22).

Capital Commitments (h)

Significant capital contracts which have been entered into by the Commissioner as at the 31 March 2023 are: -

Network Upgrade – This is a programme of works to upgrade the network. There is a budget of £0.531m in the capital programme of which £0.295m has been spent to date.

Command and Control Hardware refresh – A contract was signed for a refresh of the Command and Control hardware. There is a budget of £0.919m in the capital programme of which £0.661m has been spent to date. £0.313m of this work was completed in 2022/23 on the ICCS hardware refresh.

Despatch Communication Server – A contract was signed for the upgrade of the Despatch Communication Server. The budget for the project is £0.129m of which £0.103m has been spent to date.

Training Rig Works – A contract was signed for building works relating to a new training rig (Method of Entry) at Headquarters. The budget for the works is £0.3m of which £0.049m has been spent to date. Work is due to complete in July 2023..

PCC Move to Joint HQ – A contract was signed for building works relating to the PCC move to the Joint Headquarters. The budget for the works is £0.439m of which £0.187k has been spent to date. The work is due to complete in May 2023.

Note 12 Intangible Assets

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

	2021/22			2022/23		
	Purchased Software Licences £'000	Purchased Software Licences – JCO £'000	Total PCC Group £'000	Purchased Software Licences £'000	Purchased Software Licences – JCO £'000	Total PCC Group £'000
Net carrying amount 1 April	1,847	25	1,872	1,077	11	1,088
Additions	-	5	5	176	-	176
Reclassifications	263	-	263	23	-	23
Derecognitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation in year	(1,033)	(19)	(1,052)	(762)	(5)	(767)
Balance as at the 31 March	1,077	11	1,088	514	6	520

From 2014/15 Software Licences are shown on the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet, except for Jointly Controlled Operations (JCO) software which is shown on the Commissioner's Balance sheet.

Note 13 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

In 2014/15 Derbyshire Police and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service formed a Joint Venture under a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). It will be operated by both organisations to strengthen transparency, accountability and governance for the construction and operation of joint buildings with an aim of working towards a more economic, effective and lower carbon estate. There are currently 2 buildings, a Joint Headquarters and a Joint Training Centre/Firearms Range. Derbyshire Police's investment in the joint venture to date is shown below, this represents Derbyshire Police's 66% share of the Joint Headquarters and 40% share of the Joint Training Centre/Firearms Range.

Investment in Joint Venture	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	16,815	16,815
Spend in year	-	-
Total Investment in Joint Venture PCC Accounts (Historic Cost)	16,815	16,815
Representing		
-Joint Headquarters	12,211	12,211
-Joint Training Centre/Firearms Range	4,604	4,604
Total Investment in Joint Venture PCC Group Accounts (Net Share of Assets)	18,537	18,537

The Joint Venture operates an Income and Expenditure Account, the LLP Board agreed to redistribute 100% of profits to members (Police and Fire). The profit share for 2022/23 was £0.376m (£0.501m in 2021/22). This is reflected in the CIES.

Note 14 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing Statement

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Commissioner, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred by the Commissioner that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2021/22 £'000			2022/23 £'000	
PCC	Group		PCC	Group
32,742	32,742	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	37,286	37,286
		Capital investment		
5,508	9,383	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>	1,488	9,178
5	5	<i>Intangible assets</i>	-	176
18	18	<i>Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)</i>	184	184
3,875	-	<i>REFCUS (grant/loan to Chief Constable) – Intra Group funding</i>	7,866	-
9,406	9,406	Total Capital Investment	9,538	9,538
		Sources of Finance		
(10)	(10)	<i>Capital receipts</i>	(174)	(174)
(526)	(526)	<i>Government Grants & Contributions</i>	(1,642)	(1,642)
(3,678)	(3,678)	<i>Direct revenue contributions</i>	(6,376)	(6,376)
(648)	(648)	<i>Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)</i>	(803)	(803)
37,286	37,286	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	37,829	37,829
		Explanation of movements in the year		
(99)	(99)	Decrease in underlying need to borrow (supported by Government financial assistance)	(101)	(101)
4,988	4,988	Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	995	995
(345)	(345)	Assets acquired under PFI Contracts	(351)	(351)
4,544	4,544	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	543	543

Note 15 Debtors

The level of debt outstanding during 2022/23 was analysed and it was decided that it would be prudent to provide a bad debt provision of £0.016m after taking account of the current year's write-offs.

Debtors are analysed as follows and include Derbyshire's share of jointly controlled operations debtors: -

Debtors	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Government Departments and Agencies	14,537	23,152
Local and Police Authorities	4,927	4,824
Share of Council Tax Debtors	5,293	5,747
Other Entities and Individuals	5,947	7,846
Less: Provision for Bad debts	(9)	(16)
Total Debtors	30,695	41,553

Note 16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Cash held by the Commissioner	92	87
Bank current accounts	9,625	5,425
Proceeds of Crime Cash	871	863
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	10,588	6,375

Note 17 Assets held for sale

As at the 1 April 2022 no assets met the criteria of Assets held for sale. One asset was classified as Assets held for sale as at the 31 March 2023.

	Assets held for sale
	£'000
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-
Assets newly classified as held for sale	510
Transfer to Operational assets	-
Gains/losses on revaluation of assets held for sale	-
Sale of assets in year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	510

Note 18 Creditors

Creditors are analysed as follows and include Derbyshire's share of jointly controlled operations creditors: -

Creditors	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Government Departments and Agencies	4,703	4,931
Local and Police Authorities	11,112	16,457
Share of Council Tax Creditors	5,085	5,345
Other Entities and Individuals	7,195	7,918
Total Creditors – Commissioner	28,095	34,651
Employee Benefits – Chief Constable	2,810	3,184
Total Creditors	30,905	37,835

Note 19 Borrowing and Investments

The borrowing and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are

	31 March 2022			31 March 2023		
	Long Term £'000	Current £'000	Total £'000	Long Term £'000	Current £'000	Total £'000
PWLB	31,262	957	32,219	30,504	890	31,394
Total borrowing	31,262	957	32,219	30,504	890	31,394
Loans and receivables – Temporary Investments	-	18,015	18,015	-	18,128	18,128
Total investments	-	18,015	18,015	-	18,128	18,128

'Current' is investments and borrowing less than one year. Interest earned is charged to the Income and Expenditure Account on an accrual's basis and hence Temporary investments and Short term borrowing figures on the Balance Sheet also includes interest earned but not yet paid as at the 31 March 2023.

PWLB is borrowing with the Public Works Loan Board. A new loan for £20m has been raised during 2021/22 to finance the Capital Programme in 2021/22 and 2022/23. The total PWLB outstanding at the 31 March 2023 is £31.262m plus interest of £0.132m

The repayment schedule for PWLB is shown in Note 22c.

Loans and receivables are surplus cash that the Commissioner invests in short-term deposits and temporary investments with a range of banks and financial institutions. Total temporary investments outstanding as at the 31 March 2023 is £18m plus interest of £0.128m. PFI finance lease liabilities are shown in Note 23.

Note 20 Interest from borrowing and investments

Interest payable on external borrowings and interest receivable on short term investments fall on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as shown below: -

	Total 31 March 2022 £'000	Borrowings £'000	Investments £'000	Total 31 March 2023 £'000
Interest Payable and similar charges		458		625
Interest Payable on PFI Schemes		620		519
Interest and investment Income	(30)	(30)	(968)	(968)

Note 21 Financial Instruments - Assets and Liabilities

A financial instrument is any contract that results in a financial asset on the Balance Sheet of one entity (for example the Commissioner) and a financial liability or equity instrument on the Balance Sheet of another entity. The term "financial instrument" covers both financial assets and financial liabilities ranging from the most straightforward (i.e. temporary investments, debtors and creditors) to the most complex (i.e. derivatives). Financial assets and financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair value of each class of financial asset and liabilities is as follows: -

	31 March 2022		31 March 2023	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Financial Assets				
Temporary Investments	18,015	18,015	18,128	18,128
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,588	10,588	6,375	6,375
Debtors (contractual only)	23,746	23,746	34,229	34,229
Financial Liabilities				
<u>Borrowing</u>				
PWLB	(32,219)	(32,853)	(31,394)	(21,158)
PFI Liabilities	(6,364)	(6,364)	(5,029)	(5,029)
Creditors (contractual only)	(21,845)	(21,845)	(27,904)	(27,904)

Financial Assets

The fair value of investments has been assessed as being the same as the carrying value due to the investments being short term (less than one year). Cash is assumed to have a fair value which is equivalent to the carrying amount due to the short-term nature of the asset. In the case of debtors, the carrying amount (the invoiced amount) as shown in the balance sheet is assumed to approximate to fair value. These are likely to mature in the next 12 months.

