



The Police and Crime Commissioner
for Cumbria

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2019/20



Peter McCall

www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk





Police and Crime Commissioner
for Cumbria

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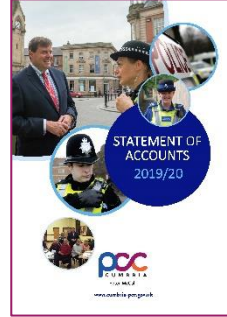
About this Publication

This publication contains both the single entity financial statements for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria (the Commissioner) and the financial statements for the group position which incorporates those of the Chief Constable for Cumbria Constabulary.



The Statement of Accounts for 2019/20 is available on the Commissioner's website at www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk.

The corresponding accounts for the Chief Constable can be found on the Constabulary website at: www.cumbria.police.uk



The Statement of Accounts is also available in printed format from the office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for a nominal fee of £15 per copy.

Alternative Formats



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Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Statement of Accounts 2019/20

Contents

	Page
Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report	3-20
Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	21-22
Auditors Report to the Commissioner	23-26
Core Financial Statements	27-28
• Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	29-30
• Movement in Reserves	31-32
• Balance Sheet	33
• Cash Flow Statement	34-35
Notes to the Accounts	36-92
Police Officer Pension Fund Account	93-94
Glossary of Terms	95-97
Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies	98-100
Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instruments	101-106
Annex C – Technical Annex - Pension Disclosures	107-118
Annex D – Annual Governance Statement	AGS 1-21

The Joint CFO Narrative Report. For a quick, highly summarised version of this Statement of Accounts please read the next 18 pages. **The full story starts on page 21**, please read that too.

Please see page 36 for a full list of the notes to the accounts and cross references to page numbers.

Throughout this publication wherever a word, phrase or acronym is shown in teal coloured text and underlined an explanation is provided in the Glossary of Terms.

Introduction

I am pleased to introduce the financial Statement of Accounts for the 2019/20 financial year. This financial statement sets out both the single entity statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria and the consolidated group position, incorporating the statements of the Chief Constable for Cumbria Constabulary. The accounts are published in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

This section of the statements is the Narrative Report. The purpose of the report is to offer readers a guide to the most significant matters reported in our statement of accounts. It sets out our overall financial position and a series of mini statements summarising and explaining the primary financial statements. It includes information on our performance and value for money. A commentary is also provided to set out the major influences impacting our income and expenditure in the current and future financial years.

By providing this information we aim to support our readers with an understandable and informative narrative on those matters most significant to our financial position and our financial and non-financial performance. This narrative report is provided as part of the overall publication of the financial statements and also as a standalone report. It can be accessed through the Commissioner's website: www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk together with the single entity statements of the Chief Constable.

Statutory Framework

The Police and Crime Commissioner was established as a statutory entity under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSR 2011). The PRSR 2011 provides that there will be a Police and Crime Commissioner for each police area with responsibility for ensuring the maintenance of the police force for the area, securing that the police force is efficient and effective and holding the Chief Constable to account. The Commissioner has wider responsibilities than those solely relating to the police force. These include responsibility for the delivery of community safety and crime reduction, the enhancement of the delivery of criminal justice in their area and providing support to victims.

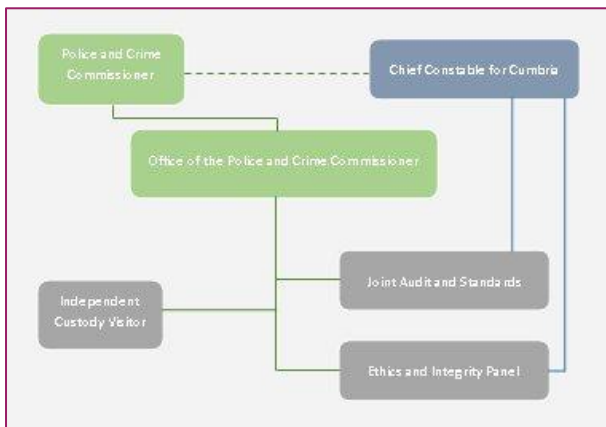
The PRSR 2011 also established the Chief Constable as a separate statutory entity, distinct from the Commissioner and with operational independence. The Chief Constable is responsible for maintaining the Queen's peace and the exercise of police powers. The Chief Constable is accountable to the Commissioner for leadership of the force, the delivery of efficient and effective policing and the management of resources and expenditure.

The PRSR 2011 sets out the statutory financial framework for the Commissioner and Chief Constable. The legislation provides for the Secretary of State to issue a financial code of practice in relation to the proper administration of financial affairs. The Home Office under the legislation issues a Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police Forces of

England and Wales. The Code supports the statutory framework further setting out the financial relationships and requirements for the Commissioner and Chief Constable.

This financial framework provides that the Commissioner receives all funding, including government grants, council tax income and other sources of income related to policing and crime reduction. The Commissioner decides the budget, allocating assets and funds to the Chief Constable. This, in addition to the powers of the Commissioner to set the strategic direction for policing, appoint, and dismiss the Chief Constable, creates a subsidiary relationship between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable. As such, the Commissioner must publish a set of group accounts in addition to single entity accounts. The Chief Constable must publish single entity accounts and provide information to the Commissioner to support the publication of the group accounts.

Our Organisation



The Police and Crime Commissioner is supported by an office of 12.3fte staff, this includes two statutory officers.

The Chief Constable is accountable to the Commissioner and has responsibilities to support the Commissioner in the delivery of the strategy and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. Both entities have appointed a Joint Audit Committee and a Joint Ethics and Integrity Panel. The Committee and Panel comprise independent members to oversee arrangements for governance, including financial reporting and the arrangements for integrity and ethical behaviour. Four Custody Visiting Panels fulfil the statutory requirement for independent review of custody. Membership of the panels at the end of 2018/19 were: Barrow 10, Kendal 10, North Cumbria 11 and West Cumbria 9.

Our Goals

The Commissioner sets the strategic direction for policing and wider interventions within the Police and Crime Plan. The vision for our plan is that Cumbria remains a safe place to live, work and visit, where the public has a say in policing and organisations and community groups work together to address the causes of crime, as well as the consequences. Key priorities include keeping crime at low levels, reducing the impact of anti-social behaviour, bringing criminals to justice and reducing the harm caused by hate crime, domestic abuse and sexual abuse.

We work to achieve this by holding the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of effective policing and by commissioning a range of activity and interventions with the Constabulary and our wider partners. The Police and Crime Commissioner launched his Police and Crime Plan 'Making Cumbria Even Safer' in

November 2016 setting out our future strategy and goals.

Our People

Our people are the most important resource we have in achieving our goals. Our values commit to having an empowered staff who are high performing, professional and have high levels of satisfaction in their roles. The Commissioner's Office and Constabulary perform well in relation to the gender diversity of the workforce. At Chief Officer Level, excluding the elected Police and Crime Commissioner, 67% of the single entity Chief Officers are female as are 100% of senior managers. A breakdown by gender of the number of men and women across the organisation at the end of the financial year and the number of men and women who were managers is set out below.

Actual Employees as at 31 March 2020	PCC		Total FTE
	Male FTE	Female FTE	
PCC Single Entity			
Chief Officers	0.5	1.0	1.5
Senior Management	0.0	1.0	1.0
All Other Employees	0.0	9.8	9.8
Total PCC Employees	0.5	11.8	12.3
Group			
Chief Officers	8.0	3.0	11.0
Senior Management	10.0	6.0	16.0
All Other Employees	982.7	909.0	1,891.7
Total Group Employees	1,000.7	918.0	1,918.7

Chief Executive Report

The Commissioner has nearly finished his fourth year in Office. The Police and Crime Commissioner elections were due to be held in May 2020, however, as a result

of the Covid-19 pandemic they were postponed until May 2021.

During the year the Commissioner has been able to further embed his Police and Crime Plan with the support of the Constabulary and partners. This has helped establish effective relationships with key local government, criminal justice, health and third sector partners to develop initiatives and commission activities to reduce crime, support victims and enhance community safety and criminal justice.

The Police and Crime Plan contains the police and crime objectives, which all contribute toward achieving the Commissioner's overall aim 'to make Cumbria an even safer place'. Objectives are monitored through a performance framework and Public Accountability Conferences; a public meeting where the Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account. This structure has been in place for a number of years and works well.

The Commissioner has continued to provide a range of services for victims and specific services for victims of sexual violence, domestic violence and perpetrator programmes.

The Commissioner has well established financial and governance frameworks necessary to fulfil statutory, regulatory and best practice requirements, supported by the relevant professional bodies for local government and policing. This benefits from continuous development to ensure the office continues to meet the highest standards.

Public consultation and engagement are paramount to the Commissioner as he is the 'voice' for the people of Cumbria for policing. A wide range of diverse opportunities are available for the public to speak directly to the Commissioner, when the Commissioner is out in the community or by speaking to groups directly. This is further supported by the public contacting the Commissioner by email and letter, with more than 419 people contacting the Commissioner in this way during 2019/20. The main themes raised in this year were in relation to the overall Police Service received, Transport Issues (anti-social driving), Police Resources and 101.

The Commissioner undertook a successful public consultation for the increase in the council tax precept for 2020/21, with 1,473 respondents and 68.64% supporting the proposal. As a result of the public consultation, the views of the Chief Constable and the unanimous support of the Police and Crime Panel, the Commissioner took the decision to increase council tax precept by £8.91 for a Band D property.

The Commissioner continues to hold the Chief Constable to account at bi-monthly Public Accountability Conferences and weekly 1-2-1s with the Chief Constable focusing on performance in terms of crime and anti-social behaviour.

This is further supported by the independent inspectorate; Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS), external and internal auditors to assist in his scrutiny of governance, finance, risks and internal control. In conjunction with the Constabulary the Commissioner

also operates a Joint Audit Committee and an Ethics and Integrity Panel.

The Commissioner's staff embrace the fast-moving pace of the Office and this is evident from the work that is on-going with the Commissioner launching three key strategic campaigns and commissioning developments. The Office is well placed to deal with the new challenges for 2020/21 in particular dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Finance Review

2019/20 Grant Settlement and Budget

The Commissioner set a combined net revenue budget of £103.742m for 2019/20 on 20 February 2019. Funding of this amount came from the Police Grant settlement (£59.943m) and income from Council Tax (£43.799m). The budget increased the Council Tax precept by 10.29%, taking the Commissioner's proportion of the band D equivalent tax to £256.68 per annum. The effect of the increase is to support the medium term financial forecast and mitigate the impact of the real terms reduction in Police Grant, the increase in which from 2018/19 was entirely required to fund increased employers police pension contributions. The budget provided funding for the Chief Constable of £124.481m comprising a £129.692m expenditure budget to support policing and an income budget of £5.211m. The Commissioner's budget provided £2.245m for Commissioned Services, to provide funding for partnership working across the Commissioner's wider community safety, crime reduction and victim support responsibilities and

Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report

£0.749m for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The capital budget was set at £8.709m. Capital expenditure is made up broadly of expenditure on assets that have a useful life of beyond one year. Approximately 46% of the programme related to investment in ICT including the provision of mobile devices, with the remainder being made up estates improvements, the cyclical replacement of fleet vehicles and operational equipment. The budget was funded from a combination of capital grants (£2.8m), direct contributions from revenue (£1.8m) and capital reserves (£4.1m). The capital budget was subsequently revised downwards to £7.5m reflecting the effect of the 2018/19 capital outturn position and other changes to the planned profile of capital spend.

The table below shows the summary revenue budget for 2019/20 as set on 20 February 2019, the revised budget (taking into account budget changes made during the year) and the outturn position. The presentation below is as the figures are reported throughout the year in the management accounts. At the year-end a number of technical accounting adjustments (required by proper accounting practice) are made. For this reason, the outturn in the table below will not reconcile directly to the Summary Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement on page 9. References to the PCC relate to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Summary Budget and Outturn

Summary Budget & Outturn	Base	Revised		(Under)/
	Budget	Budget	Outturn	Overspend
	2019/20	2019/20	2019/20	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Constabulary Budget	124,481	121,410	121,214	(196)
Office of the PCC	749	757	735	(22)
Other PCC Budgets	14,965	10,257	10,387	130
Grants/Contributions	(30,888)	(28,071)	(28,310)	(239)
To/(From) Reserves	(5,565)	(611)	(284)	327
Net Expenditure	103,742	103,742	103,742	0
Government Grants	(59,943)	(59,943)	(59,943)	0
Council Tax	(43,799)	(43,799)	(43,799)	0
Total External Funding	(103,742)	(103,742)	(103,742)	0

The Constabulary gross expenditure budget is made up of funding for employee costs (£114.7m; of which Police Officers comprise £88.1m), transport costs of £2.3m and supplies/other costs of £12.79m. The Commissioner's budgets comprise the costs of running his office (£0.749m) and the net position on a range of other costs. These include estates costs (£4.3m for premises used by the Constabulary and Commissioner), Commissioned Services (£2.24m to deliver the Police and Crime Plan) and budgets to finance capital expenditure and the costs of technical accounting adjustments. PCC other budgets also include the costs of insurance and past pension costs.

In-Year Financial Performance

Revenue Expenditure: The out-turn position for 2019/20 is an underspend of £0.327m. The overall underspend is made up of an underspend of £0.131m on the budgets managed by the Commissioner and underspend of £0.196m on those held by the Constabulary. The core underspend equates to 0.3% of

the revised net budget of £103.742m, which is comfortably within the target for the revenue expenditure to be within 1% of the budget at out-turn.

In relation to the Commissioner's budgets the costs of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner were £22k under budget, primarily as a result of staffing savings. Other budgets managed by the Commissioner came in a total of £109k below budget. The principal variations were the receipt of an additional £242k grant towards the costs of Operation Uplift and reduced premises costs £157k offset by increased costs of ICT to facilitate home working in response to the Covid-19 pandemic £128k and an increase in the contribution to the insurance and legal provision of £86k following an actuarial review.

During 2019/20 the Constabulary's pay budget experienced pressure due to a decision to recruit additional officers funded by the Government through Operation Uplift at the earliest opportunity. As a result of this decision the Constabulary's budget was forecast to be overspent by up to £0.64m at the mid-point of the year. However, in the final quarter of the year a combination of careful management of ancillary costs associated with Operation Uplift, savings on both Police Community Support Officers and police staff pay, lower than expected non staffing costs including training, vehicle repairs and fuel and forensics and generation of additional income, meant that the Constabulary expenditure came in £0.196m under budget at the year end.

Of the total group underspend of £327k, £195k has been earmarked for investment in a new training and development management system with the balance allocated to a Covid-19 recovery reserve. Detailed outturn reports which explain the full range of variances can be found on the budget and finance section of the Commissioner's website.

The Commissioner maintains the Police Property Act Fund. The fund has been accumulated over a period of time as a result of the disposal of property coming into the possession of the police under the Police Property Act 1987 and the Powers of the Criminal Courts Act 1973. Community groups and individuals can submit applications for funding on a quarterly basis. During 2019/20 awards totalling £59k were made. As at 31 March 2020 the Police Property Act fund balance stood at £46k.

The 2019/20 Capital Expenditure Outturn amounted to £6.3m against a revised budget of £7.5m, which represented a variance of 15.5% and exceeded the target of 8%. The principal reason for expenditure coming in under budget was slippage on the replacement of the force's single platform vehicle pending a decision on the most suitable vehicle to undertake this vital role in the future. Elsewhere during the year construction of a replacement deployment centre for the Eden area was completed, although this has now been temporarily re-purposed as a training school to accommodate the influx of new recruits arising from Operation Uplift. In relation to ICT the new 'SAFE' Command and Control system in the control room went live in June 2019, development of

the new crime system 'Red Sigma' continued and new pocket smartphones were rolled out to all officers.

The Financial Statements

This section of the narrative report provides an explanation of the various parts of the financial statements alongside a high-level summary and narrative on the financial position. The aim of the statements are to demonstrate to the reader the overall financial position of the Commissioner at the end of the financial year, together with the cost of the services provided during the year and the financing of that expenditure. The reporting format is specifically designed to meet the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. A series of notes are provided to assist readers in their understanding of the statement, whilst the presentational format is designed to make for easier reading by those who access the document through the Commissioner's website. The key financial statements are:

- The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
- The Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)
- The Balance Sheet (BS)
- The Cash Flow Statement (CFS)
- The Police Officer Pension Fund Accounts

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) shows the cost of policing and other services provided in the year and the income from

government grants and council tax that fund those services. The CIES is shown on page 29 of the full statement of accounts. An expenditure and income analysis that sets out what those costs are (e.g. staffing, transport etc.) is provided in note 6 on page 48.

The table below sets out a summary CIES statement.

Summary CI&ES	Gross Expenditure 2019/20 £000s	Gross Income 2019/20 £000s	Net Expenditure 2019/20 £000s
Cost of Police Services	120,859	(10,035)	110,824
Cost of Services	120,859	(10,035)	110,824
Other Operating Expenditure	19,942	(19,999)	(57)
Financing Costs and Investment Income	37,337	(3,807)	33,530
Council Tax and Grant Income	0	(109,650)	(109,650)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	178,138	(143,491)	34,647
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(114,697)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(80,050)

The statement shows that the net cost of providing services in the year amounted to £110.824m, which is predominantly the costs of policing.

In addition to showing the cost of services, the CIES also sets out net financing costs of £33.530m. The most significant element of financing costs comprise pension charges (£33.089m). These charges are calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and do not all need to be funded in the 2019/20 financial year. Financing costs also include the costs of borrowing (capital financing). These costs are extremely low other than those that fund the Workington PFI building. This is because the capital programme is funded internally using cash reserves to reduce investment risk and reflect the relatively low interest rates available on investing such

balances. At the end of the financial year £22.209m (inclusive of PFI contract) of the capital programme is funded by the use of cash backed internal reserves rather than borrowing from the open market. At some point in the future, due to a planned reduction in reserves, the Commissioner will need to consider external borrowing.

Showing expenditure and income within this statement in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices results in expenditure exceeding income (a deficit on the provision of services) by £34.647m. A further accounting adjustment of £114.697m income through the 'other comprehensive income and expenditure' line results in an overall position on the statement of a surplus of £80.050m. This is an accounting surplus that is taken to Unusable Reserves. Page 7 of this summary sets out the out-turn position based on the management accounts, and excluding the technical accounting entries required for the CI&ES. The management accounts show an underspend of £0.327m against the 2019/20 budget.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the different reserves held by the Commissioner. These are analysed into 'Usable Reserves' and 'Unusable Reserves'. Usable reserves can be used to fund expenditure. They may help to pay for future costs or reduce the amount we need to raise in council tax to meet our expenses. Unusable Reserves are principally technical accounting adjustments. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the opening balance on all reserves at the start of the year, movements in year and the closing

balance. The Movement in Reserves statement is shown on pages 31-32 in the full statement of accounts. The table below sets out a summary movement in reserves statement.

Summary Movement in Reserves	Balance 31/03/2019 £000s	Movements 2019/20 £000s	Balance 31/03/2020 £000s
Police Fund	3,000	0	3,000
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	8,276	6,056	14,332
Earmarked Capital Reserves	10,634	(6,340)	4,294
Capital Receipts	2,096	0	2,096
Capital Grants Unapplied	6,144	(449)	5,695
Total Usable Reserves	30,150	(733)	29,417
Unusable Reserves	(1,304,728)	80,783	(1,223,945)
Total Reserves	(1,274,578)	80,050	(1,194,528)

Movements in usable reserves for 2019/20 show a net balance of -£0.733m. This is the cumulative position recording the amounts we have drawn down from and contribute to specific (earmarked) reserves to help fund expenditure during the year. There are separate accounts to record our receipt and use of income from the sale of property and government grants for capital expenditure. There were no capital receipts from the sale of property, plant and equipment in 2019/20.

At the end of the year, the Police Fund at 31 March 2020 stands at £3.0m and provides for unplanned financial risks. Earmarked revenue reserves are £14.332m. These reserves provide for a number of specific operational contingencies, one off budget/project costs and funding to meet future liabilities in respect of insurances and the PFI contract. The balance of capital reserves as at 31 March 2020 was £4.294m, capital reserves are those set aside to fund the capital programme, the majority of which is planned to be fully applied by 2022/23. Further detail

on earmarked reserves is provided within note 8 to the statement of accounts on pages 53-54.

At the 31st March 2020 we have negative unusable reserves of £1,224m. Unusable reserves provide a mechanism through which transactions are entered into the accounts in accordance with accounting standards. They also provide the means to manage differences in the timing and calculation of those transactions and the actual expenditure or income we need to charge to our accounts. For example, our properties are regularly re-valued. When this happens any increase in their value is shown in a revaluation reserve. The reserve 'records' the additional income we may receive when the property is sold, but it is 'unusable' until we decide to dispose of the property and achieve a sale. When we sell, the revaluation reserve will be reduced by any increase in value that was recorded before sale. The actual income we receive will be shown in our usable capital receipts reserve, where it can be used to fund new capital expenditure. The balance on our unusable reserves reflects the position following the required accounting transactions. The cumulative position for unusable reserves includes reserves of:

- £46.142m in respect of the revaluation reserve and capital adjustment account, recording accounting transactions for our capital assets.
- -£1,266m in respect of negative pensions reserves. The pensions reserves record accounting transactions for the Police and Local Government Pension Schemes. The change in the balance on these reserves in 2019/20 is positive and is as a

result of changes in actuarial assumptions that have reduced scheme liabilities.