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of PWLB has been calculated by reference to the 'premature repayment' set of rates as at the 31 March 2023. The fair value of PWLB is less than the carrying amount because the Commissioner's portfolio of loans is based on fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on economic conditions at the 31 March 2023) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders below current market rates. An alternative fair value is to use the new borrowing (certainty rate) discount rate, the fair value using this method would be £18.201m.

In the case of creditors, the carrying amount (the billed amount) as shown in the balance sheet is assumed to approximate to fair value. These are likely to mature in the next 12 months.

Sensitivity Analysis

If interest rates had been 1% higher, the fair value of PWLB would have been £3.151m lower using the 'premature repayment' set of rates and would have been £2.384m lower using the new borrowing (certainty rate) discount rate. As borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet there is no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 22 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

The Commissioner's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework in the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Commissioner to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Commissioner to manage risk in the following ways:

- By formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice
- By approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting
 - The Commissioner's overall borrowing
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
 - Its maximum and minimum for exposures of the maturity structure of debt
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year
- By approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

The Commissioner's Treasury Management Strategy including the Investment Strategy is approved annually before the start of the year to which it relates which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Commissioner's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also monitored at least annually. The key risks are:

a) Credit Risk Exposure

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet their contractual obligations, causing a loss for the other party. Exposure to this risk is managed through the Commissioner's Treasury Management Strategy including the Investment Strategy. The Commissioner only invests in approved institutions who meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Ratings Services.

The policy for 2022/23 was to limit investment to the following categories

- UK Banks
- UK Building Societies
- Guaranteed Banks with suitable sovereign support
- Local Authorities
- Debt Management Office
- Money Market Funds

The Commissioner does not make deposits with the above unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria at that time. There are also limits in place to how much can be invested with counterparties and for how long.

No breaches of the Commissioner's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Commissioner does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of the counterparties in relation to deposits.

Whilst the current credit crisis in international markets has raised the overall possibility of default the Commissioner maintains strict credit criteria for investment counterparties and seeks security of capital over maximising interest.

The risk of customers failing to pay the Commissioner for goods/services provided is low as this income is only a small proportion of total income. The risk is managed via the Commissioner's Credit Control Procedures. These procedures set out the framework within which financial relationships with the Commissioner's customers are managed beginning with raising an invoice through to invoking legal action should it be required. The Chief Finance Officer can write off bad debts up to a limit of £10,000 in each case. Larger sums are referred to the Commissioner. To further mitigate the risk of Customer credit default, the Commissioner makes a bad debt provision each year.

b) Liquidity Risk Exposure

This is the risk that a party will be unable to raise funds to meet its commitments associated with financial instruments. The Commissioner manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when it is needed to meet payment obligations (for example payments to creditors and payments to and in respect of the Commissioner's employees). If unexpected movements happen, the Commissioner has access to borrowings from both the money markets and PWLB. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

c) Refinancing and Maturity Risk

This is the risk that the Commissioner might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms. The risk relates to the maturing of longer-term financial liabilities and the fact that the Commissioner will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The financial liabilities however all mature at different times. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows

	PWLB
	£'000
Less than one year interest	132
Less than one year principal	758
Between one and two years	730
Between two and five years	2,468
Between five and ten years	2,506
Between ten and fifteen years	2,000
More than fifteen years	22,800
Total	31,394

This excludes trade and other payables which are due to be paid in less than one year and PFI Liabilities which are repaid over the life of the contract.

d) Market Risk Exposure

This is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates, market prices, foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk - The Commissioner has limited risk. PWLB interest rates are fixed and investments are only temporarily invested (less than a year). The risk therefore arises from the uncertainty of what level interest rates will be at when the Commissioner either makes a temporary investment or enters into a new borrowing arrangement with PWLB. A movement in interest rates could have a complex impact on the Income and Expenditure Statement. For instance, a rise in interest rates may have the following effects:

- Future borrowings may be more costly and result in a higher interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- The fair value of existing borrowings may alter
- Future temporary investments may realise a greater return and result in a higher interest receipt credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Borrowings are not carried at fair value in the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Reserve Balance.

The Commissioner will consider, where economic conditions allow, the viability of repaying loans early to limit the exposure to interest rate risk.

Market Price Risk - The Commissioner does not invest in equity shares and hence has no exposure to the gains or losses arising from a movement in the price of shares

Foreign Exchange Risk - The Commissioner has no financial assets or liabilities in foreign currencies and hence has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Note 23 Private Finance Initiatives

The Commissioner has two Private Finance Initiative (PFI) project agreements: -

On the 23 December 1997 an agreement for the provision of a new serviced police station at Ilkeston was signed. The arrangement is for 30 years from October 1998 until September 2028. The building was occupied from October 1998 when payments commenced.

On the 26 February 1999 an agreement for the provision of a new fully serviced Divisional Headquarters and City Section Station at Derby was signed. The arrangement is for 30 years from the 18 December 2000 until 17 December 2030. The building was occupied from the 18 December 2000 when payments commenced.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the police station and divisional headquarters are recognised on the Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, plant and equipment balance in Note 11.

Payments

The Commissioner makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year, but which is otherwise fixed. The amount of Unitary charge paid in 2022/23 was £0.544m for Ilkeston and £3.753m for Derby (the equivalent unitary charge paid in 2021/22 was £0.521m for Ilkeston and £3.558m for Derby). The total charge for each scheme can be analysed as follows

	2021/22			2022/23		
	Ilkeston £'000	Derby £'000	Total £'000	Ilkeston £'000	Derby £'000	Total £'000
Service Payment	239	1,966	2,205	213	2,119	2,332
Interest on liability	128	492	620	114	405	519
Lifecycle Payments	-	-	-	69	42	111
Repayments of Principal	154	1,100	1,254	148	1,187	1,335
Total Unitary Charge	521	3,558	4,079	544	3,753	4,297

Projected remaining payments to be made under the 2 PFI contracts at the 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	Ilkeston PFI				
	Service Payments £'000	Interest on Liability £'000	Lifecycle Payments £'000	Principal Payments £'000	Total Payments £'000
2023/24	273	101	-	181	555
2024/25 to 2027/28	1,073	222	190	847	2,332
2028/29 to September 2028	34	4	190	79	307

For Ilkeston the expected costs include estimated inflation of 4% on service payments and lifecycle as per the operators' model. They exclude future availability/performance deductions.

	Derby PFI				
	Service Payments £'000	Interest on Liability £'000	Lifecycle Payments £'000	Principal Payments £'000	Total Payments £'000
2023/24	2,182	311	-	1,281	3,774
2024/25 to 2027/28	8,401	517	1,732	1,991	12,641
2028/29 to December 2030	6,851	96	-	650	7,597

For Derby the expected costs include estimated inflation of 3% on service payments and lifecycle as per the operators' model. Elements of the fee can also be benchmarked every five years if either of the parties instigate the benchmarking exercise. This involves comparing the charge for individual items within the overall fee against charges within similar contracts. The third benchmarking exercise with effect from December 2015 was instigated by the service provider and the outcome was formally agreed in October 2020. Projected future payments exclude future availability/performance deductions.

The Commissioner receives a Special Grant towards the financing of the PFI schemes as follows:

	Ilkeston PFI £'000	Derby PFI £'000	Total PFI £'000
2022/23	348	2,387	2,735

The payment of grant is on an annuity basis, the same amount of grant is paid each year over the life of the contract.

The difference in grants received and actual payments plus current value of savings on the original station, plus a contribution plus interest in the year has been transferred to or from the PFI Reserves. This reserve is to fund future PFI payments and enables the net costs to be spread evenly over the contract period. For Ilkeston the movement from reserves in 2022/23 was £0.076m and for Derby the movement from reserves was £0.178m.

Liability

The PFI liability is written down by the repayment of principal each year as shown below:

	Ilkeston PFI £'000	Derby PFI £'000	Total PFI £'000
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	1,254	5,110	6,364
Principal Paid 2022/23	(148)	(1,187)	(1,335)
Balance as at the 31 March 2023	1,106	3,923	5,029

In the balance sheet this is shown as short term (£1.463m) which is repayable within a year and long term PFI Finance lease liabilities (£3.566m).

Note 24 Provisions

A provision should be made for any liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred and should cover costs that are more likely than not to occur.

Liability Insurance Provision -This provision is to meet liability claims which are not covered by external insurers. The balance reflects the claims handlers' assessment of probable liabilities on claims outstanding as at the 31 March 2023, together with an estimate for further claims relating to 2022/23. On this basis a provision of £2.220m is required.

Vehicle Insurance Provision – This provision is to meet Third Party claims which are not covered by external insurers. The balance reflects the claims handlers' assessment of probable liabilities on claims outstanding as at the 31 March 2023, together with an estimate for further claims relating to 2022/23. On this basis a provision of £0.461m is required.

Backdated Overtime Provision – This is a provision for the costs of settling a number of claims outstanding against Derbyshire Police arising from the ruling in Allard v Devon and Cornwall Police. This related to entitlement to overtime payments following recalls to duty to meet specific operational requirements. The provision was previously based on an average amount of £25k per claim, further information has now been received on how the claims should be calculated which has resulted in the amount increasing to £0.630m.

Provisions	Liability Insurance £'000	Vehicle Insurance £'000	Backdated Overtime £'000	Total Provisions £'000
Balance as at the 1 April 2022	2,302	505	350	3,157
Provision in Year	486	104	280	870
Expenditure in year	(568)	(148)	-	(716)
Transfer to/from Insurance Reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2023	2,220	461	630	3,311

Provisions are split between short term (£1.369m) and long term (£1.942m) in the balance sheet. Short-term provisions cover liabilities that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Note 25 Contingent liabilities / Contingent assets

Contingent liabilities/assets arise where the Commissioner is aware of a possible obligation that has occurred because of events prior to the Balance Sheet date, but where the existence will only be confirmed by future events which are not in the Commissioner's control.

Contingent Liabilities

The Commissioner has no contingent liabilities as at the 31 March 2023.

Contingent Assets

The Commissioner has no contingent assets as at the 31 March 2023.

Note 26 Usable Reserves

Movements in usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The balance as at the 31 March was made up of the following:

Usable Reserves	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
General Reserve Balance	6,500	6,500
Earmarked Reserves	15,696	19,500
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	-	-
Capital Grants Unapplied	4,341	3,084
Total Usable Reserves PCC	26,537	29,084
Share of LLP Retained Profit Reserve	42	42
Total Usable Reserves PCC Group	26,579	29,126

Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves.

Earmarked Reserve	Balance 31 March 2022 £'000	Transfers To £'000	Transfers From £'000	Balance 31 March 2023 £'000
Reserves				
Devolved Budget Commitments	1,122	2,842	(620)	3,344
Operational Funding & Investment Reserve	3,743	836	(212)	4,367
PFI Reserve – Ilkeston	822	-	(76)	746
PFI Reserve – Derby	1,461	-	(178)	1,283
Insurance Reserves	148	160	-	308
PCC Grants & Commissioning Reserve	1,118	163	(100)	1,181
Covid-19 Funding Reserve	299	-	(180)	119
Workforce Resilience & Well-Being Reserve	997	-	(497)	500
Capital Reserve	551	-	(551)	-
IT Equipment Reserve	500	-	(500)	-
Local Council Tax Support Reserve	1,312	-	-	1,312
Design Board Reserve	1,000	1,531	-	2,531
Planning Day Initiatives Reserve	1,255	-	(762)	493
Productivity & Efficiency Reserve	500	-	-	500
Investment Fund Reserve	-	1,863	-	1,863
Total Reserves	14,828	7,395	(3,676)	18,547
Jointly Controlled Operations Reserves	868	85	-	953
Total Earmarked Reserves PCC	15,696	7,480	(3,676)	19,500
Share of LLP Retained Profit Reserve	42	-	-	42
Total Earmarked Reserves PCC Group	15,738	7,480	(3,676)	19,542

Devolved Budget Commitments

This balance represents the underspending on devolved budgets for 2022/23 which have been earmarked to carry forward to meet commitments in 2023/24.

Operational Funding and Investment Reserve

This reserve is to assist with the 'funding gap' in the revenue budget for 2023/24 and beyond and for investment in new and emerging and growing risk and threats.

PFI Reserve – Ilkeston

This reserve represents the difference in grants received and actual payments for Ilkeston PFI plus savings on the original station plus a contribution of £0.031m plus interest in the year. This reserve is to fund future PFI payments and enables the net costs to be spread evenly over the contract period.

PFI Reserve – Derby DHQ

This reserve represents the difference in grants received and actual payments for the Derby DHQ PFI, plus savings on the original Full Street headquarters, plus a contribution of £0.769m plus interest in the year. The reserve is to fund future PFI payments and enables the net costs to be spread evenly over the contract period.

Insurance Reserve

This reserve is for future insurance liabilities that are not covered by the insurance provision. The 2022/23 outstanding vehicle insurance claims weren't as high as the previous year, so a movement from the provision to the reserve was possible to cover future potential claims plus £0.060m interest. The insurance excess on liability claims is £0.100m.

PCC Grants and Commissioning Reserve

This reserve has been set aside for crime prevention measures and other emerging priorities over the term of the Commissioners' office.

Covid-19 Funding Reserve

This reserve was created from grant funding provided by the Home Office in 2020/21 for 'enforcement and wider pressures' arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. As the impact of the pandemic receded during 2022/23 this was not fully spent at year end. The remaining balance is available to help fund any outstanding backlogs of work caused by the pandemic.

Workforce Resilience & Well-Being Reserve (previously Officer Uplift Support Costs Reserve)

As part of the government's Police Uplift Programme, the Constabulary has received funding to support the recruitment of 283 additional police officers over a 3-year period to 31 March 2023. This reserve was created out of part of this funding to support the non-direct 'infrastructure' costs associated with recruiting and deploying these new officers. The Uplift of Officers has been completed and the reserve will now be utilised for the wellbeing of the workforce going forward and to help protect Uplift numbers.

Capital Reserve

The remaining balance on this reserve was used in 2022/23 to help fund the Constabulary's programme of capital investment.

IT Equipment Reserve

The Constabulary has a strategy to increase the productivity and efficiency of its officers through agile / remote working practices. The remaining balance on this reserve was used in 2022/23 to buy additional equipment to support the roll-out of this strategy.

Local Council Tax Support Reserve

This reserve holds the Constabulary's allocation from the £670m grant distributed to all local authorities in 2021/22 to help offset the potential impact of reduced council tax revenue arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. As the grant was un-ringfenced, it is available to support the general costs of providing policing services in future years.

Design Board Reserve

The Constabulary's Design Board is chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable and has a brief to co-ordinate the implementation of design recommendations to improve processes and practices, especially through technological innovation. The reserve is currently allocated to fund the Public Contact Improvement Programme (PCIP).

Planning Day Initiatives Reserve

This reserve will fund the Year 1 costs of initiatives which were approved following the Constabulary's annual strategic planning conference in November 2022. This annual process ensures that resources are continually aligned with areas of the greatest policing risk and threat.

Productivity & Efficiency Reserve

The Constabulary's Productivity & Efficiency Board is chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable and has a brief to manage the deployment of staff across the whole organisation so that resources are allocated to the most appropriate areas. The Reserve is to fund the implementation costs of any improvements to the allocation of staffing resources approved by the Board.