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date (31 March 2020) of the Commissioner's assets and liabilities. The balance sheet is shown on page 33 in the full statement of accounts. The table below sets out a summary balance sheet.

Summary Balance Sheet	Balance 31/03/2019 £000s	Balance 31/03/2020 £000s
Property, Plant & Equipment	65,329	65,025
Long Term Assets	2,743	3,328
Current Assets	25,367	20,920
Current Liabilities	(11,761)	(12,004)
Long Term Liabilities	(1,356,256)	(1,271,797)
Net Liabilities	(1,274,578)	(1,194,528)
Usable Reserves	30,150	29,417
Unusable Reserves	(1,304,728)	(1,223,945)
Total Reserves	(1,274,578)	(1,194,528)

The balance sheets shows property, plant and equipment assets, which include the Commissioner's estate, fleet of vehicles and ICT/communications equipment, with a value of £65.025m. Of this, land and buildings comprise £57.543m. Long terms assets are comprised of intangible assets (predominantly computer software) £3.328m. Current assets are principally made up of investments (£6.010m), debtors (£13.261m) and cash (£1.271m) and have a total value of £20.920m. Investments are made in accordance with the Commissioner's treasury management strategy and support the management of reserves and cash flows. Debtors' balances are primarily made up of institutional debtors, for example central government, and prepayments. This means that the

risk of not receiving the debt remains low. The Commissioner has a good collection record in respect of debtor invoices raised for services provided. During 2019/20 no sundry debtor invoices authorised to be written off as not collectable. The provision for impaired or doubtful debts stands at £17,907 against the future risk that not all outstanding invoices will prove to be 100% collectable, this figure is increased from previous years in recognition of the financial difficulties expected to be experienced as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. The Commissioner's debtors include a share of the debtors recorded by the 6 Cumbrian District Council's in respect of council tax. This debt amounts to £2.764m and is reduced by the Commissioner's share of their respective bad debt provisions of £1.239m. See note 14 to the statement of accounts (Page 68).

Balance sheet liabilities are amounts owed by the Commissioner. They include creditors, PFI debt, pensions and finance lease liabilities. They are split between short term (current) and long term liabilities, the current liabilities being those amounts due to be paid within 1 year. The most significant element of current liabilities are short term creditors which total £11.822m. The combined short and long term liability on the PFI scheme amount to £4.585m at 31st March 2020. Long term liabilities are the most significant figure on the balance sheet, showing a balance of £1,272m (£1,356m in 2018/19). The main element of this amount is a pension's deficit of £1,266m (£1,350m in 2018/19) for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and the Police Pension Scheme. However, this deficit will be funded over a number of years, with financial support from Central Government, meaning

that the financial position of the Commissioner remains healthy.

The Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash held in bank accounts and changes in Money Market funds. Money Market funds are an alternative way of depositing cash to earn interest. The cash can be withdrawn from the fund without having to give notice and they are therefore referred to as cash equivalents. The statement shows how the Commissioner generates and uses cash and cash equivalents. Cash flows are classified within the cash flow statement as arising from operating activity, investing activity and financing activity. The statement is shown on pages 34-35 of the full statement of accounts. The table below sets out a summary cash flow statement.

Summary Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows 2018/19 £000s	Cash flows 2019/20 £000s
Cash & Cash Equivalents 1 April	(3,774)	(5,065)
Net Cash Flow from:		
Operating Activity	(1,430)	(183)
Investing Activity	(3)	3,817
Financing Activity	142	160
Cash & Cash Equivalents 31 March, made up of:	(5,065)	(1,271)
Bank Accounts	(2,070)	(469)
Money Market Funds	(2,995)	(802)

The table shows a cash inflow of £0.183m from operating activity. This is the net of our cash income including government grants, council tax and charges for services, less how much cash has been paid out, for example for salaries and goods that have been purchased. Cash flows from investing activity show an outflow of £3.817m and primarily represents the net

balance of investment deposits less the amount of cash received when the investment comes to the end of its term. Investment activity provides a way to manage resources that will be used to fund future expenditure, earning interest on any balances. Investment activity also includes cash flows from the purchase and sale of capital assets (e.g. property). Cash flows arising from financing activities show a net cash outflow of £0.160m, this being amount of cash used in relation to financing and borrowing. The Commissioner has no borrowing other than that which relates to finance leases and the PFI agreement. An amount of £160k was paid to reduce those debts during the year.

The Commissioner's cash flow statement shows an overall balance of £1.274m, compared to £5.065m in 2018/19, reflecting an reduction in cash and cash equivalents of £3.794m over the year. At the end of the year £0.802m of the Commissioner's cash deposits was held in money market funds and £0.469m in banks.

Police Officer Pension Fund Account

This statement sets out the transactions on the police officer pension fund account for the year. The statement records all the contributions that have been made during the year to the pension fund. These are primarily contributions from employees and the Constabulary as employer. Contribution rates are set nationally by the Home Office. There are also small amounts of other contributions. These are either transferred contributions, where members join the Constabulary and pension scheme during the year, through transfer from another police force, and transfer in their existing pension benefits. Other

contributions also include additional payments made by the employer to cover the cost of ill-health retirements. The fund records the pensions (benefits) that are paid out of the fund to its members. Any difference between the contributions received into the fund and the amount being paid out is met by government grant. This means the police pension fund always balances to nil.

Summary Police Pension Fund	Pension Fund A/C 2018/19 £000s	Pension Fund A/C 2019/20 £000s
Contributions - Employer	(8,506)	(12,793)
Contributions - Officers	(5,372)	(5,529)
Contributions - Other	(578)	(846)
Benefits Payable	35,878	39,083
Other Payments	79	27
Net Amount Payable	21,501	19,942
Contribution from Home Office	(20,343)	(19,942)
Additional Funding Payable by the Police and Crime Commissioner (2.9%)	(1,158)	0
Net Amount Payable	0	0

The statement identifies contributions into the fund of £12.793m from the Constabulary (employer) and £5.529m from police officers. Employer contribution rates in 2019/20 were at 31% (increased from 21.3% in 2018/19). In total £39.083m of pensions have been paid out of the fund. The balance between contributions and those pensions' benefits of £19.942m has been funded by Home Office. The full police officer pension fund account is shown on pages 93 to 94 of the financial statements accompanied with a page of explanatory notes.

Supporting Information to the Financial Statements

The key financial statements are supplemented by an explanation of the accounting policies used in preparing the statements. They also contain a comprehensive set of notes that explain in more detail a number of entries in the primary financial statements. A glossary of terms provides an explanation of the various technical accounting terms and abbreviations. The statements are published alongside the Annual Governance Statement for the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable in accordance with the 2015 Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations.

Business Review

During 2019/2020, the Commissioner has continued a number of programmes and initiatives working with the Constabulary and wider partners to deliver the key priorities within the Police & Crime Plan. This was the final year of the current Plan up until the Police & Crime Commissioner elections in May 2020 but following the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic, the elections have been postponed until May 2021. The Commissioner has therefore agreed that the priorities identified in the current Police & Crime Plan will remain in place for the next 12 months.

A key focus in 2019/2020 has been to embed the Integrated Victims Service, which was planned for and commissioned during 2018/2019. This provides a single hub for all victims to access core services across the county. It includes out of office hours support through a 24/7 Supportline and a Live Chat facility for

those who do not want to contact the service via telephone. This agile service ensures all victims have access to the right service from the right person as soon as possible. It provides resilience for the Independent Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse Crisis Support Service, which brings together specialist support for victims, providing practical and emotional support and advocacy with other agencies. This support also forms part of the services available from the Bridgeway Sexual Assault Service, for which the Police & Crime Commissioner has continued to provide the lead commissioning and budget management role. He also contributes funding towards and works with providers to develop the forensic-medical and the therapeutic services.

In 2019/2020, significant work has been undertaken with NHS England and three North East Police & Crime Commissioners to develop a specification for the delivery and commissioning of Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) on a regional footprint. This collaboration will provide sustainability, ensuring the current high quality of service continues to be provided to victims of sexual violence and rape in the future.

The Commissioner has continued to fund Remedi to deliver restorative justice services across Cumbria for victims of crime and in 2019/2020 piloted a programme of meditation for victims of antisocial behaviour. Restorative justice gives victims the chance to explain the impact of the offence, upon them and others close to them, and ask the offender direct questions. It holds offenders to account for what they

have done and helps them to take responsibility and make amends for their behaviour.

The Commissioner continues to lead on the implementation of the Quality Assessment Framework, developed in 2017/2018, to review how criminal justice agencies comply with the national Victims' Code of Practice and to drive improvements in specific areas through this process. An assessment was carried in November 2019 and findings reported to the Safer Cumbria Partnership. Criminal justices partners have agreed to take forward the recommendations in the report.

The Commissioner's Victims' Advocate continues to champion the cause for victims, and importantly, help drive up standards. In 2019/2020, the Victims' Advocate has tested an approach to provide additional assurance in relation to the quality of service victims receive. This has resulted in quality work being recognised, specific actions for improvement being picked up in an action plan and contract management processes for each commissioned service being focused on pertinent issues.

Turning the Spotlight, a bespoke early intervention domestic abuse programme for perpetrators and families, continues to go from strength to strength and has now achieved stage one of the Respect Accreditation, a nationally recognised quality assurance scheme for organisations working with perpetrators of domestic abuse and violence in the UK. Work is currently being undertaken by Victim Support, who delivers this programme, to achieve full

accreditation in 2020/2021. The Commissioner also continued to fund the Step-Up programme in 2019/2020, which aims to change behaviours and reduce domestic abuse incidents perpetrated by adolescents and children on parents and/or carers.

The vision to have three Women Centres across the county has now been realised with the final opening of Women Out West (Whitehaven) in September 2019, following by GateWay for Women (Carlisle) in 2017. These were inspired by Women's Community Matters, based in Barrow. They offer a single point of access for women to support services which includes 'Petals', an 8-week one to one support package that works with women who have experienced and perpetrated abuse and those at risk of offending, and 'Beautiful Me' for vulnerable women to build self-confidence and self-esteem within a supportive group setting.

The Commissioner has continued to fund Get Safe Online project' offering a comprehensive programme of online safety and awareness training to businesses and communities. The sessions aim to help protect participants against fraud, identity theft, viruses and other security threats, as well as wider safety issues related to meeting people online.

In 2019/2020, the Commissioner continued to provide funding to communities through his open grant schemes and worked with the Local Focus Hubs and Community Inspectors to ensure the funding addressed local needs. This has focused on interventions to support priorities in the Police & Crime Plan such as antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse,

and has included the delivery of interventions in schools and community settings.

Operation Encompass has been a successful pilot that directly connects the police with schools across Cumbria, ensuring children who have been exposed to domestic abuse receive immediate support. This initiative will now be sustained over the next three years with joint funding from the Commissioner and Cumbria County Council.

In February 2020, The Cumbria Youth Commission held a 'Big Conversation' conference where they presented their final report and recommendations to the Commissioner, the Chief Constable and representatives from local authorities, the public sector and education. The Youth Commission had gathered meaningful views from over 1,500 young people living in Cumbria and identified four key priorities for organisations to consider: abuse, mental health, hate crime and drug/alcohol abuse.

In 2019/2020, the Commissioner continued to chair the Blue Light Collaboration Executive Leaders Board which oversee the joint work streams between Cumbria Constabulary, Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service (Cumbria County Council) and the North West Ambulance Service

The Commissioner and Chief Constable agreed the budget following public consultation. The additional revenue contributed to funding an extra 20 officers on top of the new 25 recruits in 2018/2019. The

additional 45 officers in the last two years have bolstered police visibility and enhanced the force's capability to deal with online and digital crime, including child sexual exploitation.

The Commissioner, working with partners, delivered a year-long safer driving Campaign, in response to what local residents said is one of their main local concerns. The campaign highlighted many aspects of safer driving, focusing on a dedicated theme each month. In response to an increase in farm machinery and quad bike thefts in Cumbria in 2019/2020, the Commissioner also ran a rural crime campaign to raise awareness to help keep communities safe and to support farmers and rural businesses to protect their property.

The Commissioner led on a review of the Safer Cumbria Partnership governance structure and has driven forward a closer alignment between criminal justice, community safety across Cumbria. He also supported a county protocol to help strengthen how other strategic boards collaborative and work together.

Performance

The Commissioner has an open and transparent Accountability Framework to assess how well the objectives in the Police & Crime Plan are being achieved. During 2019/2020, Internal Audit carried out a review of these arrangements for monitoring the delivery of the Police & Crime Plan and awarded 'Substantial Assurance'.

During 2019/2020, a programme of work was developed with the Police and Crime Panel to facilitate effective scrutiny of the delivery of the Police & Crime Plan objectives. Thematic reports have been well received and provided assurance on topics such as serious violence and Countylines, and victim services across Cumbria.

Within the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) arrangements for performance reviews have been embedded in 2019/2020, with 12 weekly Strength Based Conversations and supporting 1-2-1s, which are working well. To support this, an OPCC Training Plan has been developed, setting out the overall training plan for the office and cascades into individual responsibilities. During 2019/2020, specific training has been provided for staff in the areas of personal safety, business analytics, governance framework, Code of Ethics, risk management and the budget. Individual staff have attended conferences, workshops and specific training events to help them develop within their roles.

Performance Report

We measure our performance across a number of key themes reflecting the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan. These are Effective Policing, Community Safety, Criminal Justice, Customer/Victim Satisfaction and Finance & Value for Money.

Effective Policing

- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) Police Effectiveness Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL)

Inspections: The PEEL Inspections judge the efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy of the Constabulary in keeping people safe and reducing crime. In the latest HMICFRS inspection which took place in 2018/19 Cumbria Constabulary was graded as 'good' in all aspects of effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy. The Chief Constable reports to the Police and Crime Commissioner on how the Constabulary will tackle any areas requiring improvement and her response to HMICFRS recommendations.

- For 2019/20 overall crime increased by 4%, which equates to an increase of 1,487 crimes over the 12 month period to 31st March 2020. The increase is largely attributable to improved crime reporting.
- The largest area of change was in 'Violence against the person' which has increased by 13%. The biggest impact in terms of numbers of crimes has been on lower level crimes categorised as violence without injury, which increased by 8%, and stalking and harassment 39% increase, both of which are areas where greater emphasis has been placed on crime recording.
- Whilst the reporting of rape and sexual offences is encouraged, reports fell by 13% in 2019/20.

Community Safety

- Antisocial behaviour has continued to fall, and has seen a 19% reduction compared to the same period last year.
- Hate crimes and incidents continue to be closely monitored. During 2019/20, the number of crimes with a hate marker reduced by 5.7%, which equates to 39 crimes. The Constabulary and partners continue to work to encourage reporting

of hate crime. Based on the latest data, in comparison with other forces, Cumbria has one of the lowest levels of hate crimes both nationally and in the North West region.

- Work has also targeted increased reporting for domestic violence. During the year reported incidents of domestic abuse have reduced by 4.2%.

Criminal Justice

- All recorded offences are assigned an outcome based on a national framework for crime. Crime outcomes are classed as positive where the offender is either charged or summonsed, receives an out of court disposal or where the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) or police determine it is not in the public interest to prosecute. In all cases the crime outcome represents positive police activity in detecting the crime. Positive crime outcome performance is 17% for 2019/20.
- The latest available Cumbria conviction rates for Magistrates and Crown Court cases was 84%, which is ranked 4th nationally amongst 42 forces.

Customer and Victim Satisfaction

- Performance in customer and victim satisfaction is measured through regular independent surveys following police contact. This is supplemented by the process for police complaints that includes independent sampling of complaint files and scrutiny of local to national comparatives against complaints upheld.
- The latest figures for public confidence in the local police service was high at 79%.

- When allegations are made against the police, those resolved locally perform well against national comparative timescales.

Finance & Value for Money

- We measure our performance against targets for achieving financial outturn within a percentage of the net budget. For 2019/20 this was set at 1% for the revenue budget and 8% for the capital budget.
- Actual performance for revenue was 0.3%, achieving well within the target.
- The capital outturn was 15.5% below budget, falling outside the target. Whilst this was a disappointing result, the year-end position was signalled from early in the year and was largely attributable to slippage in procuring a new fleet of single purpose vehicles. It is considered that the delay is justified to ensure that the correct decision is made to meet future operational needs. Stretch targets will continue to be set for capital expenditure going forward as a recognised area for performance improvement.
- Historically the budget for the Commissioner and Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was benchmarked against HMIC Value for Money profiles. Following the inclusion of fire and rescue services under the remit of HMIC, costs for police and crime commissioners are no longer included in the VFM comparators. It has therefore not been possible to undertake a Value for Money analysis for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for 2019/20.
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) last PEEL

inspection in 2018/19 assessed the Constabulary as good in respect of efficiency.

- Outcomes against wider performance measures that indicate the effectiveness of activity and interventions are strong against the priority areas of keeping crime at low levels, reducing anti-social behaviour, bringing criminals to justice and increasing reporting of hate crime and domestic and sexual abuse.
- Collectively, these indicators provide assurance of Value for Money in respect of the 2019/20 financial year.

The Future Outlook

Following his election in 2016, Peter McCall the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria launched his Police and Crime Plan covering the period to 2020. The Plan's key theme is 'Making Cumbria Even Safer' and sets the strategic direction for policing and wider aims for enhancing community safety, criminal justice and supporting victims.

The overall financial position remains strong, which is reflected in the Medium Term Financial Forecast, which sets out the revenue budget position until 2023/24 and a capital programme, which is fully funded over the same period and will support delivery of the 2016-2021 Police and Crime Plan. The current financial position has primarily arisen as a result of positive action on behalf of the Constabulary to reduce costs in the context of reductions in government funding since 2010. This has enabled reserves to be maintained at a level that balances financial resilience and supports continued investment.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy and 2020/21 budget was approved in the context of the Government providing additional funding for Operation Uplift, continued grant funding for increased police pension contributions and affording Commissioners' flexibility to raise council tax above inflation. However, this is accompanied by increasing cost pressures including new training requirements and ICT initiatives.

Against this background the 2020/21 budget provides £130m funding for the Chief Constable to deliver policing for Cumbria. Resources include an establishment of 1,216 Police Officers, an increase of 51 and maintenance of the establishments for Police Community Support Officers and Police Staff. The longer term 10 year capital programme envisages a total investment of £61.1m principally across the estate, fleet and ICT.

Whilst the position is financially resilient in the short term, the future outlook is uncertain. Based on the MTFF assumptions, savings will need to be delivered from 2021/22 to balance the budget forecast. The budget gap by 2023/24 is forecast as £3.0m. There are a number of continuing financial risks in relation to the adequacy and sustainability of funding, the cost of national policing programmes, pensions issues and the potential review of the police funding formula. These are further compounded by the macro economic uncertainty arising from Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic.

In terms of Covid-19, the Constabulary has and will continue to incur additional costs during 2020/21, principally in relation to ICT to facilitate home working and provision of personal, protective equipment. There is also likely to be a significant loss of income from enforcement activities. Although there is uncertainty regarding whether these costs will be re-imbursed by Government, they are considered to be manageable in the context of the organisation's overall resources. There is also uncertainty with regard to future funding assumptions from both grants and council tax. Scenario modelling as to the impact on the financial position will take place on an on-going basis.

In light of the financial outlook above and in the context of the MTFF and savings plans, the Commissioner and the Joint Chief Finance Officer have reviewed the going concern position of the PCC/Group and have concluded that it is appropriate to produce the Commissioner's accounts on a going concern basis.

Acknowledgements

The financial statements were originally authorised for issue by me as Joint Chief Finance Officer on 29 June 2020. Following completion of the audit, they were re-authorised by me on 25 November 2020 and were formally approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner on the same day.

In closing, it is appropriate to acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of Michelle Bellis the Deputy Chief Finance Officer, Lorraine Holme and the wider finance team in again achieving the closure of accounts and the publication of these Statements against tight deadlines and complex financial reporting standards, in particular recognising the practical working challenges presented by the pandemic.

Roger Marshall

Joint Chief Finance Officer

The accounts present a true and fair view of the position of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria Single Entity and Group Accounts as at 31 March 2020 and its income and expenditure for the year there ended.

Signatures removed for the purposes of publishing on the website

Roger Marshall CPFA

Joint Chief Finance Officer

Date: 25 November 2020

Peter McCall

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Date: 25 November 2020

1 The Commissioner's Responsibilities

The Police and Crime Commissioner (The Commissioner/PCC) is the recipient of funding relating to policing and crime reduction and has statutory responsibility for the Police Fund. The Commissioner is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of his financial affairs and to secure that one of his officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this organisation, that officer is the Joint Chief Finance Officer (CFO).
- manage his affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- approve the Statement of Accounts including annexes to the Statement of Accounts.

2 The Chief Constable's Responsibilities

The Chief Constable (the CC) is accountable to the Police and Crime Commissioner for the management of resources and expenditure by the police force. All funding for the Chief Constable comes from the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Chief Constable is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of her financial affairs and to secure that one of her officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this organisation, that officer is the Joint Chief Finance Officer (CFO).
- manage her affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- approve the Statement of Accounts including annexes to the Statement of Accounts.

3 The Joint Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The Joint Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Commissioner's, Chief Constable's and Group Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Account, the CFO has:

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

Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The CFO has also:

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

The CFO should sign and date the Statement of Accounts, stating that it presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the organisation at the reporting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Independent auditor's report to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria (the 'Police and Crime Commissioner') and its subsidiary the Chief Constable (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Police and Crime Commissioner Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Police and Crime Commissioner Movement in Reserves Statement, the Police and Crime Commissioner and Group Balance Sheet, the Police and Crime Commissioner and Group Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (Annex A), and include the police pension fund financial statements comprising the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and notes to the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements include Annex B and Annex C. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and of the Police and Crime Commissioner as at 31 March 2020 and of the group's expenditure and income and the Police and Crime Commissioner's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the Police and Crime Commissioner in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Joint Chief Finance Officer and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Police and Crime Commissioner and group's future operational arrangements.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the Police and Crime Commissioner and group's future operational arrangements. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for an authority associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

In our evaluation of the Joint Chief Finance Officer's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 that the Police and Crime Commissioner's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the risks associated with the Police and Crime Commissioner's and group's operating activities, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the Police and Crime Commissioner's and group's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Police and Crime Commissioner or group will continue in operation.

Emphasis of Matter – effects of Covid-19 on the valuation of land and buildings

We draw attention to Note 4 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of land and buildings as at 31 March 2020. As disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements, the valuer has noted that, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, there is 'material valuation uncertainty' which means there is less certainty and more caution needed with regard to the valuations. As such, the valuer has advised the need to keep valuations under regular review. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – effects of Covid-19 on the valuation of Pension Fund Property Assets

We draw attention to Note 3 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of the Pension Fund's Property assets as at 31 March 2020. As disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a "global pandemic" on 11th March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Market activity is being impacted in many sectors, including property. In response to this, the Local Government Pension Scheme's property valuer has been directed by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors to include a "Material Uncertainty" clause in all property valuation reports. This material uncertainty clause is applicable to the LGPS funds direct and indirect property holdings. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Joint Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts, the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement, other than the Police and Crime Commissioner and group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with the 'delivering good governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Police and Crime Commissioner gained through our work in relation to the Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts, the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Police and Crime Commissioner under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Joint Chief Finance Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 21 to 22, the Police and Crime Commissioner is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. That officer is the Joint Chief Finance Officer. The Joint Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Joint Chief Finance Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Joint Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the group's and the Police and Crime Commissioner's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the group or the Police and Crime Commissioner will no longer be provided.

The Police and Crime Commissioner is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Conclusion on the Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, we are satisfied that the Police and Crime Commissioner put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner

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

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

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

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

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to be satisfied that the Police and Crime Commissioner has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.

Use of our report

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

Michael Green

Michael Green, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor
Manchester
26 November 2020

The Statement of Accounts includes four primary or core financial statements:

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** - This statement summarises the resources that have been generated and consumed in providing policing and crime reduction services during the year. It includes all day to day expenses and related income on an accruals basis, as well as transactions measuring the value of fixed assets actually consumed and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees in the year.

The expenditure in the 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. 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 in reserves statement.

Due to the size of the statements, the positions for the Group and the PCC are shown in separate tables.

- **Movement in Reserves Statement** - This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Commissioner, analysed into 'Usable Reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce taxation) and other 'Unusable Reserves'. The Surplus (or Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Commissioner's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the Police Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes. The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory Police Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Commissioner.

Due to the size of the statements, the positions for the Group and the PCC are shown in separate tables, the figures for 2019/20 and the comparators for 2018/19 are also shown in separate tables.

- **Balance Sheet** – This statement shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Commissioner. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Commissioner. Reserves are reported in two categories.

The first category of reserves are **usable reserves**, i.e. those reserves that the Commissioner may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

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

The balance sheet for the Group and PCC are shown side by side and include both 2019/20 figures and 2018/19 comparators.

- **Cash Flow Statement** - This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Commissioner during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Commissioner 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 Commissioner are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been generated from resources which are intended to contribute to the Commissioner's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing).

The cash flow statement for the Group and PCC are shown side by side and include both 2019/20 figures and 2018/19 comparators.

The comparative balance sheet and cash flow statement for the PCC for 2018/19 are shown as being "re-stated". In 2019/20 a new method of apportioning the share of debtors and creditors between the single entity statements of the PCC and Chief Constable was developed, in order to be consistent between the years the 2018/19 comparatives have been re-stated. The figures **highlighted in purple** in the statements on the following pages are the amended figures. An explanation of the changes is provided in the Prior Period Adjustment note (note 34) and the Debtors (note 14) and Creditors (note 15) have also been re-stated.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Group

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Group)	Notes	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group
		2018/19	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	2019/20
		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing and Crime Services	#	164,268	(8,293)	155,975	120,859	(10,035)	110,824
Cost of Policing and Crime Services		164,268	(8,293)	155,975	120,859	(10,035)	110,824
Other Operating Expenditure							
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non current assets	9e	0	653	653	0	(57)	(57)
Transfer to Pension Fund/Pension Top Up Grant		20,343	(20,343)	0	19,942	(19,942)	0
		20,343	(19,690)	653	19,942	(19,999)	(57)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure							
Interest payable on PFI unitary payments		602	0	602	584	0	584
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Annex C (Pg 113)	34,937	(3,695)	31,242	36,753	(3,664)	33,089
Investment interest income		0	(146)	(146)	0	(143)	(143)
		35,539	(3,841)	31,698	37,337	(3,807)	33,530
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Recognised capital grants and contributions	27	0	(939)	(939)	0	(372)	(372)
Income from Council Tax	28	0	(39,403)	(39,403)	0	(43,799)	(43,799)
Council Tax Grant (Freeze & Support)	27	0	(4,850)	(4,850)	0	(4,850)	(4,850)
Formula Funding	27	0	(30,391)	(30,391)	0	(31,007)	(31,007)
Home Office Police Grant	27	0	(28,320)	(28,320)	0	(28,935)	(28,935)
PFI Grant	27	0	(687)	(687)	0	(687)	(687)
		0	(104,590)	(104,590)	0	(109,650)	(109,650)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services		220,150	(136,414)	83,736	178,138	(143,491)	34,647
Surplus or Deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets							
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)	9			(4,480)			(342)
Impairment losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)	9			544			225
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets				(11)			0
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets / liabilities							
- Matching the entry to the pensions reserve	Annex C (Pg 113)			40,202			(114,580)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				36,255			(114,697)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				119,991			(80,050)

A more detailed analysis of the figures that make up the “Cost of Policing and Crime Services” can be found in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 5) and in the Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature note (Note 6).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – PCC

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (PCC)	Notes	PCC	PCC	PCC	PCC	PCC	PCC
		2018/19 Gross Expenditure	2018/19 Gross Income	2018/19 Net Expenditure	2019/20 Gross Expenditure	2019/20 Gross Income	2019/20 Net Expenditure
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing and Crime Services	#	11,662	(16,807)	(5,145)	14,008	(18,739)	(4,731)
Funding Provided by PCC to CC		110,897	0	110,897	117,564	0	117,564
Cost of Policing and Crime Services		122,559	(16,807)	105,752	131,572	(18,739)	112,833
Other Operating Expenditure							
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non current assets	9e	0	653	653	0	(57)	(57)
Transfer to Pension Fund/Pension Top Up Grant		20,343	(20,343)	0	19,942	(19,942)	0
		20,343	(19,690)	653	19,942	(19,999)	(57)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure							
Interest payable on PFI unitary payments		602	0	602	584	0	584
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Annex C (Pg 114)	132	(104)	28	135	(103)	32
Investment interest income		0	(146)	(146)	0	(143)	(143)
		734	(250)	484	719	(246)	473
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Recognised capital grants and contributions	27	0	(939)	(939)	0	(372)	(372)
Income from Council Tax	29	0	(39,403)	(39,403)	0	(43,799)	(43,799)
Council Tax Grant (Freeze & Support)	27	0	(4,850)	(4,850)	0	(4,850)	(4,850)
Formula Funding	27	0	(30,391)	(30,391)	0	(31,007)	(31,007)
Home Office Police Grant	27	0	(28,320)	(28,320)	0	(28,935)	(28,935)
PFI Grant	27	0	(687)	(687)	0	(687)	(687)
		0	(104,590)	(104,590)	0	(109,650)	(109,650)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services		143,636	(141,337)	2,299	152,233	(148,634)	3,599
Surplus or Deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets							
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)	9			(4,480)			(342)
Impairment losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)	9			544			225
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets				(11)			0
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets / liabilities							
- Matching the entry to the pensions reserve	Annex C (Pg 114)			164			(338)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(3,783)			(455)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(1,484)			3,144

A more detailed analysis of the figures that make up the “Cost of Policing and Crime Services” can be found in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 5) and in the Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature note (Note 6).

Movement in Reserves Statement - Group

The figures for the group in 2019/20 are provided in the table below:

Movement in Reserves Statement (Group) Figures for 2019/20										
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2019	Surplus/ (deficit) on the provision of services	Other comprehensive income and expenditure	Total comprehensive income and expenditure	Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to/from earmarked reserves	Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	Increase/ (decrease) in 2019/20	Balance at 31 March 2020
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves										
Police Fund Account	-	3,000	(34,647)	0	(34,647)	34,363	(284)	284	0	3,000
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	8	8,276	0	0	0	0	0	6,056	6,056	14,332
Earmarked Capital Reserves	8	10,634	0	0	0	0	0	(6,340)	(6,340)	4,294
Capital Receipts Reserve	19	2,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,096
Capital Grants Unapplied	19	6,144	0	0	0	(449)	(449)	0	(449)	5,695
Total Usable Reserves		30,150	(34,647)	0	(34,647)	33,914	(733)	0	(733)	29,417
Unusable Reserves										
Revaluation Reserve	20a	13,201	0	117	117	0	117	0	117	13,318
Capital Adjustment Account	20b	35,523	0	0	0	(2,699)	(2,699)	0	(2,699)	32,824
Police Pensions Reserve	20e	(1,296,300)	0	118,150	118,150	(25,020)	93,130	0	93,130	(1,203,170)
LGPS Pensions Reserve	20e	(54,038)	0	(3,570)	(3,570)	(5,599)	(9,169)	0	(9,169)	(63,207)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	20c	(50)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(50)
Accumulated Absences Account	20d	(3,064)	0	0	0	(596)	(596)	0	(596)	(3,660)
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,304,728)	0	114,697	114,697	(33,914)	80,783	0	80,783	(1,223,945)
Total Reserves		(1,274,578)	(34,647)	114,697	80,050	0	80,050	0	80,050	(1,194,528)

The comparative figures for the group in 2018/19 are provided in the table below:

Movement in Reserves Statement (Group) Figures for 2018/19											
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2018	Adjustment to Opening Balance 1 April 2018	Surplus/ (deficit) on the provision of services	Other comprehensive income and expenditure	Total comprehensive income and expenditure	Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to/from earmarked reserves	Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	Increase/ (decrease) in 2018/19	Balance at 31 March 2019
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves											
Police Fund Account	-	3,000	0	(83,736)	0	(83,736)	82,751	(985)	985	0	3,000
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	8	7,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,235	1,235	8,276
Earmarked Capital Reserves	8	12,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,220)	(2,220)	10,634
Capital Receipts Reserve	19	1,449	0	0	0	0	647	647	0	647	2,096
Capital Grants Unapplied	19	5,781	0	0	0	0	363	363	0	363	6,144
Total Usable Reserves		30,125	0	(83,736)	0	(83,736)	83,761	25	0	25	30,150
Unusable Reserves											
Revaluation Reserve	20a	9,452	0	0	3,936	3,936	(187)	3,749	0	3,749	13,201
Capital Adjustment Account	20b	37,026	0	0	0	0	(1,503)	(1,503)	0	(1,503)	35,523
Police Pensions Reserve	20e	(1,187,670)	0	0	(33,050)	(33,050)	(75,580)	(108,630)	0	(108,630)	(1,296,300)
LGPS Pensions Reserve	20e	(41,107)	(109)	0	(7,152)	(7,152)	(5,670)	(12,822)	0	(12,822)	(54,038)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	20c	463	0	0	0	0	(513)	(513)	0	(513)	(50)
Accumulated Absences Account	20d	(2,756)	0	0	0	0	(308)	(308)	0	(308)	(3,064)
Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve		(11)	0	0	11	11	0	11	0	11	0
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,184,603)	(109)	0	(36,255)	(36,255)	(83,761)	(120,016)	0	(120,016)	(1,304,728)
Total Reserves		(1,154,478)	(109)	(83,736)	(36,255)	(119,991)	0	(119,991)	0	(119,991)	(1,274,578)

Movement in Reserves Statement – PCC

The figures for the PCC Single Entity in 2019/20 are provided in the table below:

Movement in reserves Statement (PCC) Figures for 2019/20										
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2019	Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	Other comprehensive income and expenditure	Total comprehensive income and expenditure	Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to/from earmarked reserves	Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	Increase / (decrease) in 2019/20	Balance at 31 March 2020
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves										
Police Fund Account	-	3,000	(3,599)	0	(3,599)	3,315	(284)	284	0	3,000
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	8	8,276	0	0	0	0	0	6,056	6,056	14,332
Earmarked Capital Reserves	8	10,634	0	0	0	0	0	(6,340)	(6,340)	4,294
Capital Receipts Reserve	19	2,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,096
Capital Grants Unapplied	19	6,144	0	0	0	(449)	(449)	0	(449)	5,695
Total Usable Reserves		30,150	(3,599)	0	(3,599)	2,866	(733)	0	(733)	29,417
Unusable Reserves										
Revaluation Reserve	20a	13,201	0	117	117	0	117	0	117	13,318
Capital Adjustment Account	20b	35,523	0	0	0	(2,699)	(2,699)	0	(2,699)	32,824
LGPS Pensions Reserve	20e	(1,384)	0	338	338	(131)	207	0	207	(1,177)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	20c	(50)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(50)
Accumulated Absences Account	20d	(8)	0	0	0	(36)	(36)	0	(36)	(44)
Total Unusable Reserves		47,282	0	455	455	(2,866)	(2,411)	0	(2,411)	44,871
Total Reserves		77,432	(3,599)	455	(3,144)	0	(3,144)	0	(3,144)	74,288

The comparative figures for 2018/19 are provided in the table below:

Movement in Reserves Statement (PCC) Figures for 2018/19											
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2018	Adjustment to Opening Balance 1 April 2018	Surplus / (deficit) on the provision of services	Other comprehensive income and expenditure	Total comprehensive income and expenditure	Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to/from earmarked reserves	Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	Increase / (decrease) in 2018/19	Balance at 31 March 2019
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves											
Police Fund Account	-	3,000	0	(2,299)	0	(2,299)	1,314	(985)	985	0	3,000
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	8	7,041	0	0	0	0	0	1,235	1,235	8,276	
Earmarked Capital Reserves	8	12,854	0	0	0	0	0	(2,220)	(2,220)	10,634	
Capital Receipts Reserve	19	1,449	0	0	0	0	647	647	0	2,096	
Capital Grants Unapplied	19	5,781	0	0	0	0	363	363	0	6,144	
Total Usable Reserves		30,125	0	(2,299)	0	(2,299)	2,324	25	0	25	30,150
Unusable Reserves											
Revaluation Reserve	20a	9,452	0	0	3,936	3,936	(187)	3,749	0	3,749	13,201
Capital Adjustment Account	20b	37,026	0	0	0	0	(1,503)	(1,503)	0	(1,503)	35,523
LGPS Pensions Reserve	20e	(1,098)	(3)	0	(164)	(164)	(119)	(283)	0	(283)	(1,384)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	20c	463	0	0	0	0	(513)	(513)	0	(513)	(50)
Accumulated Absences Account	20d	(6)	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	(2)	(8)
Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve		(11)	0	0	11	11	0	11	0	11	0
Total Unusable Reserves		45,826	(3)	0	3,783	3,783	(2,324)	1,459	0	1,459	47,282
Total Reserves		75,951	(3)	(2,299)	3,783	1,484	0	1,484	0	1,484	77,432

Balance Sheet – PCC & Group

Balance Sheet	Notes	PCC	PCC	Group	Group
		31 March 2019 £000s re-stated	31 March 2020 £000s	31 March 2019 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Property, Plant & Equipment					
Land and Buildings	9	54,402	57,543	54,402	57,543
Vehicles	9	3,185	2,945	3,185	2,945
Information Technology Equipment	9	4,776	3,936	4,776	3,936
Furniture, Equipment & Plant	9	876	591	876	591
Assets Under Construction (Land & Buildings)	9	2,080	0	2,080	0
Investment Properties		10	10	10	10
		65,329	65,025	65,329	65,025
Intangible Assets - Software	11	2,743	3,328	2,743	3,328
Long Term Assets		68,072	68,353	68,072	68,353
Short Term Investments	17	9,034	6,010	9,034	6,010
Inventories		0	0	273	378
Short Term Debtors (external)	14	10,995	13,261	10,995	13,261
Short Term Debtors (amounts owed to PCC by CC re CC share of external Creditors)	14	9,485	9,530	0	0
Short Term Debtors (funding balance owed to PCC by CC)	14	4,350	5,155	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	CF6	5,065	1,271	5,065	1,271
Current Assets		38,929	35,227	25,367	20,920
Short Term Creditors (external)	15	(11,601)	(11,822)	(11,601)	(11,822)
Short Term Creditors (amounts owed by PCC to CC re CC share of external debtors)	15	(4,235)	(4,927)	0	0
Short Term Creditors (funding balance due from PCC to CC)	15	(7,604)	(6,781)	0	0
PFI Finance Lease Liability Due within 1 Year	12	(160)	(182)	(160)	(182)
Current Liabilities		(23,600)	(23,712)	(11,761)	(12,004)
Provisions	16	0	0	(1,333)	(1,017)
Other Long Term Liabilities					
Pensions liability - Police	18	0	0	(1,296,300)	(1,203,170)
Pensions liability - LGPS	18	(1,384)	(1,177)	(54,038)	(63,207)
PFI Finance Lease Liability	12	(4,585)	(4,403)	(4,585)	(4,403)
Long Term Liabilities		(5,969)	(5,580)	(1,356,256)	(1,271,797)
Net Assets / Net (Liabilities)		77,432	74,288	(1,274,578)	(1,194,528)
Usable reserves	19				
Police Fund		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Earmarked reserves (revenue)	8	8,276	14,332	8,276	14,332
Earmarked reserves (capital)	8	10,634	4,294	10,634	4,294
Capital Receipts Reserve	7	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,096
Capital Grants Unapplied	7	6,144	5,695	6,144	5,695
		30,150	29,417	30,150	29,417
Unusable Reserves	20				
Revaluation Reserve	20a	13,201	13,318	13,201	13,318
Capital Adjustment Account	20b	35,523	32,824	35,523	32,824
Pensions Reserve - Police	20e	0	0	(1,296,300)	(1,203,170)
Pensions Reserve - LGPS	20e	(1,384)	(1,177)	(54,038)	(63,207)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	20c	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)
Accumulated Absences Account	20d	(8)	(44)	(3,064)	(3,660)
		47,282	44,871	(1,304,728)	(1,223,945)
Total Reserves		77,432	74,288	(1,274,578)	(1,194,528)

The unaudited accounts were issued on 29 June 2020 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 25 November 2020.

Signature removed for the purposes of publishing on website

Signed: _____

Roger Marshall, Joint Chief Finance Officer.

Cash Flow Statement – PCC & Group

Cash Flow Statement (PCC and Group)	See Note	PCC 2018/19 £000s re-stated	PCC 2019/20 £000s	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services		2,299	3,599	83,736	34,647
Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	CF1	(4,388)	(3,782)	(85,825)	(34,830)
Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	CF2	659	0	659	0
Net cash (inflow)/ outflow from Operating Activities	CF3	(1,430)	(183)	(1,430)	(183)
Investing Activities	CF4	(3)	3,817	(3)	3,817
Financing Activities	CF5	142	160	142	160
Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,291)	3,794	(1,291)	3,794
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(3,774)	(5,065)	(3,774)	(5,065)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	CF6	(5,065)	(1,271)	(5,065)	(1,271)
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement					
CF1 - The Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements are made up as follows:					
Depreciation & Amortisation		(4,844)	(5,017)	(4,844)	(5,017)
Impairment & Downward Valuations		728	(1,151)	728	(1,151)
Carrying amount of non current assets - sold		(1,419)	0	(1,419)	0
Grants applied to the financing of capital expenditure		939	372	939	372
Pension Liability (Contributions to/from Pensions Reserve)		(119)	(131)	(81,250)	(30,619)
Creditors - Change in Balance Sheet		2,305	(221)	2,305	(221)
Creditors - Change in Balance Sheet (Adjustment for Purchase of Fixed Assets)		553	(861)	553	(861)
Creditors - Adjustment re CC Share of Debtors		151	(692)	0	0
Creditors - Adjustment re Balance of Funding due from PCC to CC		2,468	823	0	0
Debtors - Change in Balance Sheet		(2,949)	2,266	(2,949)	2,266
Debtors - Change in Balance Sheet (Adjustment for Purchase of Fixed Assets)		(4)	4	(4)	4
Debtors - Change in Balance Sheet (Adjustment for Investment Interest)		11	(24)	11	(24)
Debtors - Adjustment re CC Share of Creditors		(2,058)	45	0	0
Debtors - Adjustment re Balance of Funding due from CC to PCC		(150)	805	0	0
Stock - Change in Balance Sheet		0	0	40	105
Provisions - Change in Balance Sheet		0	0	65	316
Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		(4,388)	(3,782)	(85,825)	(34,830)

Cash Flow Statement – PCC & Group

Cash Flow Statement (PCC and Group)		PCC 2018/19 £000s	PCC 2019/20 £000s	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
CF2 - The Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities are made up as follows:					
Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangibles		659	0	659	0
Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		659	0	659	0
CF3 - The cash flows from <i>Operating Activities</i> include the following items:					
Interest received		(135)	(167)	(135)	(167)
Interest Paid		588	566	588	566
CF4 - The cash flows from <i>Investing Activities</i> are made up as follows:					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		4,666	7,189	4,666	7,189
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		30,986	30,374	30,986	30,374
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(659)	0	(659)	0
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		(34,057)	(33,374)	(34,057)	(33,374)
Other receipts from investing activities		(939)	(372)	(939)	(372)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(3)	3,817	(3)	3,817
CF5 - The cash flows from <i>Financing Activities</i> are made up as follows:					
Other receipts from financing activities		0	0	0	0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts		142	160	142	160
Net cash flows from financing activities		142	160	142	160
CF6 - The balance of <i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i> is made up as follows:					
Bank current accounts		(52)	(25)	(52)	(25)
Short-term deposit with bank (overnight)		(2,018)	(444)	(2,018)	(444)
Investments in Money Market Funds (available on demand)		(2,995)	(802)	(2,995)	(802)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		(5,065)	(1,271)	(5,065)	(1,271)

Accounting Policy - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand, petty cash and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. 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 and cash equivalents](#) may also include overdrawn balances at the bank where they are an integral part of cash management. Generally, cash and cash equivalents will comprise, cash in hand, bank account balances, overnight deposits and deposits with Money Market Funds which are repayable on demand without penalty or loss of interest.