Investment Fund Reserve

The Precept approved for 2022/23 enabled £3.016m to be allocated to an Investment Fund to be used on projects that expanded capabilities, addressed areas of identified threat and harm, and improved services to the public. Some projects could not be progressed in year so the remaining balance of £1.863m has been allocated this reserve for ongoing commitments.

Jointly Controlled Operations Earmarked Reserves

This represents Derbyshire's share of Jointly Controlled Operations reserves these are mainly to be used for future capital purchases and asset replacement.

Share of Retained Profit Reserve LLP

Under PCC Group Accounts a share of LLP reserves has to be shown, this represents Derbyshire's share of the retained profit of the LLP (in previous years this is the 25% of the profit the LLP have agreed to retain, since 2020/21 the LLP have agreed to redistribute 100% of the profit share not 75%). In 2021/22 the LLP used £0.007m of its retained profit reducing the balance to £0.042m. None of this retained profit was used in 2022/23.

Usable Capital receipts Reserves

The usable capital receipts reserve represents the capital receipts available to support additional capital expenditure in future years.

Capital Receipts Reserve	£'000
Balance as at the 1 April 2022	-
Receipts in year:	174
	174
Less:	
Capital receipts used	(174)
Balance as at the 31 March 2023	-

Note 27 Unusable Reserves

Chief Constable 31 March 2022 £'000	Commissioner 31 March 2022 £'000	PCC Group 31 March 2022 £'000	Unusable Reserves	Chief Constable 31 March 2023 £'000	Commissioner 31 March 2023 £'000	PCC Group 31 March 2023 £'000
1	5,045	5,046	Revaluation Reserve	1	5,983	5,984
15,657	12,423	28,080	Capital Adjustment Reserve	18,617	11,874	30,491
(2,492,372)	-	(2,492,372)	Pensions Reserve	(1,670,665)	-	(1,670,665)
-	208	208	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-	402	402
(2,810)	-	(2,810)	Accumulated Absences Account	(3,184)	-	(3,184)
(2,479,524)	17,676	(2,461,848)	Total Unusable Reserves PCC	(1,655,231)	18,259	(1,636,972)
		1,680	Share of Revaluation Reserve LLP			1,680
		(2,460,168)	Total Unusable Reserves PCC Group			(1,635,292)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

Under Equity accounting the PCC Group Accounts includes a share of the Revaluation Reserve of the LLP.

Revaluation Reserve	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	4,811	5,046
Upward revaluation of assets	388	1,088
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	388	1,088
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(153)	(104)
Disposal of assets	-	(46)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(153)	(150)
Balance as at the 31 March	5,046	5,984
Share of Revaluation Reserve LLP	1,680	1,680
Balance as at the 31 March PCC Group	6,726	7,664

Capital Adjustment Account

The capital adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction and enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Commissioner as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

The Movement on Reserves Statement details the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Capital Adjustment Account	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	38,207	28,080
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
• Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(5,178)	(5,268)
• Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	(8,628)	(182)
• Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(1,052)	(767)
• Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	(18)	(184)
• Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(266)	(333)
	(15,142)	(6,734)
Adjusting amounts written out of revaluation Reserve	153	150
Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year	(14,989)	(6,584)
Capital Financing applied in the year		
• Capital Receipts	10	174
• Capital Grants and Contributions	526	1,642
• Statutory Provision for financing capital investment (MRP)	648	803
• Capital Expenditure charged against the General Reserve	3,678	6,376
	4,862	8,995
Balance as at the 31 March	28,080	30,491

Pension Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The PCC Group accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet these costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the PCC Group makes employer's contributions to pensions funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the PCC Group has set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Pensions Reserve	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	(2,493,232)	(2,492,372)
Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	71,089	889,846
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.	(129,438)	(132,938)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	59,209	64,799
Balance as at the 31 March	(2,492,372)	(1,670,665)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund adjustment account manages the difference arising from the recognition of council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council taxpayers compared with the Statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Reserve from the Collection Fund.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	(509)	208
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from the council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	717	194
Balance as at the 31 March	208	402

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Reserve Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave, time off in lieu entitlement carried forward at the 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Reserve Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accumulated Absences Account	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance as at the 1 April	(2,318)	(2,810)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	2,318	2,810
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(2,810)	(3,184)
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	(492)	(374)
Balance as at the 31 March	(2,810)	(3,184)

Note 28 Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Interest received including accruals	(30)	(968)
Interest received accruals	14	114
Interest received on a cash basis	(16)	(854)
Interest paid including accruals	1,078	1,144
Interest paid accruals	(83)	5
Interest paid on a cash basis	995	1,149

Note 29 Police Property Act Fund

Commissioners are required under the Police Property Act 1997 to set aside any money received from the sale of property which has come into their possession in connection with a criminal charge. The net proceeds from this fund are subsequently either repaid to the individual, used to defray expenses incurred in the storage and safe custody of property, or distributed to local charities. The balance on the fund as at the 31 March 2023 was £17,143 (£39,621 as at the 31 March 2022). No monies were distributed in 2021/22. The Commissioner will nominate a charity. This balance has not been included in the PCC Group Balance sheet, as it does not represent monies owned by the Group.

Note 30 Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The PCC Group shall disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued in 2023/24 but not yet adopted. These are detailed below

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) issued in February 2021.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) issued in February 2021.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2021.
- Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) issued in May 2020.

The impact of these standards on the financial statements of the PCC Group is either not applicable or not expected to be material.

IFRS16 Leasing Standard

The CIPFA/LASAAC Local Authority Accounting Code Board has agreed to further defer the implementation of IFRS 16 Leases in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) until the 2024/25 financial year. This aligns with the decision at the Government's Financial Reporting Advisory Board to establish a new effective date of the 1 April 2024 for the implementation of IFRS16.

Note 31 Authorisation of Accounts for issue

The 2022/23 Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue by the Chief Operating Officer & s151 Officer on the 31st August 2023. All events after the balance sheet date until this date have been considered for disclosure as events after the balance sheet date.

Note 32 Post Balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events.

POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Contributions Receivable :	
(21,998)	Employer's actuarial rate	(23,537)
(339)	Employer's ill health retirement capital charges	(821)
(642)	Active members - 1987 Scheme	-
(35)	Active members - 2006 Scheme	-
(8,794)	Active members - 2015 Scheme	(10,078)
	Transfers In :	
(370)	Transfer values receivable	(111)
	Benefits Payable :	
49,102	Pensions	51,627
9,135	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	12,371
	Payments to and on account of leavers :	
13	Refunds of contributions	56
255	Transfer values payable	0
26,327	Sub-total : Net amount payable for the year	29,507
(26,327)	Additional contribution from the Police and Crime Commissioner to fund the deficit for the year	(29,507)
0	Net amount payable/receivable for the year	0
	<u>Net Assets Statement</u>	
	Current assets	
4,180	Pensions paid in advance	4,610
	Current Liabilities	
(845)	Unpaid pension benefits	(258)
(3,335)	Surplus for year payable to Police and Crime Commissioner	(4,352)
0		0

Notes to the Pension Fund Account

Note 1 Police Pensions Fund Account

The Police pension scheme is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means that it provides pensions and other retirement benefits for police officers based on pensionable pay, but there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities as they fall due.

Up until 2014/15 two police pension schemes were in operation, both of which gave retirement benefits based on 'final' salaries:

- **The 1987 Police Pension Scheme** - based on a maximum pensionable service of 30 years.
- **The 2006 Police Pension Scheme** (effective for police officers commencing from April 2006 onwards) - based on a maximum pensionable service of 35 years.

From the 6 April 2015 a new Police Officer pension scheme came into existence

- **The Police Pension Scheme 2015** - which provides retirements based on 'career average' salaries, meaning that the benefits receivable are based on a proportion of pensionable pay earned in each year of scheme membership.

The 1987 and 2006 schemes were closed to new members as from 31 March 2015 and were closed completely as from 31 March 2022.

31 March 2022 was the latest point to which existing members of the 1987 and 2006 schemes (as at 31 March 2015) could continue to accrue final salary benefits in those schemes under 'transitional protection' arrangements put in place when the 2015 scheme was introduced. In general terms to receive protection members had to be within 10 years of their normal point of retirement under their existing scheme rules. Depending on their age and length of service, protection was either 'full' (meaning they remained in their legacy scheme for the full 7-year period between 2015 and 2022) or 'tapered' (they remained in the legacy scheme for a proportion of the 7-year transitional period).

All existing officers at April 2015 not eligible for protection arrangements were automatically transferred into the 2015 scheme from that date. Similarly new officers joining the service on or after the 1 April 2015 were and are automatically entered into the 2015 Scheme. All members have a right to opt out of the scheme at any time.

At about the same period as the new 'career average' Police Officer scheme was implemented, similar schemes were also introduced for various other professions within the public sector, such as those for court judges, firefighters and civilian staff working in local government. Each had similar protection arrangements for members who were nearer to retirement. As those arrangements disproportionately benefited older members they were subject to a series of legal challenges on the basis of age discrimination.

Following rulings finding in favour of such challenges against the arrangements for judges and firefighters (the 'McCloud' and 'Sargeant' judgements), the Supreme Court denied the Government's request for an appeal against the rulings on 27 June 2019. As a result of this the Treasury announced on the 15 July 2019 that the rulings would apply to all of the main public service pension schemes and the Government afterwards stated that any remedial action implemented for claimants will be extended to all non-claimants who are in the same legal and factual position.

On 16 July 2020 HM Treasury published proposals for implementing a remedy to the age discrimination across all the public sector schemes affected by the rulings. Following a period of consultation the key details of the Remedy were confirmed on 4 February 2021, including:

- **determination of which members should be eligible for remedy**, namely: those who were members of a public sector pension scheme on or before the 31 March 2012 and on or after the 1 April 2015.
- **determination of the period of remedy**, namely: April 2015 to March 2022, with all active members being put into their respective CARE schemes from the 1 April 2022.
- **the fundamental mechanism for achieving remedy**, namely: a 'Deferred Choice Underpin', meaning that at the point they retire each eligible member will be able to choose to have been in either their legacy pension scheme or their new scheme for the seven-year period of the remedy.

- **Confirmation that the legacy 1987 and 2006 schemes would close from 31 March 2022**
- **Determination that the retrospective remedy would come into force on 1 October 2023**

These details were enacted by the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022 which received royal assent on 10 March 2022.

Each individual Commissioner is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund Account and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation (Police Pensions Regulations 2007 Statutory Instrument 1932/2007).

Credits to the Pension Fund Account include a fixed employer's contribution, being an actuarially assessed % of pensionable salary. This employer's contribution is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and, along with officers' contributions, is paid into the Pensions Fund Account from which pension payments are made.

Employer and employee contribution rates are set nationally by the Home Office and are determined by a 4-yearly re-valuation of total scheme liabilities by the Government Actuary's Department. The last re-valuation that has been implemented took place as of the 31 March 2016 and was used to set an employer contribution rate from April 2019 of 31.0% (previously 24.2%) of pensionable pay.

A further valuation took place as at 31 March 2020 which was due to inform a new contribution rate as from April 2023. However, as part of its announcement concerning the implementation of measures to remedy the age discrimination within its pension reforms on 4 December 2021, HM Treasury also delayed the introduction of revised employer contribution rates to April 2024.

Under these funding arrangements the Pension Fund Account balances to nil at the year-end by either receiving a contribution from the Commissioner to meet a deficit or making a payment to him equivalent to any surplus achieved. In 2022/23 a contribution of £29.507m was received, this being equivalent to the pension top-up grant receivable from the Home Office for that year.

The pension fund is statutorily prevented from including interest on cashflows and administration expenses in the pension fund, these expenses are borne by the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Costs of injury awards and ill health retirements are not part of the Pensions Fund Account and will continue to be paid from the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 2 Pension Fund Liabilities

The Pension Fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the accounting period.

Note 3 Accounting Policies

Accounting policies conform to those set out in the Statement of Accounts (page 16 to 28).

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DERBYSHIRE
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23
COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23

Position as at 31 March 2023 including plans for the financial year 2023/24

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Annual Governance Statement (AGS) explains how the Police and Crime Commissioner (Commissioner) has complied with:

- The Derbyshire Joint Code of Corporate Governance.
- Requirements of Regulation 6[1] (a) of the Accounts and Audit (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 in relation to the review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control. Note that the wider regulations were also amended in 2022.
- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act).

1.2 The Commissioner and the Chief Constable have approved and adopted a Derbyshire Joint Code of Corporate Governance which is consistent with the seven principles of the CIPFA Framework: *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Guidance note for Policing in England & Wales 2016*. A self-assessment matrix demonstrates how the Police and Crime Commissioner complies with those principles. A copy of the Joint Code of Corporate Governance can be obtained from the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire, Butterley Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire, DE5 3RS. It is also available on the Commissioner's website.

1.3 The Chief Constable produces a separate AGS which covers in more detail the activities of Derbyshire Constabulary together with any action plans produced to address governance or control issues. The Police and Crime Commissioner has reference to the Chief Constable's AGS (particularly the action-plan) and will monitor delivery against any actions as part of holding the Chief Constable to account. It is recommended that this AGS is therefore read in conjunction with the Chief Constable's version.

1.4 The current Commissioner (and signatory on this Annual Governance Statement) was elected in May 2021.

2 SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITY

- 2.1 The Commissioner and the Chief Constable are responsible for ensuring that business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.
- 2.2 The Commissioner is responsible under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 for securing, amongst other things, an efficient and effective police service for Derbyshire and to deliver value for money, and continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 2.3 In discharging this overall responsibility, the Commissioner is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions, which includes ensuring a sound system of internal control is maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk. The Chief Constable may do this through delegation to officers.

3 THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Panel has been established under legislation to hold the Commissioner to account by scrutinising the Commissioner's decisions and also has a role to play in overseeing the police and crime plan, on the setting of the precept, the appointment of the Commissioner's statutory officers and in the appointment of a Chief Constable. The panel is politically and geographically balanced with representatives from the local authorities in the policing area (including co-opted political members to maintain balance). For further information visit: <https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/community/community-safety/derbyshire-police-and-crime-panel/derbyshire-police-and-crime-panel.aspx>

4 THE PURPOSE OF A GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 changed the way policing was governed by introducing one directly elected Commissioner. The Commissioner is a corporation sole, as is the Chief Constable, and this required a new governance framework to be adopted.

4.2 Governance is about the systems, processes, culture and values which companies and other organisations are directed and controlled. Good governance enables the Commissioner to:

- Deliver on their vision and priorities for policing and crime
- Performance manage the Chief Constable and other partners
- Hold the Chief Constable and other partners to account for delivery
- Make decisions in an open, transparent way
- Engage with the public and victims to achieve better outcomes
- Provide good stewardship over public funds and achieve value for money

Importantly, it also provides an appropriate level of control and flexibility to enable the Chief Constable to make timely, efficient and effective operational decisions.

4.3 The Policing Protocol Order 2011 (updated 2023) requires the Commissioner to abide by the seven Nolan Principles as defined by the Committee on Standards in 'Public Life' published in May 1995. These principles include: selflessness, integrity, objectiveness, accountability, openness, honesty and impartiality. The protocol also defines the Chief Constable's operational independence from interference by the Commissioner.

4.4 The Commissioner has sworn an oath of impartiality. This has committed the Commissioner to serve local people without fear or favour and it sets out her public commitment to performing her role with integrity, impartiality and fairness.

4.5 The Commissioner's governance framework has been in place since 22 November 2012 when the first Commissioner for Derbyshire was elected. The framework was in place at the year-end 31 March 2023. The original framework was amended with effect from 1 April 2014 to reflect the transfer of all police staff (except those under the direct control of the Commissioner) to the employment of the Chief Constable (called the Stage 2 transfer). The Police and Crime Commissioner's governance framework applies up to and including the date that the 2022/23 Statement of Accounts are approved for publication.