In accordance with the Commissioner's funding arrangement with the Chief Constable, the Chief Constable is funded on a cash basis, accordingly all cash and cash equivalent balances are recorded on the balance sheet of the Commissioner.

In the Cash Flow Statement, [cash and cash equivalents](#) are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand or form an integral part of cash management.

Index of Notes to the Accounts

Note	Title	Page
1	Accounting Policies	37
2	Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	37
3	Events after the Balance Sheet Date.....	38
4	Assumptions made about the future and other Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	39
5	Expenditure and Funding Analysis	40
6	Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	48
7	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	49
8	Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	53
9	Property, Plant and Equipment.....	55
10	Assets Held for Sale.....	62
11	Intangible Assets	63
12	Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	64
13	Leases	66
14	Short-term Debtors	68
15	Short-term Creditors	69
16	Provisions	69
17	Financial Instruments.....	72
18	Pensions	72
19	Usable Reserves	73
20	Unusable Reserves	74
21	Related Party Transactions	79
22	Members Allowances and Expenses.....	80
23	Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees	80
24	Employee Remuneration	83
25	Exit Packages/Termination Payments.....	84
26	Audit Fees.....	85
27	Grant Income	86
28	Income from Council Tax	88
29	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	89
30	Capital Commitments.....	90
31	Minimum Revenue Provision	91
32	Accounting Standards that have been Issued but have not yet been Adopted	91
33	Pension Challenge	92

The notes to the accounts are provided to aid the understanding of material items within the core financial statements. Where the figures provided are different for the Group and PCC Single Entity either separate notes will be provided or a single note will show the respective figures in different columns, these will be headed Group or PCC. Where the figures are the same for the group and single entity a single note is provided, this is headed up PCC/Group. As a general rule, the column showing the figures for 2019/20 will be highlighted, whilst the comparatives for 2018/19 (where provided) will not.

The notes sometimes include terms that may require further explanation. Where possible, explanations are provided within the note, otherwise explanations are provided within the “glossary of terms” in pages 95-97. Terms for which an explanation is provided will be depicted by text that is shown in teal coloured text and underlined.

1 Accounting Policies

There are a number of accounting policies that determine how items within the accounts are treated. Where these accounting policies relate to a particular note to the accounts, the accounting policy will now be shown alongside that note in a grey text box. Where an accounting policy is more generic and applicable across the statement accounts it will continue to be shown in a separate technical annex, **Annex A** (see pages 98-100).

2 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies as set out alongside the relevant note or in Annex A (pages 98 to 100), the Commissioner has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for policing. However, the Commissioner has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Commissioner might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- The Commissioner is deemed to control the services provided under the PFI agreement in relation to the West Cumbria TPA HQ at Workington. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the arrangement. The Commissioner has a number of options regarding ownership of the PFI building beyond the initial 25 year contract period including the right to purchase the asset for half of its market value at that time. In December 2015, the PFI building at Hall Brow Workington experienced flooding for the second time in six years. The impact of the flooding on the building highlighted resilience issues for the longer term in respect of both custody and deployment. As a result, options for the future provision of the police estate in West Cumbria are under review and the capital programme for 2019/20 and beyond includes an indicative scheme which seeks to address those resilience issues and provide a longer term solution to the PFI arrangement. In accounting for the PFI contract it is assumed that there is reasonable certainty that the Commissioner will exercise the right to purchase the building. Accordingly the PFI land and building are recognised as property, plant and equipment in the Commissioner's balance sheet at full value of £7.2m. In addition, a liability for outstanding obligations to pay for the building, which includes the cost of purchasing the asset for half its market value at the end of the PFI period are also shown on the balance sheet. As the PFI contract approaches its end it may be necessary to reflect an additional liability to recognise that the market value of the asset may exceed the construction cost.

3 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

A post balance sheet event is an event, subsequent to the date of the financial statements, and for which International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code require adjustment or disclosure. Consideration has been given as to whether any events meet the requirement to be disclosed as a post balance sheet event and it has been concluded that no such matters require disclosure.

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Joint Chief Finance Officer on 25 November 2020. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2020, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a “global pandemic” on 11th March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Market activity is being impacted in many sectors, including property. In response to this, the LGPS pension funds property valuer (CBRE Ltd) has been directed by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (the RICS) to include a “Material Uncertainty” clause in all property valuation reports. This is the approach that is being directed nationally by the professional body responsible for promoting and enforcing the standards for property valuations for 2019/20, and this material uncertainty clause is applicable to the LGPS funds direct and indirect property holdings. The Statement of Accounts was adjusted to reflect the fall in asset values as estimated at 31 March 2020.

In July 2020 HM Treasury published their proposed arrangements for remedy in respect of the McCloud/Sergeant Judgement. The Statement of Accounts has been updated to reflect a change in assumptions by the scheme actuary in relation to the arrangements for remedy. The initial figures provided assumed that all members in service at 1 April 2015 would be eligible for remedy. At the point of producing the information for the initial accounting disclosures, details of the case and the potential form of the eventual remedy were still unclear, and it was necessary to make assumptions for many of the details. Therefore, when compared to the eligibility set out in HMT’s consultation document, the actuarial approach initially overstated the potential McCloud/Sergeant liability. Although this did not constitute an adjusting post balance sheet event, the decision was taken by management to reflect the changes to the estimated pensions liability in the final version of the statement of accounts on the grounds of materiality, the impact on police pensions was to reduce the pensions liability by £11.550m.

Accounting Policy - Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue which have an impact on the financial statements and are treated as follows. Two types of events can be identified:

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

Events taking place after the authorised for issue date are not reflected in the statement of accounts.

4 Assumptions made about the future and other Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

The items in the Commissioner’s group balance sheet as at 31 March 2020 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>Land and buildings assets are revalued on a two year rolling basis. Therefore the value of the assets that have not been subject to valuation in the financial year may not reflect the true value of that asset.</p> <p>Each year the valuer conducts an impairment review, whilst the valuer has concluded that there are no impairments of land and building valuations as at 31/03/20, he has noted that “as a result of the covid-19 pandemic there is ‘material valuation uncertainty’ which means that there is less certainty and more caution needed with regards to the valuations”. The valuer has advised the need to keep valuations under regular review.</p> <p>At the balance sheet date 31 March 2020 the value of property, plant and equipment was £65m.</p>	<p>Revaluation gains and losses or disposal proceeds in future years may be significantly different than anticipated. However, as all land and building assets are subject to an annual impairment review, and bi-ennial revaluations, the impact of this is thought to be immaterial. The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on property values is being monitored.</p>
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. Two firms of consulting actuaries are engaged to provide the Commissioner with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied for both the Police Pension Scheme (Government Actuaries Department) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Mercer Ltd).</p> <p>At the balance sheet date, the liability in respect of the LGPS pension scheme was £63m and for the police pension scheme was £1,203m.</p> <p>In relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme there is a material estimation uncertainty around the value of property assets held in the pension scheme as a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>In relation to the Police Pension Schemes there is estimation uncertainty with regards to the proposed remedy in relation to the McCloud Sergeant Judgement.</p>	<p>The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. Examples of the impact of changes in individual assumptions is included in the sensitivity analysis provided in the technical annex to the accounts (Annex C) Pension Disclosures (pages 107-118).</p>

5 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax precepts) by the Commissioner in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between subjective headings. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Due to the size of the statements, the positions for the Group and the PCC are shown in separate tables.

The figures for the group in 2019/20 are provided in the table below:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Group)	Group 2019/20				
	As reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the Police Fund balance (Note 5)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services					
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	86,201	0	86,201	(3,500)	82,701
PCSO Pay & Allowances	2,560	0	2,560	(367)	2,193
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	23,705	0	23,705	3,983	27,688
Other Employee Budgets	3,053	0	3,053	0	3,053
Premises Related Expenditure	4,246	0	4,246	0	4,246
Transport Related Expenditure	2,295	0	2,295	0	2,295
Supplies & Services Expenditure	11,216	0	11,216	0	11,216
Third Party Related Expenditure	3,785	0	3,785	0	3,785
Technical Accounting Adjustments	7,441	(5,017)	2,424	3,744	6,168
Income from Fees & Charges	(6,351)	0	(6,351)	0	(6,351)
Grants & Contributions	(23,626)	0	(23,626)	0	(23,626)
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	(2,586)	(2,586)
Termination Payments	42	0	42	0	42
Net Cost of Services	114,567	(5,017)	109,550	1,274	110,824
Other Income and Expenditure	(109,266)	0	(109,266)	33,089	(76,177)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,301	(5,017)	284	34,363	34,647
	Police Fund	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	Earmarked Capital Reserves	Total	
Opening Police Fund Balance 1 April 2019	(3,000)	(8,276)	(10,634)	(21,910)	
Less Deficit on Police Fund Balance in Year	0	(6,056)	6,340	284	
Closing Police Fund Balance at 31 March 2020	(3,000)	(14,332)	(4,294)	(21,626)	

Notes to the Accounts

The comparative figures for the group in 2018/19 are provided in the table below:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Group)	Group 2018/19				
	As reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the Police Fund balance (Note 5)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services					
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	81,472	0	81,472	(9,220)	72,252
PCSO Pay & Allowances	2,852	0	2,852	(341)	2,511
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	22,236	0	22,236	3,287	25,523
Other Employee Budgets	3,382	0	3,382	0	3,382
Premises Related Expenditure	4,192	0	4,192	0	4,192
Transport Related Expenditure	2,323	0	2,323	0	2,323
Supplies & Services Expenditure	10,424	0	10,424	0	10,424
Third Party Related Expenditure	3,487	0	3,487	0	3,487
Technical Accounting Adjustments	7,474	(4,845)	2,629	1,489	4,118
Income from Fees & Charges	(6,136)	0	(6,136)	0	(6,136)
Grants & Contributions	(22,500)	0	(22,500)	0	(22,500)
Use of Capital Receipts	(12)	0	(12)	12	0
Non distributed costs	55	0	55	56,282	56,337
Termination Payments	62	0	62	0	62
Net Cost of Services	109,311	(4,845)	104,466	51,509	155,975
Other Income and Expenditure	(103,481)	0	(103,481)	31,242	(72,239)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,830	(4,845)	985	82,751	83,736
	Police Fund	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	Earmarked Capital Reserves	Total	
Opening Police Fund Balance 1 April 2018	(3,000)	(7,041)	(12,854)	(22,895)	
Less Deficit on Police Fund Balance in Year	0	(1,235)	2,220	985	
Closing Police Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	(3,000)	(8,276)	(10,634)	(21,910)	

Notes to the Accounts

The figures for the PCC in 2019/20 are provided in the table below:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (PCC)	As reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the Police Fund balance (Note 5)	PCC 2019/20 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services					
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	19,942	0	19,942	0	19,942
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	1,625	0	1,625	83	1,708
Other Employee Budgets	49	0	49	0	49
Premises Related Expenditure	(1,182)	0	(1,182)	0	(1,182)
Transport Related Expenditure	(944)	0	(944)	0	(944)
Supplies & Services Expenditure	(2,142)	0	(2,142)	0	(2,142)
Third Party Related Expenditure	2,289	0	2,289	0	2,289
Technical Accounting Adjustments	8,001	(5,017)	2,984	3,184	6,168
Income from Fees & Charges	(6,351)	0	(6,351)	0	(6,351)
Grants & Contributions	(23,626)	0	(23,626)	0	(23,626)
Non distributed costs	(658)	0	(658)	16	(642)
Funding Provided by PCC to CC	117,564	0	117,564	0	117,564
Net Cost of Services	114,567	(5,017)	109,550	3,283	112,833
Other Income and Expenditure	(109,266)	0	(109,266)	32	(109,234)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,301	(5,017)	284	3,315	3,599
	Police Fund	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	Earmarked Capital Reserves	Total	
Opening Police Fund Balance 1 April 2019	(3,000)	(8,276)	(10,634)	(21,910)	
Less Deficit on Police Fund Balance in Year	0	(6,056)	6,340	284	
Closing Police Fund Balance at 31 March 2020	(3,000)	(14,332)	(4,294)	(21,626)	

Notes to the Accounts

The comparative figures for the PCC in 2018/19 are provided in the table below:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (PCC)	As reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the Police Fund balance (Note 5)	PCC 2018/19 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services					
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	20,343	0	20,343	0	20,343
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	819	0	819	58	877
Other Employee Budgets	42	0	42	0	42
Premises Related Expenditure	(1,140)	0	(1,140)	0	(1,140)
Transport Related Expenditure	(926)	0	(926)	0	(926)
Supplies & Services Expenditure	(2,033)	0	(2,033)	0	(2,033)
Third Party Related Expenditure	2,177	0	2,177	0	2,177
Technical Accounting Adjustments	7,780	(4,845)	2,935	1,183	4,118
Income from Fees & Charges	(6,136)	0	(6,136)	0	(6,136)
Grants & Contributions	(22,500)	0	(22,500)	0	(22,500)
Use of Capital Receipts	(12)	0	(12)	12	0
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	33	33
Funding Provided by PCC to CC	110,897	0	110,897	0	110,897
Net Cost of Services	109,311	(4,845)	104,466	1,286	105,752
Other Income and Expenditure	(103,481)	0	(103,481)	28	(103,453)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,830	(4,845)	985	1,314	2,299
	Police Fund	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	Earmarked Capital Reserves	Total	
Opening Police Fund Balance 1 April 2018	(3,000)	(7,041)	(12,854)	(22,895)	
Less Deficit on Police Fund Balance in Year	0	(1,235)	2,220	985	
Closing Police Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	(3,000)	(8,276)	(10,634)	(21,910)	

Notes to the Accounts

5.a Note to the Expenditure Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to net expenditure chargeable to the Police Fund (as detailed in note 6) to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (pages 29-30). The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement (pages 31-32).

The figures for the Group for 2019/20 are set out in the table below:

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Group)	Group 2019/20						
	Depreciation	Rental Income	Total to arrive at amount charged to the Police Fund	Adjustment for capital purposes (See below)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services							
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	(3,500)
PCSO Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	(367)	0	(367)
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	3,983	0	3,983
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	0	596	3,744
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	0	(2,586)	0	(2,586)
Net Cost of Services	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	(2,470)	596	1,274
Other Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	33,089	0	33,089
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	30,619	596	34,363
Further Analysis of Adjustments							
Depreciation/Amortisation				5,017	0	0	5,017
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)				(486)	0	0	(486)
Revaluations				1,151	0	0	1,151
Direct Revenue Contribution				(2,162)	0	0	(2,162)
Capital Grant Reversal				(372)	0	0	(372)
Police Pensions - Interest on Liabilities				0	31,780	0	31,780
Police Pensions - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	(34,130)	0	(34,130)
Police Pensions - Current Service Cost				0	30,630	0	30,630
Police Pensions - Non Distributed Costs				0	(3,260)	0	(3,260)
LGPS - Interest on Liabilities				0	4,973	0	4,973
LGPS - Return on Plan Assets				0	(3,664)	0	(3,664)
LGPS - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	(3,135)	0	(3,135)
LGPS - Current Service Cost				0	6,751	0	6,751
LGPS - Non Distributed Costs				0	674	0	674
Accumulated Absences Account Adj				0	0	596	596
Total Adjustments				3,148	30,619	596	34,363

The comparative figures for the Group for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Group)	Group 2018/19						
	Depreciation	Rental Income	Total to arrive at amount charged to the Police Fund	Adjustment for capital purposes (See below)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services							
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	(9,220)	0	(9,220)
PCSO Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	(341)	0	(341)
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	3,287	0	3,287
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	0	821	1,489
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	0	56,282	0	56,282
Net Cost of Services	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	50,008	833	51,509
Other Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	31,242	0	31,242
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	81,250	833	82,751
Further Analysis of Adjustments							
Depreciation/Amortisation				4,845	0	0	4,845
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)				(432)	0	0	(432)
Revaluations				(727)	0	0	(727)
Direct Revenue Contribution				(2,839)	0	0	(2,839)
Capital Grant Reversal				(939)	0	0	(939)
Pofit & Loss on Sale of FA				760	0	0	760
Police Pensions - Interest on Liabilities				0	30,170	0	30,170
Police Pensions - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	(31,410)	0	(31,410)
Police Pensions - Current Service Cost				0	22,190	0	22,190
Police Pensions - Curtailment/Settlement				0	54,630	0	54,630
LGPS - Interest on Liabilities				0	4,767	0	4,767
LGPS - Return on Plan Assets				0	(3,695)	0	(3,695)
LGPS - Curtailment/Settlement				0	55	0	55
LGPS - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	(3,054)	0	(3,054)
LGPS - Current Service Cost				0	5,945	0	5,945
				0	1,652		1,652
Use of Capital Receipts				0	0	12	12
Collection Fund Adjustment				0	0	513	513
Accumulated Absences Account Adj				0	0	308	308
Total Adjustments				668	81,250	833	82,751

Notes to the Accounts

The figures for the PCC for 2019/20 are set out in the table below:

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (PCC)	Depreciation	Rental Income	Total to arrive at amount charged to the Police Fund	PCC 2019/20 Adjustment for capital purposes (See below)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services							
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	83	0	83
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	0	36	3,184
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Net Cost of Services	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	99	36	3,283
Other Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,017)	0	(5,017)	3,148	131	36	3,315
Further Analysis of Adjustments							
Depreciation/Amortisation				5,017	0	0	5,017
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)				(486)	0	0	(486)
Revaluations				1,151	0	0	1,151
Direct Revenue Contribution				(2,162)	0	0	(2,162)
Capital Grant Reversal				(372)	0	0	(372)
LGPS - Interest on Liabilities				0	135	0	135
LGPS - Return on Plan Assets				0	(103)	0	(103)
LGPS - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	(75)	0	(75)
LGPS - Current Service Cost				0	158	0	158
LGPS - Non Distributed Costs				0	16	0	16
Accumulated Absences Account Adj				0	0	36	36
Total Adjustments				3,148	131	36	3,315

Notes to the Accounts

The comparative figures for the PCC for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (PCC)	Depreciation	Rental Income	Total to arrive at amount charged to the Police Fund	PCC 2018/19 Adjustment for capital purposes (See below)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services							
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	0	0	0	0	58	0	58
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	0	515	1,183
Use of Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Non distributed costs	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Net Cost of Services	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	91	527	1,286
Other Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,845)	0	(4,845)	668	119	527	1,314
Further Analysis of Adjustments							
Depreciation/Amortisation				4,845	0	0	4,845
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)				(432)	0	0	(432)
Revaluations				(727)	0	0	(727)
Direct Revenue Contribution				(2,839)	0	0	(2,839)
Capital Grant Reversal				(939)	0	0	(939)
Profit & Loss on Sale of FA				760	0	0	760
LGPS - Interest on Liabilities				0	132	0	132
LGPS - Return on Plan Assets				0	(104)	0	(104)
LGPS - Curtailment/Settlement				0	(61)	0	(61)
LGPS - Reverse Employer Contributions				0	119	0	119
LGPS - Non Distributed Costs				0	33	0	33
Use of Capital Receipts				0	0	12	12
Collection Fund Adjustment				0	0	513	513
Accumulated Absences Account Adj				0	0	2	2
Total Adjustments				668	119	527	1,314

6 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

This note provides an analysis of the expenditure and income by the nature of that spend/income.