4.6 The Commissioner is able to confirm that the financial management arrangements conform to the Financial Management Protocol issued under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) of the Police & Crime Commissioner and the Role of the CFO of the Chief Constable. The arrangements in place are in line with the expectations set out in the CIPFA Financial Management Code 2019.

5 THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

- 5.1 Each Commissioner is required to set out their vision, priorities and objectives for policing and crime within the Police and Crime Plan which has effect (subject to review) until the end of the financial year following a normal PCC election. The production and publication of the Police and Crime Plan is a core statutory planning requirement as defined by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The Plan sets out the resources and assets that the Commissioner will make available to the Chief Constable for policing and the mechanisms by which the Chief Constable will report on performance and be held to account.
- 5.2 In developing the plan the Commissioner is required to consider a number of duties. These include:
- Working and co-operating with partner organisations in developing and implementing local crime and disorder strategies.
 - Engaging and consulting with the public, victims of crime and businesses.
 - Resources to support the strategic policing requirements to address national risks, harm and threats.
 - Have regard to the safeguarding of children, promoting the welfare of children and equality and diversity
 - Co-operation with local criminal justice bodies to provide efficient and effective criminal justice services.
- 5.3 Developing the Police and Crime plan is part of the Commissioner's annual business planning and commissioning cycle process. The Commissioner may review the Police and Crime plan to take account of public and victim consultation and findings from the partnership risk and threat assessment, subject to consultation with the Chief Constable and approval by the Police and Crime Panel.
- 5.4 Although the Chief Constable is responsible for operational policing matters, the direction and control of police personnel and for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the Constabulary, the Commissioner is required to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of those functions and those of the persons under their direction and control. It therefore follows that the Commissioner must satisfy themselves that the Constabulary has appropriate mechanisms in place for the maintenance of good governance, and that these operate in practice. To this end and because of the Chief Constable being a corporation sole with separate accounts, the Commissioner has had regard to the Chief Constable's AGS when producing this AGS.

6 THE INTERNAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

- 6.1 The system of internal control is a significant part of the governance framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Commissioner's policing objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them effectively, efficiently and economically.
- 6.2 The following documents and strategies establish the policies, aims and objectives at a high level:
- The Police and Crime Plan reflecting local and national priorities
 - The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Business Plan
 - The Medium Term Financial Plan
 - Strategic Risk Registers (Constabulary and Commissioner)
 - The Joint Scheme of Corporate Governance
 - The Code of Corporate Governance
 - The Scheme of Delegation and Consent
 - The Financial Regulations and Contract Regulations
 - Meetings protocol
 - Terms of reference for the Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Committee (JARAC)
- 6.3 These documents and other strategies and policies, which incorporate best practice, demonstrate that the Commissioner operates a good system of internal control and is detailed further in the following key elements of the Internal Control environment.
- 6.4 The Internal Control environment supports the Commissioner in establishing, implementing and monitoring policies and objectives. The Commissioner, in consultation with the Chief Constable, published the Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025 based on public consultation, the assessment of risk and threat in the County and the Commissioner's manifesto commitments. The plan has to have regard to the national Strategic Policing Requirement and the Policing Protocol, as well as the community safety priorities of the responsible authorities. The plan is reviewed and updated annually. The Police & Crime Plan is available to view on the website: <https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/commissioner/police-and-crime-plan/>

- 6.5 The Medium-Term Financial Plan and the Risk Registers are informed by the policing objectives identified in the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan. These objectives are used to direct resources and manage activity and risk.
- 6.6 The activities of the Constabulary are further governed by the vision, corporate values, principles and behaviours that have been agreed by the Commissioner and the Chief Constable.
- 6.7 Through the mechanism of a regular Performance Scrutiny Meeting (PSM), the Commissioner receives reports from the Chief Constable and senior officers covering how the Force is delivering against the priorities set out in the Police & Crime Plan. In addition to the PSM, the Commissioner established a Financial Assurance Board (FAB) which is jointly chaired with the Chief Constable and attended by senior officers from both the OPCC and Force. The FAB allows for detailed discussion and scrutiny of the Force's financial affairs and is pivotal in delivering against the Commissioner's Police & Crime Plan objective "Driving Efficiencies". This is supplemented by a range of policies and processes to support the operation of the Commissioner's office, including a scheme of delegation to officers, standing orders relating to the business of the Commissioner, and codes of conduct for the Commissioner and a Deputy (if relevant) as well as the staff of the OPCC.

7 DERBYSHIRE POLICE AND FIRE PARTNERSHIP (LLP)

- 7.1 The LLP was established by Derbyshire Fire Authority (through the Chair) and the Police and Crime Commissioner as a vehicle by which joint estates projects such as the Joint Headquarters and Joint Training Centre buildings could be built and maintained. The LLP leases space to the respective operational services (Derbyshire Police and Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service).
- 7.2 The LLP has its own corporate governance framework, based on the Nolan Principles, which reflects the desire of both parties to work together in the interests of the local community that they serve.
- 7.3 The LLP Management Board (co-chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chair of the Fire Authority) meets quarterly to (a) have oversight of how the two buildings are being operated/utilised (b) consider any proposals from officers and (c) to discuss any future opportunities that the LLP may be considered the right vehicle for. Both Chairs are supported by director-level officers from their respective organisations as well as subject matter experts as required.

8 RISK MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The Chief Operating Officer (supported by the Head of Finance & Resources) leads on risk management for the Commissioner. This encompasses both risks specific to the Commissioner's responsibilities, but also a broader oversight over the Force's risk management system.
- 8.2 The Commissioner's risk register contains strategic risks linked to the Police & Crime Plan objectives as well as more operational risks that emerge from the work the office undertakes on the Commissioner's behalf.
- 8.3 The Commissioner utilises the same risk management system and methodology as the Force and reports twice yearly to the JARAC. The Head of Finance & Resources attends the Force's Risk Board as do, on occasion, members of the JARAC.
- 8.4 Risk management is a standing item on the agenda of the key management and team meetings within the Commissioner's office and most notably features heavily in the Commissioner's OPCC Management Board (OMB) that features the OPCC's Senior Leadership Team, Communications Adviser and is chaired by the Commissioner.
- 8.5 Risk is discussed regularly between the Commissioner, the office, the Chief Constable and the Force – particularly strategic risks that have relevance to the broader policing and crime portfolio.
- 8.6 Both the Commissioner and the Force's risk management systems are subject to regular internal audit review, the most recent of which recognised that the systems and controls gave significant assurance.

9 TRANSPARENCY

- 9.1 The Commissioner has adopted and is following a wide ranging and robust transparency agenda which, whilst it is based on the secondary legislation of the two Specified Information orders and the requirements of the Information Commissioner's Office, is nevertheless one of the Commissioner's key tenets. Meetings are publicised in advance and published along with any supporting reports that are not subject to a restrictive marking.

- 9.2 The financial management of the Commissioner's business is integrated with, and influenced by, many of the above processes, and includes processes for forward planning of expenditure and resources; budget consultation, setting and monitoring; and completion of final accounts, all aimed to be accurate, informative and timely. The Commissioner also has in place financial regulations designed to support sound financial management policies and procedures, and adherence thereto, and to reflect the Commissioner's current management structure and business activities.
- 9.3 In order to ensure compliance with policies, procedures and statutory requirements, the Commissioner has a range of controls and processes in place, as set out below. These processes also assist the Commissioner to ensure the economical, effective and efficient use of resources, and to secure continuous improvement in exercising their functions, providing for an effective performance management and reporting process.
- 9.4 The Commissioner or their representatives sit on Governance boards at all levels within the Constabulary and the Constabulary regularly provides the Commissioner with information on performance, finance and risk management, in accordance with an agreed forward plan. Furthermore, the FAB (see para 6.7) provides an additional forum at which the Commissioner can scrutinise and be assured on key financial planning and management information.
- 9.5 Collaborative functions are overseen by the East Midlands Police and Crime Commissioners Board (EMPCCB). The Board provides oversight of all collaboration activities in the region and is a forum for all Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables to share and demonstrate their experiences of partnership work. All forces can discuss governance, performance and financial issues at the regular EMPCCB meetings. The EMPCCB is supported by the Regional Resources Board (currently chaired by the Commissioner), which has oversight of financial and internal audit matters for collaborative activity. In addition, there is a Regional CFO/FD Board where both the Commissioner and Chief Constable's respective Chief Finance Officers discuss financial, audit and risk matters and advise the Regional Resources Board. The collaboration approach builds on best practice from across the region and nationally to improve performance and enhance resilience as well as delivering a cost saving agenda.
- 9.6 There are 5 forces in the East Midlands region –Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. These continue to review collaborative arrangements through the East Midlands Police Collaboration Programme (EMPCP) which is led by the Deputy Chief Constable East Midlands. All the projects aim to save money, increase capacity and capability, maintain or improve customer service standards, use officer and staff

time in the best way possible, deliver the best service with the resources available, improve performance or make better use of technology. The EMPCP focuses on delivering joint regional work in both operational and non-operational support services. Not all collaboration initiatives are shared by all five forces. Further information on the collaborations which Derbyshire is a participant in can be found within the main Statement of Accounts.