Expenditure and Income	PCC	PCC	Group	Group
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Expenditure				
Police Pay & Allowances	20,343	19,942	81,472	86,201
PCSO Pay & Allowances	0	0	2,852	2,560
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	819	966	22,236	23,046
Other Employee Costs	42	50	3,382	3,054
Premises Related Costs	(1,140)	(1,182)	4,192	4,246
Transport Related Costs	(926)	(944)	2,323	2,295
Supplies & Services	(2,033)	(2,142)	10,424	11,216
Third Party Payments	2,177	2,289	3,487	3,785
External Interest	602	584	602	584
Loss on the Disposal of Assets	653	(57)	653	(57)
Technical Accounting Adjustments	3,448	2,984	3,142	2,424
Pension Adjustments	(33)	(16)	(56,282)	3,244
Non Distributed Costs	33	16	56,337	(2,586)
Termination Payments	0	0	62	42
Funding Between PCC & CC	110,897	117,564	0	0
Total Expenditure	134,882	140,054	134,882	140,054
Income				
Income from Fees & Charges	(6,136)	(6,351)	(6,136)	(6,351)
Investment Property Rental Income	0	0	0	0
Income from Grant & Contributions	(2,157)	(3,684)	(2,157)	(3,684)
Interest & Investment Income	(146)	(143)	(146)	(143)
PFI Grant	(687)	(687)	(687)	(687)
Pensions Top Up grant (Home Office)	(20,343)	(19,942)	(20,343)	(19,942)
Total Income	(29,469)	(30,807)	(29,469)	(30,807)
Use of Reserves				
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves (Revenue)	1,235	6,056	1,235	6,056
Transfer from Earmarked Reserves (Capital)	(2,220)	(6,340)	(2,220)	(6,340)
	(985)	(284)	(985)	(284)
External Financing				
Income from Council Tax	(39,403)	(43,799)	(39,403)	(43,799)
Collection Fund Adjustment	(513)	0	(513)	0
General Government Grants				
- Home Office Police Grant	(28,320)	(28,935)	(28,320)	(28,935)
- Home Office Capital Grant & Other Capital Grants	(939)	(372)	(939)	(372)
- Council Tax Grants (Freeze & Support)	(4,850)	(4,850)	(4,850)	(4,850)
Formula Funding	(30,391)	(31,007)	(30,391)	(31,007)
Total	(104,416)	(108,963)	(104,416)	(108,963)
Deficit on the Provision of Services	12	0	12	0

7 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Commissioner in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Commissioner to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

The figures for the Group for 2019/20 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	Group Police Fund Balance £000s	Group Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Group Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Group Total Usable Reserves £000s
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
- Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	20e/ Annex C	30,619	0	0	30,619
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	20d	596	0	0	596
- Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	9	5,796	0	372	6,168
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		37,011	0	372	37,383
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
- Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (MRP) (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	31	(486)	0	0	(486)
- Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	29a	(2,162)	0	0	(2,162)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources		(2,648)	0	0	(2,648)
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
- Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	20b	0	0	(821)	(821)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources		0	0	(821)	(821)
Total Adjustments		34,363	0	(449)	33,914

The comparative figures for the Group for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	Group Police Fund Balance £000s	Group Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Group Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Group Total Usable Reserves £000s
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
- Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	20e/ Annex C	81,250	0	0	81,250
- Council tax (transfers to or from Collection Fund)	20c/29	513	0	0	513
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	20d	308	0	0	308
- Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	9	4,598	0	938	5,536
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		86,669	0	938	87,607
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
- Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	9e	(659)	659	0	0
- Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve)	9e	12	(12)	0	0
- Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (MRP) (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	31	(432)	0	0	(432)
- Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	29a	(2,839)	0	0	(2,839)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources		(3,918)	647	0	(3,271)
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
- Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	20b	0	0	(575)	(575)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources		0	0	(575)	(575)
Total Adjustments		82,751	647	363	83,761

Notes to the Accounts

The figures for the PCC for 2019/20 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	PCC Police Fund Balance £000s	PCC Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	PCC Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	PCC Total Usable Reserves £000s
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
- Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	20e/ Annex C	131	0	0	131
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	20d	36	0	0	36
- Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	9	5,796	0	372	6,168
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		5,963	0	372	6,335
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
- Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (MRP) (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	31	(486)	0	0	(486)
- Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	29a	(2,162)	0	0	(2,162)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources		(2,648)	0	0	(2,648)
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
- Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	20b	0	0	(821)	(821)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources		0	0	(821)	(821)
Total Adjustments		3,315	0	(449)	2,866

The comparative figures for the PCC for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	PCC Police Fund Balance £000s	PCC Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	PCC Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	PCC Total Usable Reserves £000s
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
- Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	20e/ Annex C	119	0	0	119
- Council tax (transfers to or from Collection Fund)	20c/29	513	0	0	513
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	20d	2	0	0	2
- Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	9	4,598	0	938	5,536
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		5,232	0	938	6,170
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
- Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	9e	(659)	659	0	0
- Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve)	9e	12	(12)	0	0
- Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (MRP) (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	31	(432)	0	0	(432)
- Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	29a	(2,839)	0	0	(2,839)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources		(3,918)	647	0	(3,271)
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
- Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	20b	0	0	(575)	(575)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources		0	0	(575)	(575)
Total Adjustments		1,314	647	363	2,324

8 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the Police Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the movement on earmarked reserves during 2019/20 (and comparatives for 2018/19).

Earmarked Reserves	Note	PCC/Group	PCC/Group	PCC/Group	PCC/Group	PCC/Group
		Balance	Movement	Balance	Movement	Balance
		01 April	in 2018/19	31 March	in 2019/20	31 March
		2018	£000s	2019	£000s	2020
		£000s		£000s		£000s
Revenue Reserves						
Future Liability Reserves						
Insurance Reserve	1	1,143	80	1,223	(37)	1,186
PFI - Lifecycle Replacements	2	289	(15)	274	(18)	256
Commissioned Services Reserve	3	674	307	981	108	1,089
Motor Claim	4	19	(19)	0	0	0
		2,125	353	2,478	53	2,531
Budget Stabilisation Reserves						
Chief Constable's Contingency	5	500	0	500	0	500
Chief Constable's Operational Reserve	6	250	0	250	0	250
PCC Operational Reserve	7	250	0	250	0	250
Budget Support Reserve	8	2,469	371	2,840	4,834	7,674
Body Armour (Future Roll Out)	9	141	50	191	46	237
		3,610	421	4,031	4,880	8,911
Short Term Project Reserves	10					
Cumbria Road Safety Initiatives		291	(22)	269	(244)	25
Injury Pensions/ESA		50	(50)	0	0	0
The Bridgeway (SASS)		730	20	750	(1)	749
Safer Cumbria Delivery Board		100	(16)	84	(39)	45
HQ Security		50	30	80	50	130
Anti-Corruption Consultancy		34	(34)	0	0	0
Workforce 2025		45	(45)	0	0	0
Red Sigma (Durham Collaboration)		0	407	407	(155)	252
Business Intelligence		0	143	143	(85)	58
Business Transformation		6	28	34	1,141	1,175
Cohort Software		0	0	0	25	25
Learning and Development		0	0	0	195	195
Covid 19 Recovery		0	0	0	236	236
		1,306	461	1,767	1,123	2,890
Total Earmarked Revenue Reserves		7,041	1,235	8,276	6,056	14,332
Capital Reserves	11					
General Capital Reserve		5,922	(2,707)	3,215	(3,215)	0
Estates North Flood Management		3,628	0	3,628	(3,628)	0
Estates West Flood Management		3,004	493	3,497	503	4,000
Workington Land Purchase		300	(300)	0	0	0
HQ adaptations		0	294	294	0	294
Total Earmarked Capital Reserves		12,854	(2,220)	10,634	(6,340)	4,294

The purpose of the groups or individual reserves are as follows:

1. Insurance Reserve – to offset any insurance claims not specifically detailed in the insurance provision.
2. PFI Lifecycle Replacements – to equalise the impact on the comprehensive income and expenditure statement of changing levels of grant income and charges over the period of the PFI contract.
3. Commissioned Services Reserve – to provide resources for future expenditure on existing commitments under PCC commissioned services.
4. Motor Claim Reserve – this was amalgamated into the main insurance reserve in 2018/19.
5. Chief Constables Contingency – reserve held to meet an increase in budget pressure arising in year as a result of budgeting risks taken during the budget process. The establishment of this reserve supported a reduction in the ongoing revenue budget requirement.
6. Chief Constables Operational Reserve – to provide resources to assist in funding unexpected major events, if necessary. The Home Office Financial Management Code recommends that there should be an operational contingency.
7. PCC Operational Reserve – to provide resources both to back up the annual operational contingency and, in addition, to assist in funding unexpected expenditure/budget pressures in line with the Commissioner's responsibilities. The Home Office Financial Management Code recommends that there should be an operational contingency. The group for 2019/20 includes funds specifically set aside to support the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.
8. Budget Support Reserve – to meet the medium term risks associated with balancing the budget in the context of current funding uncertainties and Covid-19.
9. Body Armour Future Roll Out – to equalise the impact on the comprehensive income and expenditure statement of changing levels of expenditure due to the cyclical nature of body armour replacement.
10. Short Term Project Reserves – To support a variety of locally managed initiatives granted under the scheme of devolved resource management. These are primarily multi-year technology based projects or resources to provide funding for unbudgeted revenue costs within the 2019/20 or 2020/21 financial year.
11. Capital Reserves – the capital reserve holds direct contributions from the revenue budget to fund capital schemes within the capital programme.

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

The table below summarises the movements in Property, Plant and Equipment during the year:

Property, Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings £000s	Vehicles £000s	PCC/Group IT and Technology £000s	Furniture Equipment & Plant £000s	Assets Under Construction £000s	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000s	PFI Assets Included in P.P.E. £000s
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2019	54,764	8,952	18,985	3,965	2,080	88,746	7,698
Additions	0	733	1,037	109	3,349	5,228	0
Additions from Assets under construction	5,429	0	0	0	(5,429)	0	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(193)	0	0	0	0	(193)	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,534)	0	0	0	0	(1,534)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(939)	(2,738)	0	0	(3,677)	0
At 31 March 2020	58,466	8,746	17,284	4,074	0	88,570	7,698
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment							
At 1 April 2019	(362)	(5,767)	(14,209)	(3,089)	0	(23,427)	(328)
Depreciation Charge	(1,254)	(973)	(1,877)	(394)	0	(4,498)	(162)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	939	2,738	0	0	3,677	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	310	0	0	0	0	310	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	383	0	0	0	0	383	0
Depreciation as at 31 March 2020	(923)	(5,801)	(13,348)	(3,483)	0	(23,555)	(490)
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2020	57,543	2,945	3,936	591	0	65,015	7,208
At 31 March 2019	54,402	3,185	4,776	876	2,080	65,319	7,370



Construction on the Eden Deployment was completed in January 2020 (design image)

The comparative figures for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Property, Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings £000s	Vehicles £000s	PCC/Group IT and Technology £000s	Furniture Equipment & Plant £000s	Assets Under Construction £000s	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000s	PFI Assets Included in P.P.E. £000s
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2018	52,769	9,214	17,953	4,646	280	84,862	7,917
Adjustment to Opening Balance (#)	0	0	395	0	0	395	0
Additions	0	939	959	137	1,800	3,835	0
Enhancements	315	0	0	0	0	315	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,703	0	0	0	0	1,703	(219)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	435	0	0	0	0	435	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(458)	(1,201)	(322)	(818)	0	(2,799)	0
At 31 March 2019	54,764	8,952	18,985	3,965	2,080	88,746	7,698
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment							
At 1 April 2018	(1,692)	(6,014)	(12,147)	(3,525)	0	(23,378)	(485)
Adjustment to Opening Balance (#)	0	0	(395)	0	0	(395)	0
Depreciation Charge	(1,195)	(954)	(1,989)	(382)	0	(4,520)	(168)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	1,201	322	818	0	2,341	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	2,233	0	0	0	0	2,233	318
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	285	0	0	0	0	285	0
Impairment written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	7	0	0	0	0	7	7
Depreciation as at 31 March 2018	(362)	(5,767)	(14,209)	(3,089)	0	(23,427)	(328)
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2019	54,402	3,185	4,776	876	2,080	65,319	7,370
At 31 March 2018	51,077	3,200	5,806	1,121	280	61,484	7,432

The adjustment to opening balance is to correct the presentation in respect of the gross book value and accumulated depreciation for a disposal made in 2017/18, the changes net each other off and do not impact on the totals shown on the balance sheet.



Accounting Policy - Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The cost of services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding [non-current assets](#) during the year:

- [Depreciation](#) attributable to the assets used by the relevant services.
- Revaluation and [impairment](#) losses on assets used by the services where there are no accumulated gains in the [Revaluation Reserve](#) against which the losses can be written off.
- [Amortisation](#) of non-current assets attributable to the services.

Council Tax is not required to be raised to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, an annual contribution from revenue is required towards the reduction in the overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis and determined in accordance with statutory guidance. This contribution is known as MRP ([Minimum Revenue Provision](#)). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the Police Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the [Capital Adjustment Account](#) in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

In accordance with the Commissioner’s funding arrangement with the Chief Constable, the Commissioner holds all non-current assets. Accordingly, all depreciation, revaluations and impairments are recorded in the Commissioner’s single entity financial statements. However, the Commissioner makes a charge to the Chief Constable for the use of non-current assets, which is equivalent to his share of depreciation.

Recognition

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

[De-minimis](#) levels have been set for capital projects at £25,000. No de-minimis level is set for individual items within capital projects.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

Borrowing costs incurred are not capitalised whilst assets are under construction.

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

Category	Basis of Valuation
Land and Buildings (Specialised)	Depreciated Replacement Cost
Land and Buildings (Non Specialised)	Existing Use Value
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Depreciated Historic Cost (as a proxy for current value)
Assets Under Construction	Historic Cost

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at [current value](#) (i.e. not valued at historic cost) are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years.

Measurement (continued)

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the [Revaluation Reserve](#) to recognise unrealised gains. Gains are to be credited to the relevant function line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a function up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for [depreciation](#) (if material) that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Land and Buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer up to a maximum of 50 years
- Vehicles – straight line allocation over the estimated useful life (3 to 10 years)
- IT Equipment – straight line allocation over the estimated useful life (5 to 8 years)

No depreciation charge is made however in the year of acquisition but a full year charge is made in the year of disposal. A full year's depreciation charge is made in the year of revaluation of any asset.

Depreciation also has to be calculated on revaluation gains and is represented by the difference between depreciation calculated at current cost and depreciation calculated at historic cost. The difference between the two values is transferred each year from the [Revaluation Reserve](#) to the [Capital Adjustment Account](#).

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 (see component accounting section below).

Once ICT equipment assets have been fully depreciated, at the end of their useful lives, the gross book value and accumulated depreciation for those assets will be written out of the asset register. There will be no impact on the core financial statements (balance sheet) as a result of this as the net book value will already be nil.

Component Accounting

Under the IFRS based code, separate recognition, [depreciation](#) and de-recognition of parts of assets is required. This is often referred to as [componentisation](#). Componentisation is a change that has to be applied prospectively which means that it only needs to be considered for any [non-current assets](#), acquired, improved or revalued after 1 April 2010. A componentisation policy has been established whereby all land and building assets with a value in excess of £1m will be assessed to see if they contain a significant component. A significant component is defined in the policy as one which exceeds £200k in value and has a different life to the remainder of the asset. Where a component of a non-current asset is replaced or restored, the carrying amount of the old component shall be derecognised and the new component reflected in the carrying amount. Each significant component of an item of property, plant or equipment is depreciated separately. Depreciation is calculated on the balance brought forward at the start of each year. Depreciation on the componentised assets will therefore only become effective in the year following revaluation and subsequent split for componentisation.

Under the terms of the Commissioner's funding arrangement to the Chief Constable all property, plant and equipment is held by the Commissioner. Accordingly, all accounting entries in relation to the acquisition, enhancement, revaluation, [impairment](#), depreciation and sale of such assets are recorded in the single entity accounts of the Commissioner. The Commissioner makes a charge to the Chief Constable for the use of such assets which is equivalent to the Chief Constable's share of depreciation.

9.a Valuations Rolling Programme

The Commissioner carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued every two years. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out on behalf of the Commissioner by Mr. C. Smith BSc MRICS, Carigiet Cowen, Telford House, Riverside, Warwick Road, Carlisle CA1 2BT and were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on historic cost as a proxy for fair value. The basis of the valuations is set out in the accounting policies. The table below sets out details of the land and buildings valuations undertaken over the two year rolling programme.

Valuations Rolling Programme	Land	Vehicles	PCC/Group	Furniture	Assets	Total
	and		IT	Equipment	Under	Property,
	Buildings		and	& Plant	Construction	Plant &
	£000s	£000s	Technology	£000s	£000s	Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Carried at Historical Cost	260	8,746	17,284	3,669	0	29,959
Valued at Current Value as at:						
- 31 March 2020	24,985	0	0	0	0	24,985
- 31 March 2019	33,221	0	0	405	0	33,626
Total Cost or Valuation	58,466	8,746	17,284	4,074	0	88,570

Accounting Policy - Valuations

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal inception. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the [Capital Adjustment Account](#). Revaluation gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the Police Fund. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the Police Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Accounting Policy – Valuations Material Estimation Techniques

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure of any estimation techniques applied, such that if a different methodology had been used a material variance in the amounts disclosed would have been arrived at. For property valuations the only material estimation techniques used is as follows:

All operational buildings are revalued on a rolling five-year programme and the estimation techniques used are based on the “open market value in existing use” or in the case of specialised operational police properties “depreciated replacement cost” which is consistent with proper accounting practice. The professional valuer, Mr. C. Smith of Carigiet Cowen, applied these valuation methods.

9.b Impairment Review

The Commissioner's professional valuer, Mr. C. Smith BSc MRICS, Carigiet Cowen, Telford House, Riverside, Warwick Road, Carlisle CA1 2BT, has made an assessment of the possible effects of material [impairment](#) to land and buildings during the financial year. His assessment was based on a number of specific criteria, which, in his opinion, could affect the valuation of assets. The outcome of the assessment process is the valuer has concluded that there are no impairments. The valuer has concluded that as a result of the covid-19 pandemic there is 'material valuation uncertainty' which means that there is less certainty and more caution needed with regards to the valuations. The valuer advises that the property valuations are kept under frequent review.

Accounting Policy - Impairment

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 as follows:

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

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

Impairment losses are not a charge against Council Tax. The balance on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement arising from an impairment loss is appropriated to the [Capital Adjustment Account](#) through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

9.c Property, Plant and Equipment in the Ownership of the Police and Crime Commissioner

A brief analysis of the Commissioner's principal assets as at 31 March 2020 is set out below:

Property, Plant and Equipment in Ownership of PCC	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 Number re-stated	2020 Number
HQ, TPA HQ & Larger Police Stations	9	9
Other Police Stations	9	9
Police Houses and other Properties	1	1
Surplus Properties/ Held for Sale/ Investment Properties	1	1
Vehicles	323	313

The figures for 31 March 2019 are shown as re-stated. The figure for police houses and other properties was shown as 11, this figure should have been amended to 1 to reflect the demolition of 10 former police houses to make way for the Eden Deployment Centre.

9.d Effects of Changes in Estimates

There have been no material changes in estimates in the 2019/20 accounts.

9.e Gain / Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment

The table below analyses the (gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Gain/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	Net Book Value £000s	PCC/Group		(Gain) / Loss 2019/20 £000s
		Costs of Sale £000s	Proceeds of Sale £000s	
Land and Buildings	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	3	(60)	(57)
Total	0	3	(60)	(57)

The comparative figures for 2018/19 are set out in the table below:

Gain/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	Net Book Value £000s	PCC/Group		(Gain) / Loss 2018/19 £000s
		Costs of Sale £000s	Proceeds of Sale £000s	
Land and Buildings	1,419	12	(659)	772
Vehicles	0	13	(132)	(119)
Total	1,419	25	(791)	653

Note in 2019/20 £60k (£132k in 2018/19) of receipts from proceeds of sale included in the above table were individually below the £10k threshold for recognition as [capital receipts](#) and have therefore been treated as revenue income. This explains why the capital receipts recorded in note 7 show £0k (£659k in 2018/19) rather than £60k (£791k in 2018/19) as above.

Accounting Policy - Capital Receipts

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 for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the underlying need to borrow (the [capital financing requirement](#)). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the Police Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

10 Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale relate to land and buildings assets that are available for immediate sale in their present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets. The assets are being actively marketed for a sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current [fair value](#). The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. The table below shows the movement on Assets Held for Sale in 2019/20 with comparative information for 2018/19.

Assets Held for Sale	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s	2020 £000s
Balance outstanding at start of year	961	0
Assets sold	(961)	0
Balance outstanding at end of year	0	0

*At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020 there were no assets classified as **held for sale**.*

Accounting Policy - Disposal and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. 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 cost 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 losses previously recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. [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. In this case the carrying amount is adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale.
- their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) 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. Disposal costs are shown in other operating expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). In line with Statutory Instrument 2010 No 454, disposal costs of up to 4% of the sale proceeds are financed from capital receipts. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the [Revaluation Reserve](#) are transferred to the [Capital Adjustment Account](#). The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of [non-current assets](#) is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the Police Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

11 Intangible Assets

The Commissioner accounts for his computer 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 within Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include computer software development and acquisitions. All software is given a finite useful life (5 years), based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Commissioner. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight line basis and is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

A summary of the movements in intangible assets during the year and the position as at 31 March 2020 (with comparatives for 2018/19) is set out in the table below:

Intangible Assets	PCC/Group	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Balance at start of year		
- Gross carrying amount	5,027	5,836
- Accumulated amortisation	(3,024)	(3,093)
Net carrying amount at start of year	2,003	2,743
Additions	1,064	1,104
Disposals	(255)	(2,105)
Amortisations for the period	(323)	(519)
Amortisation adjustment re disposals	254	2,105
Net carrying amount at end of year	2,743	3,328
Comprising		
- Gross carrying amount	5,836	4,835
- Accumulated amortisation	(3,093)	(1,507)
	2,743	3,328

Intangible Assets are those which do not have physical substance but are controlled as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) where expenditure is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the asset.

***Amortisation** is the practice of reducing the value of assets to reflect their reduced worth over time. The term means the same as depreciation.*

Accounting Policy - Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost amounts and are only revalued where the [fair value](#) of the asset can be determined by an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life (usually 5 years) to the relevant function(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Once intangible assets have been fully amortised, at the end of their useful lives, the gross book value and accumulated amortisation for those assets will be written out of the asset register. There will be no impact on the core financial statements (balance sheet) as a result of this as the net book value will already be nil.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as [capital expenditure](#) for statutory purposes, [amortisation](#), [impairment](#) losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the Police Fund Balance. The amortisation, impairment and gains and losses on disposal are therefore reversed out of the Police Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the [Capital Adjustment Account](#) and (for any sale proceeds over £10,000) the [Capital Receipts](#) Reserve. An asset is tested for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In accordance with the terms of the Commissioner's funding arrangement with the Chief Constable, all intangible assets are held by the Commissioner.

12 Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) are arrangements to receive services where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor.

There is currently one PFI scheme recognised on the Balance Sheet and this relates to the West Cumbria Territorial Policing Area HQ at Workington. Under the terms of the Commissioner's funding arrangement to the Chief Constable the Commissioner controls all property and, accordingly, the PFI building is recorded on the Balance Sheet of the Commissioner. A charge is made by the Commissioner to the Chief Constable in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the Chief Constable's use of the building and the services provided.

The former Police Authority entered an agreement for the construction and subsequent servicing of the building in September 2001 under a PFI arrangement. Under the agreement the PFI provider constructed the facility, and undertakes to make the building available to the Commissioner in a specified condition for a 25 year period in return for a monthly unitary charge payment made by the Commissioner. In addition the provider delivers a range of services in relation to the building which are specified in the PFI contract. At the end of the contract period the Commissioner has the right to acquire the building at 50% of its market value.

The PFI asset is recognised on the Commissioner's balance sheet along with a corresponding PFI finance lease liability which recognises the Commissioner's outstanding liability to pay for the asset. The PFI asset is depreciated and revalued in the same way as any other asset in accordance with accounting policies.

The amount paid to the PFI operator each year (known as the unitary charge payment) is now split into four elements in the accounts as follows:

- Service Charges – the fair value of the services received during the year which are debited to the relevant function in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease). However, a corresponding increase in the [minimum revenue provision](#) is made in accordance with the Commissioner's minimum revenue provision policy.
- Lifecycle replacement costs – a proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

The following information is disclosed in relation to the PFI asset.

12.a Movement on Fixed Assets

The value and movement in value of the asset held under the PFI agreement is analysed in note 9 above.

12.b PFI Finance Lease Liability

The value of Liabilities resulting from the PFI Agreement are shown in the table below:

PFI Lease Liability	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s	2020 £000s
Balance at the start of the year	(4,887)	(4,745)
Repayments made during year	142	160
Balance at the end of the year	(4,745)	(4,585)
Split of liability		
Current Liability	(160)	(182)
Long Term Liability	(4,585)	(4,403)
	(4,745)	(4,585)

12.c Payments Due to be made under PFI Contract

An estimate of the future payments to be made under the PFI contract are shown in the table below. Where applicable an estimated inflation index of 2% (linked to the GDP deflator) per annum has been applied to the payments.

Payments Due under PFI Contract	PCC/Group			
	Repayment of Liability £000s	Interest Payments £000s	Service Costs £000s	Total £000s
Repayable within one year	182	563	555	1,300
Between two and five years	1,001	1,975	2,338	5,314
Between six and ten years	3,402	562	904	4,868
	4,585	3,100	3,797	11,482

The repayment of liability figures include a sum of £2,910k between 6 and 10 years which recognises that there is reasonable certainty that the Commissioner will exercise his right to purchase the PFI building at the end of the PFI contract period. See critical judgement note 2 (page 37) for further explanation.

Accounting Policy - Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the services that are provided under the PFI scheme are deemed under the PFI contract to be controlled, the asset is carried on the Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at [fair value](#) (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

[Non-current assets](#) recognised on the Balance Sheet are re-valued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment.

In accordance with accounting practice, lifecycle replacement costs are now recognised when they are actually incurred. The Commissioner receives specific government funding from [MHCLG](#) as a contribution to the costs of financing the scheme.

13 Leases

13.a Finance Leases

The Commissioner has no material finance leases to be disclosed.

13.b Operating leases

The Commissioner utilises land and buildings and equipment assets under operating leases. The land and buildings are typically short to medium term rentals of buildings. The figures do however include the lease of land at Durranhill from Carlisle City Council upon which the North TPA HQ and custody suite was constructed. This lease runs for a period of 125 years until March 2132 and the annual lease payments are currently £31k p.a. The equipment includes livescan fingerprint machines and photocopiers.

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Future Minimum Lease Payments	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s	2020 £000s
Not later than one year	199	215
Later than one year and not later than five years	124	124
Later than five years.	3,340	3,309
	3,663	3,648

The expenditure charged to the Net Cost of Police Services in relation to these leases was:

Lease Expenditure Charged to Net Cost of Police Services	PCC/Group 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group 2019/20 £000s
Minimum Lease Payments		
- Land and Buildings	110	111
- Equipment	85	103
	195	214



North Cumbria Territorial Policing Area HQ – Carlisle

There are two categories of leases:

Operating leases are where the risks and rewards of ownership stay with the lessor and the annual rental charges are charged through the CI&ES

Finance leases are where the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee and where the assets are recognised on the balance sheet of the lessee.

Accounting Policy - Leases

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

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and building elements are considered separately for classification. Agreements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

Finance leases (as Lessee)

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its [fair value](#) measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to [depreciation](#) being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer at the end of the lease period).

Council tax is not required to be raised to cover depreciation or revaluation and [impairment](#) losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the Police Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction within the [Capital Adjustment Account](#) in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases (as Lessee)

- Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the functions benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Finance Leases (as Lessor)

- There are currently no finance leases as a lessor.

Operating Leases (as Lessor)

- Rental income received under operating leases are credited to the other operating expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, except where the property has been classified as an investment property, in which case the income is shown in the financing and investment income and expenditure line.

14 Short-term Debtors

Debtors reflect amounts owing to the Police and Crime Commissioner but not yet received at the end of the financial year.

A breakdown of the amounts owing to the Commissioner as at 31 March 2020 is set out in the table below:

Short-term Debtors	PCC		Group	
	As at 31 March		As at 31 March	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	re-stated		re-stated	
Trade Receivables	4,978	5,890	4,978	5,890
Prepayments/Payments in Advance	1,657	2,181	1,657	2,181
Other Receivable Amounts				
- Police Pensioners Prepayment	2,474	2,606	2,474	2,606
- Employees (accumulated compensating absences)	158	150	158	150
- Council Tax - Local Taxpayers (#)	2,403	2,764	2,403	2,764
- Council Tax - District Councils (#)	25	0	25	0
- VAT Reimbursement	359	927	359	927
Less Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts:				
- Trade Receivables	(2)	(18)	(2)	(18)
- Local Taxpayers (#)	(1,057)	(1,239)	(1,057)	(1,239)
	10,995	13,261	10,995	13,261
Balances Owed From Chief Constable:				
- Re CC Share of External Creditors	9,485	9,530	0	0
- Re balance of Funding	4,350	5,155	0	0
Total Debtors	24,830	27,946	10,995	13,262

Please note: The comparator figures for 2018/19 in the above table are shown as “re-stated”, which means that the figures are not the same as those that were presented in the 2018/19 statement of accounts. The figures highlighted in purple in the above table are those which have changed and the changes have arisen as a result of a new method of apportioning the share of debtors and creditors between the single entity statements of the PCC and Chief Constable.

The debtors in respect of Local Taxpayers represent the Commissioner’s share of the debtors recorded by the six Cumbrian District Councils in respect of Council Tax. This figure is reduced by the Commissioner’s share of their respective impairment allowance for doubtful debts. In a new requirement from 2018/19 the Commissioner must show the age profile of debtors in respect of local taxation. The table on the next page provides this analysis.

Debtors for Local Taxation

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (council tax) can be analysed by age as follows:

Council Tax Debtors	PCC/Group	
	31 March 2019 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Less than Three Months	49	57
Three to Six Months	26	27
Six Months to One Year	363	377
less than One year	564	646
More than One Year	1,401	1,657
	2,403	2,764

Please note, in the above table some district councils have provided the split of debtors over the wider categories of: less than 3 months, 3 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months and over 1 year whilst others have simply provided figures for under and over 1 year.

15 Short-term Creditors

Creditors reflect amounts owed by the Police and Crime Commissioner for goods and services received which had not been paid for at the end of the financial year.

An analysis of the amounts owed by the Commissioner as at 31 March 2020 is set out in the table below:

Short-term Creditors	PCC		Group	
	As at 31 March		As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s	2020 £000s	2019 £000s	2020 £000s
	re-stated		re-stated	
Trade Payables	(4,399)	(3,916)	(4,399)	(3,916)
Receipts in Advance	(325)	(155)	(325)	(155)
Employees (accumulated compensating absences)	(3,222)	(3,809)	(3,222)	(3,809)
Council Tax - Local Taxpayers	(790)	(831)	(790)	(831)
Council Tax - District Councils	(631)	(744)	(631)	(744)
HMRC PAYE Amounts Due	(2,234)	(2,367)	(2,234)	(2,367)
	(11,601)	(11,822)	(11,601)	(11,822)
Balances Owed to Chief Constable:				
- Re CC Share of External & Employee Debtors	(4,235)	(4,927)	0	0
- Re balance of Funding	(7,604)	(6,781)	0	0
Total Creditors	(23,440)	(23,530)	(11,601)	(11,822)

Please note: The comparator figures for 2018/19 in the above table are shown as “re-stated”, which means that the figures are not the same as those that were presented in the 2018/19 statement of accounts. The figures highlighted in purple in the above table are those which have changed and the changes have arisen as a result of a new method of apportioning the share of debtors and creditors between the single entity statements of the PCC and Chief Constable.

16 Provisions

The Commissioner is able to maintain [provisions](#) to meet expected future liabilities. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting advises that the value of any provisions be charged to the appropriate part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in anticipation of the liability having to be met in the future. The classification of provisions is consistent with the Code of Practice.

A brief description of the purpose of the individual provisions as at 31 March 2020 is provided below:

- Insurance liabilities – this provision has been established to meet a number of eventualities from ongoing claims which are not covered by external insurers. In particular, liability risks up to £100k per event (this figure was £25k until 1 November 2014 when the policy excess was increased from £25k to £100k) are retained by the Commissioner and met internally. The provision for insurance liabilities is subject to an actuarial review on a bi-ennial basis to determine the most appropriate level for the provision based on the circumstances at the time of the review.
- Legal Claims – this provision has been established to cover the potential costs relating to a number of legal claims that are currently ongoing.
- Employee Related – This provision was established in 2018/19 to cover the potential costs in relation to the capital ill health charge in respect of three cases where the constabulary was required to retire a police officer on ill health grounds. Whilst the initial decision was made in March 2019, a potential to appeal the decision meant that the ultimate cost would fall in to 2019/20. The provision has been utilised during 2019/20 and is now shown as having a nil balance.

The table below shows the movements during the year on each of the group provisions and the position as at 31 March 2020.

Provisions	Balance	Additional	Amounts Used	Unused	Balance
	as at 01/04/19	Provisions Made 2019/20	in 2019/20	Amounts Reversed in 2019/20	as at 31/03/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Insurance Liabilities	(279)	(210)	127	0	(362)
Legal Claims	(819)	(25)	145	44	(655)
Employee Related	(235)	0	234	1	0
Total Provisions	(1,333)	(235)	506	45	(1,017)

Notes to the Accounts

The comparative information for year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Provisions	Balance as at 01/04/18	Additional Provisions Made 2018/19	Amounts Used in 2018/19	Unused Amounts Reversed in 2018/19	Balance as at 31/03/19
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Insurance Liabilities	(279)	(105)	75	30	(279)
Legal Claims	(1,119)	(101)	337	64	(819)
Employee Related	0	(235)	0	0	(235)
Total Provisions	(1,398)	(441)	412	94	(1,333)

Accounting Policy – Provisions

Provisions are made when an event has taken place that gives a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, involvement in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate function line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that awareness of the obligation arises, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account the relevant risks and uncertainties. Details of provisions made during the year are shown below.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried on 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 subsequently be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant function.

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

17 Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability in another. The term covers both **financial assets** such as loans and receivables and **financial liabilities** such as creditors and borrowings.

Under International Financial reporting Standards a full set of disclosure notes are required in respect of financial instruments. These notes for the PCC/Group are included in Section A of a separate technical appendix at Annex B on pages 101 to 106.

The disclosures include:

- The Categories of Financial Instrument
- Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments
- Fair value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost
- Disclosure of the Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

18 Pensions

The PCC/Group participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for Police Staff and three pensions schemes in respect of Police Officers. Under International Financial reporting Standards a full set of disclosure notes are required in respect of Pensions. These notes for the PCC/Group are included in a separate technical appendix at Annex C on pages 107 to 118.

The disclosures include:

- Details of the pension schemes
- A summary of accounting entries in respect of pensions
- Pensions assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet
- Reconciliation of the Fair Value of scheme assets
- Basis for estimating assets and liabilities
- A summary of principal assumptions used by the scheme actuary
- Sensitivity analysis in relation to pensions
- Impact on the Commissioner's Cash Flows

19 Usable Reserves

Usable reserves result from the Commissioner's activities and are available to be spent in future years.

In addition to the Commissioner's Police Fund, which the Commissioner aims to maintain at 3% of budgeted expenditure, the following reserves are maintained and accounted for in line with the Code of practice.

- [Capital Receipts](#) Reserve – this reserve is used to hold capital receipts until they are utilised to finance capital expenditure or reduce borrowing.
- Capital Grants Unapplied Account – this reserve is used to hold capital grants until they are utilised to finance capital expenditure.
- Capital Reserve – this reserve is a revenue backed earmarked reserve that has been set aside to fund capital expenditure.
- [Earmarked Reserves](#) - The Commissioner has a number of earmarked reserves that exist both to provide a [contingency](#) to cushion the effect of unexpected events and to provide a mechanism to build up funds to meet expected liabilities. The Commissioner's earmarked reserves have been formulated in conjunction with the [CIPFA](#) guidance on Reserves and [Provisions](#). Details of the earmarked reserves in existence and a brief description as to their purpose is included in note 8 to the accounts (see pages 53-54).

The movement in the Commissioner's Group and Single Entity Usable Reserves is detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see pages 31 to 32), and the disclosure notes relating to Adjustments between the Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations (Note 7) and Transfer to/from Earmarked reserves (Note 8).

Accounting Policy - Reserves

Specific amounts are set aside as [reserves](#) for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the Police Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate function in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the Police Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Reserves are classified in the Balance Sheet and the Movement in Reserves Statement as either 'usable' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable' (those held for technical accounting purposes). Under the Commissioner's funding arrangement to the Chief Constable all usable reserves are controlled by the Commissioner and recorded in the balance sheet of the Commissioner.

20 Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves derive from accounting adjustments and are not available to be spent.

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

20.a Revaluation Reserve

The [Revaluation Reserve](#) contains the overall gains made by the Commissioner arising from increases in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets. 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 records the unrealised net gain from the revaluation of non-current assets 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](#). The balance is made up of individual credit balances associated with specific assets and will be equal to the difference between the current value net book value (NBV) and the historic cost NBV for all assets.

The movements on the reserve during 2019/20 and the previous year are set out in the table below:

Revaluation Reserve	PCC/Group 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group 2019/20 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	9,452	13,201
Upward revaluation of assets	4,480	342
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(544)	(225)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,936	117
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(187)	0
Amount written off to Capital Adjustment Account	(187)	0
Balance at End of Year	13,201	13,318

20.b Capital Adjustment Account

The [Capital Adjustment Account](#) (CAA) 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 or 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. Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account apart from those involving the revaluation reserve.

The movements on the account during 2019/20 and the previous year are set out in the table below:

Capital Adjustment Account	PCC/Group 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group 2019/20 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	37,026	35,523
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	(4,514)	(4,498)
Revaluation gains/(losses) on Property, Plant and Equipment	720	(1,151)
Amortisation of Intangible assets	(323)	(519)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,419)	0
	(5,536)	(6,168)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	187	0
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(5,349)	(6,168)
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	575	821
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	432	486
Capital expenditure charged against the Police Fund	2,839	2,162
	3,846	3,469
Balance at End of Year	35,523	32,824

20.c Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements.

The end of year balance on the account reflects the Commissioner's aggregate share of the Surplus/(Deficit) on the Collection fund operated by each of the 6 district councils (or billing authorities) that has yet to be distributed. The movements on the account during 2019/20 and the previous year are set out in the table below:

Collection Fund Adjustment Account	PCC/Group 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group 2019/20 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	463	(50)
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(513)	0
Balance at End of Year	(50)	(50)

A further breakdown of the movement in year by district council, is provided in note 28 on page 88.

Accounting Policy – Collection Fund

Council Tax is collected from local taxpayers by the billing authorities (district councils). The billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund, known as the **Collection Fund**, for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax. The fund's key features relevant to accounting for Council Tax in the core financial statements of the billing authorities are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority the council acts as agent; it collects and distributes Council Tax income on behalf of the major preceptors (County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria) and itself.
- While the Council Tax income for the year credited to the collection fund is accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the collection fund and transferred to the general fund of the billing authority or paid out of the collection fund to major preceptors.
- Up to 2008/09 the SORP required the Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to be that which under regulation was required to be transferred from the collection Fund to the general fund of the billing authority. The Major precepting bodies were simply required to show the [precept](#) received from the billing authority during the year.

From the year commencing 1 April 2009, the Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year shall be the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the collection fund shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Since the collection of Council Tax is, in substance, an agency arrangement, cash collected by the billing authority from Council Tax [debtors](#) belongs proportionately to the billing authority and the major preceptors. There will be therefore a debtor/creditor position between the billing authorities and each major preceptor to be recognised since the net cash paid to each major preceptor in the year will not be its share of cash collected from Council Taxpayers.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the share of cash collected in relation to Council Tax for the year. A transfer has been made to the collection fund adjustment account to record the amount due to/from the six districts (billing authorities) as at the year end. The debtors and [creditors](#) contained within the balance sheet now shows the share of Council Tax debtors (less an adjustment for bad and doubtful debts), Council Tax creditors, prepayments and a recognition of the amounts owed to or from the billing authorities.

20.d Accumulated Absences Account

The short-term accumulated absences account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the Police Fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave, flexi leave, time off in lieu and rest day entitlements carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the Police Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accumulated Absences Account	PCC 2018/19 £000s	PCC 2019/20 £000s	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	(6)	(8)	(2,756)	(3,064)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	6	8	2,758	3,064
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(8)	(44)	(3,064)	(3,660)
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	(2)	(36)	(308)	(596)
Balance at End of Year	(8)	(44)	(3,064)	(3,660)

Accounting Policy - Employee 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, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for functions in the year in which employees render service. An [accrual](#) is made for the cost of holiday entitlements, time off in lieu, flexi leave and rest days 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 made at the salary rate applicable at the balance sheet date. The employee accrual is then reversed out through the movement in reserves statement so that it is not charged against council tax.

20.e Pensions Reserve

The Pensions [Reserves](#) (LGPS and Police) absorb the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding in accordance with statutory provisions. The Commissioner accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Commissioner makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Commissioner has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Pensions Reserve	PCC		Group		Group	
	LGPS Pensions		LGPS Pensions		Police Pensions	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	(1,098)	(1,384)	(41,107)	(54,038)	(1,187,670)	(1,296,300)
Adjustment to Opening Balance #	(3)	0	(109)	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance at Start of Year	(1,101)	(1,384)	(41,216)	(54,038)	(1,187,670)	(1,296,300)
Remeasurement of the net defined pension benefit liability/asset	(164)	338	(7,152)	(3,570)	(33,050)	118,150
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	(180)	(206)	(8,724)	(8,734)	(106,990)	(59,150)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	61	75	3,054	3,135	31,410	34,130
Balance at End of Year	(1,384)	(1,177)	(54,038)	(63,207)	(1,296,300)	(1,203,170)

21 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 his ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Commissioner.

21.a Chief Constable for Cumbria Constabulary

The Police and Crime Commissioner has direct control over the Chief Constable's finances, providing funding for all running costs and taking responsibility for funding of all pensions' liabilities. The Commissioner is responsible for setting the Police and Crime Plan. The Chief Constable retains operational independence and operates within the funding arrangement set by the Commissioner, to deliver the aims and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

21.b 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 and provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants. Grants received from government departments are set out in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 29). Government Grants included within the Net Cost of Services are detailed in note 27 below, the extent to which these grants are outstanding at the end of the year is recorded in short-term [debtors](#) note 14.

21.c Members

The Commissioner has eight appointed Members, four who serve on the Joint Audit Committee and four who serve on the Ethics and Integrity Panel. These members are required to declare any direct financial relationship through outside bodies or companies with the Commissioner. No material transactions have been reported in respect of the 2019/20 financial year. The total members allowances paid in 2019/20 are shown in note 22.