- 9.7 A regional AGS has been produced by the Deputy Chief Constable East Midlands covering performance monitoring, arrangements for compliance with relevant laws, policies and procedures, and that appropriate controls are in place for the management of resources. A management structure is in place, with clear lines of accountability for both operational issues and use of resources. Budgets for each service are approved each year at EMPCCB which defines the expenditure targets for each area of policing within regional collaboration.
- 9.8 Each force actively supports the budget allocation and sets its own precept accordingly. Management reports showing costs against budget are produced monthly and unexpected variances are investigated and explained, ready for reporting to EMPCCB quarterly (having been reviewed at the Regional CFO/FD Board and the Regional Resources Board). The monthly expenditure reports are shared across the region to provide each force with visibility over expenditure to date.
- 9.9 Whilst the EMPCCB provides joint oversight, Commissioners remain individually responsible for their decisions and Chief Constables are held to account locally for activities they carry out regionally.
- 9.10 The Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Committee (JARAC) for the Chief Constable and the Commissioner is charged with overseeing the corporate governance process, management of risk and financial reporting arrangements. It carries out the role similar to that of an audit committee but acts in an advisory and assurance capacity. It will review the Annual Governance Statement and approve its inclusion in the annual Statement of Accounts.

10 REVIEW OF THE JOINT CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 2022/23

10.1 In adopting the Joint Code the Commissioner must comply with the principles of corporate governance in each of the six dimensions of the Commissioner's business:

- Focusing on the purpose of the Commissioner and the Constabulary, and on outcomes for the community, and creating and implementing a vision for the local area
- Leaders, officers and partners working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;
- Promoting values for the Commissioner and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;
- Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk;
- Developing the capacity and capability of the Commissioner and the Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner to be effective; and
- Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

The Commissioner is satisfied that these requirements are being met through a combination of:

- The Police & Crime Plan and its supporting delivery plans
- The Performance Scrutiny Meetings (PSM)
- The Financial Assurance Board (FAB)
- Governance & Delegation policies
- Formal decision notices covering the Commissioner's decisions
- Ongoing engagement with communities, stakeholders and the wider public through digital and physical means

11 DELIVERING THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

11.1 The Commissioner is committed to maintaining an effective governance framework. Alongside this it should be noted that the Commissioner has implemented a revised structure within the OPCC to support delivery against the Police & Crime Plan. This structure led to the confirmation of the Chief Operating Officer post (with statutory finance and corporate leadership responsibilities alongside being the designated Head of Paid Staff for the Commissioner); and Head of Governance & Compliance (in terms of the Monitoring Officer role).

- 11.2 The JARAC has oversight over the full range of audit and inspection activity undertaken (excluding ethics dip testing). This provides effective assurance that governance arrangements are working effectively. The JARAC has continued to refine its role in providing assurance on the Chief Constable and Commissioner's financial management arrangements during 2022/23.
- 11.3 External audit is carried out by Ernst & Young LLP, whilst Mazars provides the internal audit service. HMICFRS (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies and Fire and Rescue Services) have no remit to inspect the Commissioner but can inspect activities on request and for a fee. In addition, changes to either Fire governance and/or complaints handling may see elements of the Commissioner's activities inspected.
- 11.4 The designated Monitoring Officer (the Commissioner's Head of Governance & Compliance) is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct of the Commissioner and a deputy (if relevant) by monitoring compliance with the law, Commissioner's Code of Conduct and the Register of Interests and Hospitality. The Head of Delivery, Policy & Strategy acts as the Deputy Monitoring Officer and both are supported by the Chief Operating Officer in discharging their roles.
- 11.5 Collaboration is overseen by Management Boards together with the work of the Regional Resources Board and Regional CFO/FD Board which inform the agendas of the East Midlands Police and Crime Commissioners Board.

12 REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

- 12.1 The Commissioner has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, the review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the managers within both the Constabulary and the Commissioner's Office who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment. It is also informed by the comments received from external auditors, and other agencies.
- 12.2 There are a number of ongoing processes, which review effectiveness from several different perspectives, and these are explained further within the Review of Effectiveness of Internal Control (a copy of which is available on the PCC's website).
- 12.3 Internal Audit also provides assurance statements for each audit they carry out during the year, categories being Significant, Satisfactory, Limited or No Assurance.

- 12.4 Management Assurance statements were provided to the Chief Operating Officer by individual Senior Officers in the OPCC to provide confirmation on the status of the internal control environment within their areas of responsibility.

The Head of Internal Audit Opinion has reported that

“ On the basis of our internal audit work, our opinion on the framework of governance, risk management, and control is Significant in its overall adequacy and effectiveness. This opinion is provided on the basis that the framework of governance, risk management and control is adequate and effective.”

and this is as detailed in the Internal Audit Annual Report 2022/23.

- 12.5 In addition to the above formal review, assurance is provided throughout the year through:
- The framework of regular management information.
 - Internal audit reviews, advisory reports and progress and follow-up reports.
 - Performance monitoring arrangements.
 - The role of the Professional Standards Department (PSD) where their work impacts on the activities of the Commissioner’s office.
 - Reviews by other external agencies.
- 12.6 Having undertaken the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the JARAC, the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework although it continues to be assessed in the context of the revised OPCC staffing structure. The areas of work or development and new actions planned in 2023/24 by the OPCC are outlined below:
- Complete the review of the Corporate Governance Framework and self-assessment approach in light of the OPCC structure;
 - Continue to review the Police and Crime Plan alongside the Chief Constable’s operational plans to ensure alignment;
 - Review the Financial Handbook (and associated regulations/procedures) particularly in light of the revised OPCC structure;
 - Fully embed the new secure electronic document-signing solution to enhance controls and better support the agile way of working;
 - Undertake thematic internal audit work (with regional partners) across regional collaborations.

13 SIGNIFICANT INTERNAL CONTROL ISSUES

- 13.1 **Significant Internal Control Issues 2022/23** – with the exception of one audit relating to Business Continuity that was issued with limited assurance (and subsequently all recommendations are being addressed) there were no significant control issues identified during the year and the system of Internal Control is considered to have operated effectively in 2022/23. There are no known post balance sheet events.

14 LOOKING FORWARD

- 14.1 2023/24's financial settlement saw an approximately 1.9% increase in Government funding to the Commissioner for policing and crime. A further increase in funding was achieved through the £15 precept increase which itself generated an additional £6.2m of income and helped ensure that a balanced budget could be set in 2023/24. The Commissioner received £0.5m within the Core Grant and a further £2.0m of ringfenced support to maintain investment in delivery of the Government's pledge to recruit 20,000 police officers nationally by 31st March 2023.
- 14.2 The Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) shows a forecasted worst-case scenario of a £5.2m funding deficit for 2024/25 (assuming pension changes are not funded centrally and other changes driven largely by funding assumptions which will require refinement as time progresses). A revised MTFS will be produced in Autumn 2024 to further refine what we believe the financial challenge looks like. This will be scrutinised by the Commissioner at the FAB.
- 14.3 The potential funding deficit may place a greater emphasis on the Constabulary's efficiency and value-for-money arrangements in order to ensure a balanced budget can be presented for 2024/25.
- 14.4 The PCC continues to invest in the Estate to support the Chief Constable's desire to improve the infrastructure and reduce the reliance on costly and obsolete older buildings. Significant work is planned to improve both the divisional headquarters and custody facilities in Chesterfield, improve the existing buildings in the North-West of Derbyshire as well as much needed improvements to a number of police stations used by our Safer Neighbourhood Teams. The two statutory Chief Finance Officers work together to ensure plans are balanced against the higher cost of borrowing and financial pressures elsewhere in the policing budget.