21.d Officers and Employees

Employees of the Commissioner and senior officers and staff of the Constabulary were asked to declare any direct financial relationship through outside bodies or companies with the Commissioner. No material transactions have been reported in respect of the 2019/20 financial year.

21.e Other Public Bodies

The Commissioner's transactions with the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme (administered by County Council) are shown in the pension related disclosure notes included within the Technical Annex (Annex C) pages 107-118.

The amounts received in respect of council tax income from the six Cumbrian District Councils are detailed in note 28.

The Commissioner has included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement his respective share of costs in relation to collaborative arrangements with other forces/councils. In particular these include:

- The PCC for Cheshire – North West Underwater Search Unit, Northwest Armed Policing Collaboration, Northwest Strategic Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) and Regional Emergency Services Network (ESN).
- The PCC for Merseyside – Regional Crime Unit, Regional Intelligence Unit, Prison Intelligence Unit, Technical Support Unit, Protected Persons Unit, Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN), Confiscation Unit, Regional Assets Recovery Team, Operational Security (OPSEY), Cyber Crime, Regional Fraud Team.
- The PCC for Lancashire – Learning & Development Collaboration, this collaboration came to an end on 30 September 2019.
- Cumbria County Council – Shared Internal Audit Service.
- Durham Constabulary – ICT Collaboration in relation to development of systems.

22 Members Allowances and Expenses

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires the disclosure of the total amount of members allowances paid in the year. This is set out in the table below together with a comparative figure for the previous year.

Members Allowances	PCC/Group	PCC/Group
	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Basic Allowance	19	22
Travel and Subsistence	7	7
	26	29

The above table includes expenses for the four appointed members of the Joint Audit Committee, the four appointed members of the Ethics and Integrity Panel together with travel allowances payable to independent custody visitors. The table above includes the total costs of members and these apply jointly between the Commissioner and Constabulary.

A full disclosure of allowances and expenses paid to individual members can be found on the Police and Crime Commissioners website at: <https://cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/finance-governance/allowances/>.

23 Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees

The following tables set out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers and Relevant Police Officers whose salary is more than £50,000 per year. The first table provides the information for 2019/20 and the second provides comparatives for 2018/19.



The table below gives the PCC and Group information for 2019/20 in £000s.

Postholder Information Post Title	Note	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments (Police Officers Only)	Total Remuneration Excluding pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including pension Contributions
Shown in Single Entity Statements of Police & Crime Commissioner								
Police & Crime Commissioner		66	1	0	0	67	10	77
PCC Chief Executive (a)	4	77	0	0	0	77	11	88
PCC Chief Executive (b)	4	77	1	0	0	78	11	89
Total PCC		220	2	0	0	222	32	254
Shown in Single Entity Statements of Chief Constable								
Chief Constable - Michelle Skeer		157	7	0	3	167	48	215
Deputy Chief Constable		119	7	0	0	126	37	163
Assistant Chief Constable	1	110	8	0	3	121	34	155
Joint Chief Finance Officer		81	0	0	0	81	12	93
Director of Corporate Support		86	0	0	0	86	13	99
Director of Corporate Improvement		86	0	0	0	86	13	99
Chief Superintendent - Territorial Policing		87	0	0	2	89	27	116
Temporary Chief Superintendent - Crime Command		87	3	0	3	93	27	120
Superintendent - Head of People (a)	2	35	1	1	0	37	11	48
Superintendent - Head of People (b)	3	80	1	0	0	81	25	106
Director of Legal Services		86	1	1	0	88	13	101
Total CC		1,014	28	2	11	1,055	260	1,315
Total Group		1,234	30	2	11	1,277	292	1,569

Notes:

- 1 The Assistant Chief Constable was promoted to ACC from Temporary ACC on 29/04/19.
- 2 Superintendent/Head of People (a) commenced employment with the Constabulary on 25/09/19.
- 3 Superintendent/Head of People (b) moved to be Superintendent TPA South on 08/10/19.
- 4 The role of Chief Executive to the Commissioner is shared between two individuals each taking responsibility for six months of the year. For the other six month period each will act as Deputy Chief Executive.

The comparative PCC and Group figures for 2018/19 in £000s, are set out in the table below:

Postholder Information Post Title	Note	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments (Police Officers Only)	Total Remuneration Excluding pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including pension Contributions
Shown in Single Entity Statements of Police & Crime Commissioner								
Police & Crime Commissioner		66	1	0	0	67	10	77
PCC Chief Executive (a)	6	74	0	0	0	74	11	85
PCC Chief Executive (b)	6	74	0	0	0	74	11	85
Total PCC		214	1	0	0	215	32	247
Shown in Single Entity Statements of Chief Constable								
Chief Constable - Michelle Skeer		153	7	0	3	163	33	196
Deputy Chief Constable	1	117	7	0	0	124	24	148
Temporary Assistant Chief Constable (a)	2	100	8	0	3	111	20	131
Temporary Assistant Chief Constable (b)	3	83	3	1	2	89	17	106
Joint Chief Finance Officer		77	0	0	0	77	12	89
Director of Corporate Support		85	0	0	0	85	13	98
Director of Corporate Improvement		85	0	0	0	85	13	98
Chief Superintendent - Territorial Policing		87	1	1	3	92	19	111
Superintendent - Head of People		79	2	1	0	82	17	99
Temporary Chief Superintendent - Crime Command	4	83	5	0	3	91	17	108
Temporary Chief Superintendent - Territorial Policing	5	82	5	1	2	90	17	107
Director of Legal Services		83	1	1	0	85	13	98
Total CC		1,114	39	5	16	1,174	215	1,389
Total Group		1,328	40	5	16	1,389	247	1,636

Notes:

- 1 The Deputy Chief Constable was promoted to DCC w.e.f. 18/09/18 following a period of Temporary promotion.
- 2 Temporary Assistant Chief Constable (A) was promoted to T/ACC w.e.f. 03/03/18.
- 3 Temporary Assistant Chief Constable (B) was promoted to Temp ACC for the period 14/01/19 to 24/03/19 following which he reverted to Superintendent.
- 4 Temporary Chief Superintendent Crime Command was promoted to the Temp. CS post from 03/03/19.
- 5 Temporary Chief Superintendent Territorial Policing was promoted to the Temp. CS post from 02/07/18.
- 6 The role of Chief Executive to the Commissioner is shared between two individuals each taking responsibility for six months of the year. For the other six month period each will act as Deputy Chief Executive.

24 Employee Remuneration

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires the disclosure of the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension's contributions, exceeded £50,000 and senior police officers (defined as those holding a rank **above** that of superintendent). This is set out in the table below in bands of £5,000:

Remuneration Band	2018/19				2019/20			
	PCC Police Staff	CC Police Staff	CC Snr Police Officers	Group Total	PCC Police Staff	CC Police Staff	CC Snr Police Officers	Group Total
£50,000 to £54,999	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6
£55,000 to £59,999	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
£60,000 to £64,999	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	4
£65,000 to £69,999	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4
£70,000 to £74,999	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
£75,000 to £79,999	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2
£80,000 to £84,999	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	1
£85,000 to £89,999	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	4
£90,000 to £94,999	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2
£95,000 to £99,999	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
£100,000 to £104,999	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
£105,000 to £109,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£110,000 to £114,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
£115,000 to £119,999	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
£120,000 to £124,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£125,000 to £129,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£130,000 to £134,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£135,000 to £139,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£140,000 to £144,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£145,000 to £149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,000 to £154,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£155,000 to £159,999	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	3	18	6	27	3	19	6	28

In 2019/20 the remuneration for 108 Police Officers (94 in 2018/19) superintendent rank and below (who are not required to be disclosed in the above note under regulations) exceeded £50,000.

The table above includes those employees and senior police officers that are also required to be disclosed on a more detailed individual basis. Please see note 23 for more information.

25 Exit Packages/Termination Payments

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and a total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	PCC/Group		PCC/Group		PCC/Group		PCC/Group	
	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2018/19 Headcount	2019/20 Headcount	2018/19 Headcount	2019/20 Headcount	2018/19 Headcount	2019/20 Headcount	2018/19 £000's	2019/20 £000's
£0-£20,000	1	1	1	3	2	4	21	42
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001 - £60,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	41	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	3	3	4	62	42

During 2019/20 the contracts of a small number of employees were terminated incurring termination payments amounting to £42k (£62k in 2018/19). This amount is made up of exit packages paid in 2019/20.

The exit packages paid in 2019/20 amount to £42k (£62k in 2018/19). The exit packages can be further split into compensation for loss of employment £42k (£24k in 2018/19) and enhanced pension benefits £0k (£38k in 2018/19). The redundancies are as a result of the Constabulary's change programme. The Exit Packages table above provides details of the number and total cost of exit packages per band and include those exit packages paid in 2019/20.

During 2018/19 an amount of -£1k arose as a result of a number of amounts that had been accrued in the 2017/18 accounts for which the final settlement during 2018/19 was slightly lower. These amounts are not included in the above table in 2018/19 as the exit packages for those individuals are included in the 2017/18 accounts. The figure shown on the face of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (pages 40-43) for 2018/19 comparators is made up of the exit packages paid in the year of £62k (per the table above) minus £1k in respect of these differences in accruals.

Accounting Policy - Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate an individual's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These are charged (on an [accruals](#) basis) to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the organisation can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the organisation recognises the costs for restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the Police Fund balance be charged with the amount payable 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 any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

26 Audit Fees

In 2019/20 the Commissioner and Chief Constable incurred the following fees relating to external audit services provided by Grant Thornton UK LLP.

External Audit Fees	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Amounts Relating to The Police and Crime Commissioner		
Fees payable to Grant Thornton UK LLP with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor.	23	29
	23	29
Amounts Relating to The Chief Constable		
Fees payable to Grant Thornton UK LLP with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor.	12	17
	12	17
Other Services		
Fees payable in respect of <i>other services</i> provided by Grant Thornton during	0	0
Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments in year.		(4)
Total External Audit Fees for Year	35	42

The above table shows the gross fees payable to the external auditor during the year. In 2019/20 rebates of audit fees of £3k for the PCC and £1k for the Chief Constable were received from Public Sector Audit Appointments.

27 Grant Income

The Commissioner credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20.

Grant Income	PCC/Group	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Capital grants and contributions - General	939	372
Formula Funding (Home Office)	30,391	31,007
Council Tax Freeze & Local Council Tax Support Support (Home Office)	4,850	4,850
Home Office Police Grant	28,320	28,935
PFI Grant (Home Office)	687	687
Police Pension Grant (Home Office)	20,343	19,942
TOTAL	85,530	85,793
Credited to Services		
<i>Grants and Contributions - Central Government</i>		
Apprenticeship Levy (Home Office)	20	103
Criminal Records Bureau (Home Office)	325	352
Police Pension Contribution (Home Office)	0	1,174
Operation Uplift (Home Office)	0	243
Victims Services (Ministry of Justice)	579	576
Collaborations (Various)	242	269
	1,166	2,717
<i>Grants and Contributions - Other</i>		
NHS Funding (SASS)	349	343
Local Partnership	400	352
Youth Offending Team (Cumbria CC)	101	99
Safer Cumbria Delivery Board (PCC for Cumbria)	141	163
	991	957
TOTAL	2,157	3,674

Accounting Policy - Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by installments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due when there is reasonable assurance of:

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

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

Monies advanced as grants or contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried on the balance sheet as [creditors](#). When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant function line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grants Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

In accordance with the statutory responsibility of the Commissioner to maintain the Police Fund contained within the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, all grants are recognised in the accounts of the Commissioner.

28 Income from Council Tax

Precept- The demands made by the Police and Crime Commissioner on the district councils who are the billing authority in relation to the collection of council tax.

The income from Council Tax for 2019/20 is received as precept from the six district councils as set out below:

Council Tax Income	Precept Paid 2019/20 £000s	PCC/Group Adjustment Re Debtors/ (Creditors) £000s	Income from Council Tax £000s
Allerdale District Council	7,907	48	7,955
Barrow Borough Council	4,973	0	4,973
Carlisle City Council	8,753	(70)	8,683
Copeland Borough Council	5,334	13	5,347
Eden District Council	5,193	66	5,259
South Lakeland District Council	11,639	(57)	11,582
	43,799	0	43,799

The comparative information for 2018/19 is as follows:

Council Tax Income	Precept Paid 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group Adjustment Re Debtors/ (Creditors) £000s	Income from Council Tax £000s
Allerdale District Council	7,155	(111)	7,044
Barrow Borough Council	4,681	(113)	4,568
Carlisle City Council	7,854	(44)	7,810
Copeland Borough Council	4,904	(107)	4,797
Eden District Council	4,762	(57)	4,705
South Lakeland District Council	10,560	(81)	10,479
	39,916	(513)	39,403

29 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Capital expenditure can be defined as expenditure on the acquisition, construction or enhancement of non-current assets which adds to and not merely maintains the value of a non-current asset.

The commissioner approves on an annual basis a capital programme for the Constabulary. The capital programme is fully funded for a four year period to tie in with the medium term financial forecast. The capital programme covers the routine cyclical replacement of ICT equipment and vehicles and also includes specific one off projects. Due to the cyclical nature of the majority of the capital programme, the programme is also modelled at a high level over a 10 year longer term horizon. The capital programme for 2019/20 was approved by the Commissioner at his Public Accountability Conference on 20 February 2019, papers for which can be found on the Commissioner's website.

The capital outturn report for 2019/20 was approved by the Commissioner on 20 May 2020 and can also be found on the Commissioner's website.

The total amount of [capital expenditure](#) incurred in the year is shown in the table below.

Capital Expenditure	PCC/Group	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Technology Schemes		
Computer Hardware & Infrastructure	452	799
Mobility & Digitisation	149	25
Wide Area Network (WAN)	0	37
Control Room Futures	208	47
Emergency Services Network (ESN)	0	129
Body Worn Video	63	0
Other Technology Schemes	87	0
	959	1,037
Vehicles Replacement Scheme	939	733
Building Schemes		
West Cumbria Land Purchase	283	0
Eden Deployment Centre	1,800	3,348
Other Building Schemes	32	0
	2,115	3,348
Equipment Schemes		
County Wide CCTV System	0	97
Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)	50	0
CCTV and Cell Call (Durranshill)	43	12
Ballistic Shields	44	0
	137	109
Intangible Assets	1,064	1,104
Total Capital Expenditure	5,214	6,331

29.a Capital Financing

The table below illustrates the resources used to finance [capital expenditure](#). 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 historically by the Commissioner that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed below:

Capital Financing Requirement	PCC/Group	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	17,979	19,347
<i>Capital investment</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,150	5,227
Intangible Assets	1,064	1,104
<i>Sources of Finance</i>		
Government grants and other contributions	(575)	(821)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
- Direct revenue contributions	(2,839)	(2,162)
- Minimum revenue provision	(432)	(486)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	19,347	22,209
<i>Explanation of Movements in Year</i>		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(432)	(486)
Notional/Internal Borrowing	1,800	3,348
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,368	2,862

30 Capital Commitments

The Commissioner has outstanding contractual commitments amounting to £1,076k in respect of a number of schemes from the 2019/20 capital programme (£5,195k in 2018/19).

Outstanding Capital Commitments	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s	2020 £000s
Control Room Futures	1,372	318
Digital Policing	6	
E Business	79	79
Vehicle Replacement	372	128
Case and Custody	39	
CCTV and Cell Call (Durrhill)	47	26
Heating and ventilation plant	3	
ICT Core Hardware	0	236
Eden Deployment Centre/Carpark	3,277	238
Other Capital Commitments	0	51
Total	5,195	1,076

31 Minimum Revenue Provision

Regulations 27 and 28 of the Capital Financing and Accounting Regulations 2003 require the Commissioner to make a provision from revenue for the repayment of any undischarged credit liabilities. This is referred to as the [Minimum Revenue Provision](#) (MRP). Additional voluntary contributions are permitted, which have the effect of reducing the Commissioner's [Capital Financing Requirement](#).

In line with the Capital Finance and Accounting regulations a Statement of MRP Policy was approved in February 2017 as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. The policy states that MRP will be calculated using the regulatory method for debt incurred prior to 1 April 2008 and on the asset life basis for debt incurred after this date. In respect of PFI assets brought onto the balance sheet under the 2009 SORP, the MRP provision will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability.

The Minimum Revenue Provision charged for the year 2019/20 (and comparatives for 2018/19) is made up as follows:

Minimum Revenue Provision	PCC/Group 2018/19 £000s	PCC/Group 2019/20 £000s
Minimum Revenue Provisions (MRP)		
Core MRP	290	326
PFI MRP	142	160
Total MRP for Year	432	486

32 Accounting Standards that have been Issued but have not yet been Adopted

For 2019/20 the following accounting policy changes that need to be reported relate to:

- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 cycle.
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.
- Implementation of IFRS 16 Leases. The aim of the standard is to provide increased visibility of lease commitments and to ensure more consistent financial reporting of leased assets. The current distinction between assets held under finance leases which go on the balance sheet and assets held under operating leases which are expensed in the CIES will largely be removed with most leases now being classified as finance leases and put on the balance sheet. The standard was originally due to be implemented on 1 April 2020 i.e. for the 2020/21 Accounts but this has now been postponed for 1 year so will come into effect for the 2021/22 Accounts. Under the new standard a right-of-use asset and lease liability will be recognised on the balance sheet. The depreciation of leased assets and interest on lease liabilities will go through the CIES. The process of collating information on leased assets is well underway but the resulting change in the balance sheet and CIES values is not yet known, however there should be a net nil impact on the Commissioners accounts as rental costs will be replaced with depreciation, MRP and interest charges at similar costs.

In the Financial Statements for 2020/21, the effect of the changes will be assessed and where necessary, the comparative figures restated.

33 Pension Challenge

The Chief Constable of Cumbria, along with other Chief Constables and the Home Office, currently has 150 claims lodged against them with the Central London Employment Tribunal. The claims are in respect of alleged unlawful discrimination arising from the Transitional Provisions in the Police Pension Regulations 2015.

Claims of unlawful discrimination have also been made in relation to the changes to the Judiciary and Firefighters Pension regulations. These claims against the Police pension scheme (the Aarons case) had previously been stayed behind the McCloud/Sargeant judgement, but have now been lifted and a case management hearing was held on 25 October 2019. The resulting Order of 28 October 2019 included an interim declaration that the claimants are entitled to be treated as if they had been given full transitional protection and had remained in their existing scheme after 1 April 2015. This interim declaration applies to claimants only. However, the Government made clear that non-claimants who are in the same position as claimants will be treated fairly to ensure they do not lose out. This was re-iterated in the Written Ministerial Statement on 25 March. The Police Minister has indicated that remedy period will not end before 2022. It is anticipated the Treasury will consult on proposals to implement remedy in the coming months to be followed by primary legislation and scheme regulation.

Impact on pension liability

Allowing for all members to remain in their existing scheme as at 1 April 2015 would lead to an increase in the Police Pension Scheme liabilities. Scheme actuaries estimated the potential increase in scheme liabilities for Cumbria to be approximately 4.4% or £54.63m of pensions scheme liabilities. This increase was reflected in the IAS 19 disclosure as a past service cost in the 2018/19 accounts. In 2019/20, scheme actuaries have also reflected the fact that Members who will be eligible for remedy are currently accruing benefits in the 2015 Scheme but may be eligible to receive benefits from their previous scheme (1987 or 2006) for this time period. The 2019/20 current service cost therefore reflects the cost of accrual in the “better of” a members two schemes (£9.5m). The actuaries have highlighted that these estimates are based on the potential remedy, the potential impact of any difference in the profile of the force’s membership compared with the scheme as a whole and that the figures are highly sensitive to assumptions around short term earnings growth.

The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud / Sargeant judgment will be measured through the pension valuation process, which determines employer and employee contribution rates. The next Police Pension valuation is due to be reported in 2023/24, although this timetable is subject to change. The impact of an increase in annual pension payments arising from McCloud/Sargeant is determined through the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. These require a Police and Crime Commissioner to maintain a police pension fund into which officer and employer contributions are paid and out of which pension payments to retired officers are made. If the police pension fund does not have sufficient funds to meet the cost of pensions in year the amount required to meet the deficit is then paid by the Secretary of State to the Commissioner in the form of a central Government top-up grant.

Compensation Claims

The employment tribunal has agreed a process for the consideration of compensation claims between April 2020 and January 2021. The basis of claims from claimants is due in April 2020 and the identity and banding of claims proposed by claimants is due in June for non-pecuniary claims and September for pecuniary claims. As at 31st March 2020, it is not possible to estimate the extent or likelihood of these claims being successful, and therefore no liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

With regard to the LGPS a similar adjustment to past service costs of £1.652m for the group (£0.033m PCC, £1.619 CC) within the IAS19 Disclosure was made for the McCloud judgment in the 2018/19 accounts. The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud / Sargeant judgment will be measured through the pension valuation process, which determines employer and employee contribution rates.

Police Officer Pension Fund Account

Police Officer Pension Fund Account

This statement provides information on transactions on the Police Pension Fund Account for the 2019/20 financial year together with comparative information for 2018/19.