14.5 The Commissioner's officers (under the leadership of the Chief Operating Officer) will continue to work closely with the Chief Constable, Chief Officer Team and wider Constabulary to scrutinise and have oversight of the challenges facing the Force as laid out in the Chief Constable's own Annual Governance Statement. Officers either attend or are represented at key governance boards and meetings within the Force and are regularly consulted with as work progresses.

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 During 2022/23 the internal and external auditors continued to work with the organisation and have provided both opportunities and challenges. The Commissioner welcomes the challenge and the support proved by our auditors; we will continue to meet the financial, economic and governance challenges of ensuring there is an efficient and effective policing service in Derbyshire.

15.2 This Annual Governance Statement demonstrates that a sound governance framework exists in Derbyshire and is subject to regular review. Where significant governance or control issues are identified, an action plan is produced to address them. Whilst no issues have been identified by the Police and Crime Commissioner in 2022/23 (beyond those identified by internal audit), the Chief Constable's own action plan is referred to and is kept under review as part of holding the Chief Constable to account.

15.3 Funding challenges continue for the police service at a national level and that is no different within Derbyshire. The MTFP is kept under review and regular dialogue held with the Chief Constable and the senior officers to ensure that adequate savings plans are put in place (if required) to ensure a balanced budget can be produced for 2024/25 and beyond.

Further Information:

- Regional AGS 2022/23 (included below)

Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
Annual Governance Statement 2022/23



Angelique Foster

Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Date: 31 August 2023



Andrew Dale

Chief Operating Officer & Section 151 Officer

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Date: 31 August 2023



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT
FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION 2022/23

I confirm that the relevant controls and procedures are in place to manage the following issues within the East Midlands Special Operations Unit, which includes the Regional Organised Crime Unit, Major Crime, Forensic Services, Counter Terrorism Policing East Midlands, and Legal Services.

1. The monitoring processes by which performance against operational, financial and other strategic plans are considered and key issues identified and tasked.

DCC (East Midlands) monitors performance. Exceptions are reported to the East Midlands Police & Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables' (EMPCC/CC) Board on a quarterly basis, with full performance reports reported twice a year.

2. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful.

Compliance is monitored by management review and supported by specialist professional advice where appropriate. Where areas for improvement are identified these are subject to action plans that are revisited to ensure that they have been attended to. Internal Thematic inspections and external audits form part of the monitoring controls to ensure compliance with appropriate policies and regulations and demonstrate the effective and efficient use of resources.

3. That the appropriate controls are in place for the management of all resources deployed within Regional collaboration

A management structure is in place, with clear lines of accountability for both operational issues and use of resources. A budget is approved each year at the EMPCC/CC's Board which defines the expenditure targets for each area of policing within EMSOU. Each force actively supports the budget allocation and sets its own precept accordingly.

Management reports showing costs against budget are provided monthly. Unexpected variances are investigated and explained, ready for reporting to quarterly Management Boards and the EMPCC/CC's Board. Quarterly monitoring reports are shared across the region to provide each force with visibility over expenditure to date and projected outturn position.

4. Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships.

The EMPCC/CC's Board provides a forum for all members of collaboration to feedback their experiences of the partnership work. All forces can discuss governance, performance and financial issues at the quarterly meetings. The collaboration builds on best practice from across the country and the region to improve performance as well as saving money.

Signed  Date 23/5/23.

Paul Gibson
Deputy Chief Constable (East Midlands)

DEFINITIONS

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April.

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Agency and Contracted Services

Services which are performed by, or for, another Authority or public body where the agent or contractor is reimbursed for the cost of work done.

Budget

A statement of the Group's (financial) plans for a specific period of time. A budget is prepared and approved by the Commissioner prior to the start of the financial year. The Commissioner's budget is prepared on an out-turn basis which means that increases for pay and prices during the financial year are contained within the total budget figure.

Capital Adjustment Account

The capital adjustment account reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them. It provides a mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code and are financed through the capital controls system.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure which adds to the life or value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing Requirement

The Capital Financing Requirement represents capital expenditure financed by borrowing and not by capital receipts, revenue contributions, capital grants or third party contributions at the time of spending. It measures the Commissioner's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital Receipts

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

Chief Constable

The Chief Constable is a separate corporation sole which was established on 22 November 2012 under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the main professional body for accountants working in the public services.

Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits

These are the amounts paid to officers when they retire, if they choose to have a lower pension.

Contingent Assets/Liabilities

A potential asset/liability at the balance sheet date when the accounts are submitted for approval. The asset/liability will be included in the balance sheet if it can be estimated with reasonable accuracy otherwise the asset/ liability will be disclosed as a note to the accounts.

Corporate and Democratic Core

This represents the costs of delivering public accountability and representation in policy making and meeting our legal responsibilities.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Commissioner for work done, goods received or services rendered which have not been paid for by the end of the financial year.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the Commissioner for work done or services supplied but not received at the end of the financial year.

Deferred Liabilities

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

Defined Benefit Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme, with rules that usually define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and where the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, the passing of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Financial Instruments

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset – Cash, equity instrument of another entity or a contractual right to receive cash or the right to exchange a financial instrument with another entity on potentially favourable terms. For example bank deposits, loans receivable, trade receivables and investments.

Financial Liability – a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange a financial instrument with another entity on potentially unfavourable terms. For example trade payables, borrowings and financial guarantees.

Fixed Assets - Intangible

Intangible assets are defined as 'non financial fixed assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the entity through custody or legal rights', for example, software licences.

Formula Grant Distribution System

A mechanism by which Central Government determines how much Revenue Support Grant, Home Office Police Grant and Business Rates each local authority should receive in a given year to provide a common level of service. For the police service it is principally based on the resident and daytime populations, plus relevant socio-economic characteristics, for the area covered by an authority.

Group

The term Group refers to the Commissioner and the Chief Constable.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below the amount shown on the balance sheet.

Leasing

A method of financing capital expenditure where a rental charge is paid for a specified period of time. There are two main types of leasing arrangements:-

- (a) finance leases which transfer all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee and such assets are included within the fixed assets in the balance sheet.
- (b) operating leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company and the annual rental is charged direct to the revenue account.

Minimum Revenue Provision

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year and set aside for provision for credit liabilities.

Net Book Value

The amount at which Property, Plant and Equipment are included in the balance sheet and being their historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amounts charged for depreciation.

Non Distributed Costs

The cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early. These are overheads which are not charged or apportioned to activities within the service expenditure analysis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), known as the 'Commissioner', is a separate corporation sole which was established on 22 November 2012 under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Precept

The method by which the Commissioner obtains the income it requires from council tax via the appropriate authorities.

Provision

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

Prudential code

The Code developed by CIPFA that sets out a framework for self-regulation of capital spending, in effect allowing authorities to invest in capital projects which best meet their service delivery objectives as long as they are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The code came into force from 1 April 2004 and is incorporated into the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations.

Receipts and payments

Amounts actually paid or received in a given accounting period irrespective of the period for which they are due.

Reserves

Earmarked reserves are amounts set aside for a specific purpose in one financial year and carried forward to meet expenditure in future years. General reserves are accumulated balances generally available to support revenue or capital spending.

Revaluation Reserve

This reserve records the net gain (if any) from revaluations made after 1 April 2007.

Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital by Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of fixed assets, for example, expenditure on property not owned by the Commissioner.