Police Officer Pension Fund Account	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Contributions Receivable		
Employer		
- Contributions (31.0% of Pensionable Pay in 2019/20 , 21.3% in 2018/19)	(8,506)	(12,793)
Officers' Contributions		
- 1987 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)	(1,572)	(1,259)
- 2006 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)	(76)	(54)
- 2015 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)	(3,724)	(4,216)
	(13,878)	(18,322)
Transferees in from Other Schemes	(178)	(281)
Capital Equivalent charge for ill-health schemes	(400)	(565)
	(578)	(846)
Benefits Payable		
Recurrent Pensions	28,529	29,764
Commutations and Lump Sums	7,190	9,245
Other (Scheme Pays)	159	74
	35,878	39,083
Payments to and on Account of Leavers		
Refund of Contributions	21	27
Transfer out to other schemes	58	0
	79	27
Net Amount Payable for the Year	21,501	19,942
Additional Contribution from the Police & Crime Commissioner	(20,343)	(19,942)
Additional Funding Payable by the Police and Crime Commissioner (2.9%)	(1,158)	0
Net Amount Payable (Receivable) for the Year	0	0

Net Assets Statement

This statement shows the net assets and liabilities of the scheme as at 31 March 2020.

Pension Fund Net Assets & liabilities	Group 2018/19 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Current Assets		
Pensions Benefits paid in advance	2,401	2,606
Current Liabilities		
Amount due to the Police & Crime Commissioner	(2,401)	(2,606)
	0	0

Accounting Policies

The Police Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2015 (SI 2015 No 445). The Pensions Fund Accounts are administered by the Chief Constable and have been prepared on an accruals basis.

Operation of Police Pensions Schemes

Since 1 April 2015 the Chief Constable has operated three Pensions Schemes for Police Officers. These are unfunded schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they fall due. The original Police Officer Pension scheme is known as the 1987 scheme. The second scheme was introduced in April 2006 with the intention that joint contributions of employers and employees would finance the full costs of pension liabilities. All Police Officers recruited from April 2006 onwards automatically become members of the 2006 scheme and the previous 1987 scheme was closed to new members. Officers who were members of the 1987 scheme were allowed by regulation to become members of the 2006 scheme if they wished. Members' contribution rates for 2019/20 and 2018/19 were between 11% and 12.75% for the 2006 scheme and between 14.25% and 15.05 for the 1987 scheme.

From 1 April 2015, a new pension scheme was introduced for Police Officers, known as the 2015 Scheme. The 2015 scheme is based on career average revalued earnings (CARE). All Police Officers recruited from 1 April 2015 will automatically become members of the new scheme and the two previous schemes (1987 and 2006) have been closed to new members from that date. Members of the two older police pension schemes will either be fully protected in those schemes, transfer to the new 2015 scheme on 1 April 2015, or will transfer on different tapering dates in the future subject to individual circumstances around age and length of service remaining. The members' contribution rates for the new scheme ranged between 12.44% and 13.78% in 2019/20 and 2018/19.

The financial statements for the Police Officer pension fund account do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. Details of the Chief Constable's long term pensions obligations can be found in the main accounting statements (see Balance Sheet page 33). Detailed disclosure notes regarding the Police Pension schemes can be found in the Technical Annex to the Statement of Accounts (Annex C Pensions on pages 107-118).

Funding of Police Pension Schemes

In 2006/07 a new arrangement was established to fund Police Pensions. This revised arrangement is for both new and existing police officer schemes, but has no effect on the benefit structures of either scheme. The purpose of the change is to smooth fluctuations in costs that would previously have been charged to the Chief Constable's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a 'pay as you go basis' and to more clearly show the effect of the liability as opposed to current pension payments. Under the revised arrangements the liability for payment of police pensions is removed from the Chief Constable and replaced with an employers' contribution, currently set at 31% of pensionable pay (21.3% for 2018/19), which, along with the employee contributions and any transfer values, is paid into the pensions account. In addition for 2018/19, the Constabulary was required to make an additional contribution to the police pension fund account which equated to 2.9% of pensionable pay to fund the difference between the pension fund deficit and the amount of top up grant received from the Home Office. The employees' and employer's contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the Home Office and are subject to periodic revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department. Pensions are then paid from this account. The pensions account is balanced to nil annually, with any shortfall met by a top up from the Commissioner, or vice versa. However, the Home Office indemnify the Commissioner against any financial liability arising from a deficit on the Pension Account by providing a grant to the Commissioner equal to the Commissioner's top up. Similarly, any surplus on the Pension Account is ultimately repayable to the Home Office.

Glossary of Terms

Accruals

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

Actuarial Valuation

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

Agency Costs

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

Amortisation/Amortised Cost

The practice of reducing the value of assets to reflect their reduced worth over time. The term means the same as depreciation, though in practice amortisation tends to be used for the write-off of intangible assets, such as computer software.

Budget

A statement of the Police and Crime Commissioner's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner before the start of each financial year and is used to monitor actual expenditure throughout the year.

Capital Adjustment Account

The CAA records the balance of resources set aside to finance capital expenditure (i.e. Capital Receipts, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), Direct Revenue Contributions (DRC) and Deferred Grants Account (DGA)) and also the consumption of resources associated with the historical cost of acquiring, creating or enhancing non-current assets over the life of those assets (i.e. depreciation/impairment).

Capital Expenditure

As defined in section 16 of the Local Government Act 2003 and regulation 25 of the Capital Finance and Accounting Regulations 2003, but broadly expenditure on the acquisition of a non-current asset or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing non-current asset.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The CFR is a measure of the extent to which the Commissioner needs to borrow to support capital expenditure. It does not necessarily relate to the actual amount of borrowing at any point in time.

Capital Receipt

Monies received from the sale of capital assets, which may be used to finance new capital expenditure or to repay outstanding loan debt as laid down within rules prescribed by Central Government. Capital Receipts cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure, with the exception that up to 4% of sale proceeds may be transferred to the General Fund to finance costs directly associated with the disposal of the asset.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and in bank accounts. Cash Equivalents include demand deposits with financial institutions which are highly liquid in that they are repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

CC or Chief Constable

The Chief Constable for Cumbria Constabulary.

CFO

The Joint Chief Finance Officer.

CIPFA

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

Commissioner

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria.

Componentisation

Identifying and depreciating the components of an asset separately if they have differing patterns of benefits relative to the total cost of the asset.

Contingency

A sum set aside to meet unforeseen expenditure.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Police and Crime Commissioner for goods and services provided which had not been paid for at the end of the financial year.

Glossary of Terms

Debtors

Amounts owing to the Police and Crime Commissioner but not received at the end of the financial year.

Depreciation

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

De-minimis

In general the term means lacking in significance or importance. In terms of the accounts, a de-minimis limit is set for inclusion of projects in the capital programme, below this limit projects would be charged to revenue budgets.

Direct Revenue Contributions (DRC)

Resources provided from the Police and Crime Commissioner's revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

Earmarked Reserves

Those elements of the Police Fund that have been set aside, "earmarked", for specific purposes.

Fair Value

In accounting and economics, fair value is a rational and unbiased estimate of the potential market price of a good, service, or asset.

Hedge Funds

A hedge fund is a pooled investment vehicle administered by a professional management firm, and often structured as a limited partnership/ limited liability company. Hedge funds invest in a diverse range of markets and use a wide variety of investment styles and financial instruments.

Heritage Assets

A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge or culture.

HMICFRS

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services who are a government agency responsible for monitoring the standards and performance of Constabularies and Fire and Rescue Services.

Impairment/Impaired

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

Investment Property

Property (land or building) held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for operational reasons such as the provision of services.

Leasing

A method of financing expenditure over a period of time. There are two main types of lease:

- Finance Lease - where the risks of ownership are transferred to the lessee and where the assets are recorded in the Police and Crime Commissioner's balance sheet at a current valuation.
- Operating Lease - where the risks of ownership stay with the leasing company and the annual rental charges are made via the Revenue Account.

MHCLG

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly DCLG).

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be set aside in the Revenue Account each year as a provision for credit liabilities.

Non-current Assets

An asset, which will yield a benefit to the Police and Crime Commissioner for a period of more than one year.

NPCC

The National Police Chiefs Council.

PCC

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria.

Pension actuarial gains and losses

For a defined benefit scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- events have not coincided with actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses) or
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Glossary of Terms

Pension – current service costs

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Pension – defined benefit scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. The scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contribution payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Pension assets – expected rate of return

For a funded defined benefits scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Pension – interest costs

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

Pension - past service costs

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

Police Objective Analysis (POA)

The Police Objective Analysis (POA) is a model developed by the Home Office for analysing individual policing areas expenditure. It has been developed to support the need for understandable, accurate and consistent costing information to allow internal and inter-force comparisons.

Precept

The demands made by the Police and Crime Commissioner on the district councils who are the billing authority in relation to the collection of council tax.

Private Equity Funds

A private equity fund is a collective investment scheme used for making investments in various equity (and to a lesser extent debt) securities according to one of the investment strategies associated with private equity.

Provision

An amount set aside to provide for a liability which is likely to be incurred, although the amount and date of that liability are uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A Government agency which provides longer term loans to Local Authorities at interest rates which are only slightly higher than those at which the government itself can borrow.

Reserves

An amount set aside for a specific purpose and carried forward to meet expenditure in future years. The Police Fund represents accumulated balances which may be used to support future spending.

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve records the unrealised net gain from revaluation of non-current assets made after 1 April 2007. The balance is made up of individual credit balances associated with specific assets and will be equal to the difference between the current value net book value (NBV) and the historic cost NBV for all assets.

SERCOP

The CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice. It was introduced as part of the Best Value Regime to bring about more consistent accounting treatment of costs and to facilitate more meaningful financial comparisons between Authorities.

The Commissioner

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria.

TPA

Territorial Policing Area.

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the financial transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and the financial position at the 31 March 2020. The Police and Crime Commissioner and [Chief Constable](#) are each required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts (single entity) in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which stipulate that the statements be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. Those practices primarily comprise the [CIPFA/LAASAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20](#) (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2019/20 [SERCOP](#)), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003. The [Commissioner](#) is responsible for combining the single entity statements to form a set of consolidated group accounts.

Where accounting policies relate to a particular note to the accounts, the accounting policy is shown alongside that note in a [grey text box](#), in the notes to the accounts section (see pages 36 to 92). Where an accounting policy is more generic and applicable across the statement accounts it is shown in this **Annex A**.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of [non-current assets](#).

Historic Cost – the amount the organisation originally paid for an item.

2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories (stock) on the Balance Sheet.
- 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 income 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 Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of [debtors](#) is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- An [accrual](#) is made in respect of employee benefits payable during employment.

Accrual Example 1

An electricity invoice received at the start of April will usually relate to the previous quarters electricity consumption (January to March) and as such this expenditure should be shown in the financial statements for the previous financial year. The invoice will actually be paid in the new year but the costs are charged to the previous year by way of an accrual.

Accrual Example 2

The PCC/Constabulary insurance premiums are due on 1 November each year. The premium paid covers five months of the current financial year and seven months of the next. A prepayment is made in the accounts to move the cost of the seven months into the correct year.

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

3 Exceptional Items

When exceptional items of income and expense are **material**, their nature and value 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 financial performance.

Materiality – information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of the financial information about a specific reporting organisation. In other words, materiality is an organisation specific aspect of relevance based on the *nature* or *magnitude* or *both*, of the items to which the information relates in the context of the individual organisations financial statements.

4 Inventories

Inventories (stocks) are included in the balance sheet at historic cost. This is a departure from IAS2 which requires inventories to be valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. However, for many stock items, particularly uniforms, net realisable value would be minimal and would not accurately reflect the value of holding these assets. As inventories predominantly relate to operational stocks (uniform and consumables) these are reported in the single entity statements of the Chief Constable and as such are consolidated into the Commissioner's group accounts.

5 Treatment of Overheads

The costs of overheads and support services are incorporated within the cost of Policing and Crime Services line of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in accordance with the principles of the [CIPFA](#) Code of practice on Local Authority Accounting which requires costs to shown on the same basis as used for resource management.

Under the Commissioner's funding arrangement to the Chief Constable premises costs (except where they are directly attributable to the Chief Constable) are initially recorded in the accounts of the Commissioner and a recharge is made to the Chief Constable in the single entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements on an appropriate basis. Transport and supplies and services costs (except where they are directly attributable to the Commissioner) are initially recorded in the accounts of the Chief Constable and a recharge is made to the Commissioner in the single entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements on an appropriate basis.

6 Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at [fair value](#), based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the Police Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the Police Fund balance. The gains and losses are

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

therefore reversed out of the police fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the [Capital Adjustment Account](#) and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the [Capital Receipts](#) Reserve.

Investment assets are not generally held, however, in some circumstances where a surplus property no longer meets the strict criteria to be classified as “held for sale”, it must be classified as an investment property.

7 Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives rise to a possible asset which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events which cannot wholly be controlled. 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.

8 Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instrument Disclosures

*Financial Instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability in another. The term covers both **financial assets** such as cash & equivalents, investments and debtors and **financial liabilities** such as creditors and borrowings.*

Accounting Policy - Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities are initially measured at [fair value](#) and carried at their [amortised cost](#). Annual charges to 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 borrowings this means that the amount presented on the Balance Sheet is the outstanding amount of principal repayable and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement. Borrowing is undertaken and accounted for in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy. Where a payable (i.e. creditor) has a maturity of less than 12 months the [fair value](#) is taken to be the principal outstanding, or the billed/invoiced amount. In accordance with the funding arrangement between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable, all financial instrument liabilities, including borrowing and trade creditors are held by the Commissioner.

Financial Assets

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. The Commissioner holds financial assets measured at amortised costs (investments, cash and cash equivalent and debtors).

Financial Assets are initially measured at [fair value](#) and carried at their [amortised cost](#). Annual credits to 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. Where a debtor has a maturity of less than 12 months, the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding or the billed/invoiced amount. Investments are shown in the balance sheet at cost. Where investments are fixed term deposits, accrued interest owing at the balance sheet date is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where assets are identified as [impaired](#) because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An example of such a charge would be the adjustment made to the [debtors](#) balance as an impairment allowance for doubtful debts (see note 14, page 68).

Investments are undertaken and accounted for in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Treasury Management is defined as “the management of the organisation’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.’

The **Treasury Management Strategy** is produced on an annual basis and is approved by the Commissioner in February each year. The strategy contains and investment strategy which provides details of approved counterparties with whom investments can be placed and approved limits and durations for investment. The strategy also includes a borrowing strategy should this be needed and approved practices and procedures to be adopted by staff carrying out investment and borrowing activities.

In accordance with the Commissioner’s funding arrangement with the Chief Constable all financial instrument assets including investments and trade debtors are held by the Commissioner.

Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instrument Disclosures

B1 Categories of Financial Instrument

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the balance sheet:

Categories of Financial Instruments	PCC Long Term		PCC Current		Group Long Term		Group Current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	re-stated				re-stated			
Financial Assets								
Investments								
Investments held at Amortised Cost	0	0	9,034	6,010	0	0	9,034	6,010
Total investments	0	0	9,034	6,010	0	0	9,034	6,010
Cash and Cash Equivalents								
Imprest and cash	0	0	5,065	1,271	0	0	5,065	1,271
Total cash and cash equivalents	0	0	5,065	1,271	0	0	5,065	1,271
Debtors								
Debtors held at Amortised Cost	0	0	4,878	5,795	0	0	4,959	5,873
Items not classified as Financial Instruments	0	0	19,952	22,152	0	0	6,036	7,388
Total Debtors	0	0	24,830	27,947	0	0	10,995	13,261
Total Financial Assets	0	0	38,929	35,228	0	0	25,094	20,542
Financial Liabilities								
Creditors								
Creditors held at Amortised Cost	0	0	(348)	(504)	0	0	(4,399)	(3,915)
Items not classified as Financial Instruments	0	0	(23,093)	(23,026)	0	0	(7,202)	(7,906)
Total Creditors	0	0	(23,441)	(23,530)	0	0	(11,601)	(11,821)
Other Long-term Liability (PFI/Finance Lease)								
PFI & Finance Lease Liabilities	(4,585)	(4,403)	(160)	(182)	(4,585)	(4,403)	(160)	(182)
Total other long term liabilities	(4,585)	(4,403)	(160)	(182)	(4,585)	(4,403)	(160)	(182)
Total Financial Liabilities	(4,585)	(4,403)	(23,601)	(23,712)	(4,585)	(4,403)	(11,761)	(12,003)

During 2019/20 changes were required in relation to financial instrument disclosures under IFRS9. The standard has been adopted but has not impacted on the carrying values of any financial assets or liabilities.

B2 Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20 relating to financial instruments are made up as follows:

Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments	PCC/Group 2018/19				PCC/Group 2019/20			
	Financial Liabilities Held at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities PFI/Finance Lease	Financial Assets Loans & Receivables	Total	Financial Liabilities Held at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities PFI/Finance Lease	Financial Assets Loans & Receivables	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	re-stated				re-stated			
Interest Expense	0	602	0	602	0	584	0	584
Impairment Losses (Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts Increase)	0	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)
Total Expenses in (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	602	0	602	(16)	584	0	568
Interest Income	0	0	(146)	(146)	0	0	(143)	(143)
Impairment Gain (Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts Reduction)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Income in (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1	0	(146)	(145)	0	0	(143)	(143)
Net (Gain)/Loss for the Year	1	602	(146)	457	(16)	584	(143)	425

Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instrument Disclosures

B3 Fair value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities and assets represented by loans, investments, cash and cash equivalents and long term [debtors](#) and [creditors](#) are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Financial Instruments are to be measured at fair value. The fair value hierarchy must now be followed, whereby inputs used in the valuation techniques for assets and liabilities are prioritised to give the most accurate and appropriate measurement of fair value. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. For example, where the instrument is not actively marketed or measurable, quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities may be used.
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair valuation of the PCC's long term liabilities is classed as level 2 in the hierarchy.

The PCC reviews the categorisation of inputs when new formal valuations are undertaken and when trigger events occur (for example a major change of tenant of a rented property, or change in Bank of England base lending rate). The change in category is reported at the next financial year-end following the trigger event.

Their [fair value](#) can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to be approximate to fair value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced amount.
- In calculating the fair value of the PFI a discount rate based on the returns of a zero coupon AA corporate bond have been used to discount future cash flows as this instrument has an estimated risk profile equivalent to that of public sector PFI schemes.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities	PCC 31 March 2019		PCC 31 March 2020		Group 31 March 2019		Group 31 March 2020	
	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s
	re-stated	re-stated			re-stated	re-stated		
Financial Liabilities								
Creditors	(23,441)	(23,441)	(23,530)	(23,530)	(11,601)	(11,601)	(11,821)	(11,821)
Other Long-term Liabilities (PFI/Finance Lease)	(4,745)	(8,549)	(4,585)	(7,631)	(4,745)	(8,549)	(4,585)	(7,631)
	(28,186)	(31,990)	(28,115)	(31,161)	(16,346)	(20,150)	(16,406)	(19,452)
Financial Assets								
Investments	9,034	9,034	6,010	6,010	9,034	9,034	6,010	6,010
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,065	5,065	1,271	1,271	5,065	5,065	1,271	1,271
Debtors	24,830	24,830	27,947	27,947	10,995	10,995	13,261	13,261
	38,929	38,929	35,228	35,228	25,094	25,094	20,542	20,542

For financial assets the fair value is shown to be the same as the carrying amount as the investments are for a short period and there is no option to vary the amount or timing of repayment.

In relation to the PFI, the fair value exceeds the carrying amount as a result of the historically higher level of interest rates prevailing at the inception of the PFI arrangement and the interest rate implicit within the PFI agreement.

Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instrument Disclosures

B4 Disclosure of the Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Commissioner’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Commissioner’s annual Treasury Management Strategy focuses on these risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The Commissioner provides written policies within its Treasury Management Strategy covering interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash balances. A copy of the current Treasury Management Strategy Statement can be found on the Police and Crime Commissioner’s website at: <https://cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/finance-governance/budget-finance/treasury-management/>

B4 (i) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Commissioner.

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Commissioner’s customers.

This risk is minimised through the application of policies set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS), which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Fitch and Moody’s ratings services. The annual TMSS (approved by the Commissioner in February 2019), also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category.

The credit criteria as set out in the 2019/20 TMSS in respect of financial assets held by the Commissioner are detailed below:

Financial Asset Category	Minimum Criteria	Maximum Investment
Deposits with major UK and non UK Banks and Building Societies (Unsecured)	A- The maximum duration of investments varies according to the credit rating. The only exception to this is the NatWest bank (Currently BBB+) which provides the day to day banking services to the Commissioner	Maximum per institution or Group £2m (varies according to credit rating). Maximum of all deposits £20m.
Deposits with major UK and non UK Banks and Building Societies (Secured)	A- The maximum duration of investments varies according to the credit rating.	Maximum per institution or Group £4m (varies according to credit rating). Maximum of all deposits £20m.
Deposits with Money Market Funds/Pooled Funds	Long Term: AAA	£4m per fund. Maximum of all deposits £20m.
Deposits with Government (includes HM Treasury and other Local Authorities)	Not credit rated but are legally required to set a balanced budget.	£4m per authority. Maximum of all deposits – No Limit.

Annex B – Technical Annex – Financial Instrument Disclosures

The Commissioner's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks, building societies and other Local Authority's of £6m at the balance sheet date cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Commissioner's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2020 that this was likely to happen.

The following analysis summarises the Commissioner's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, on other financial assets, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

Potential Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Amount at 31/03/20 £000s	Historical Experience of Default %	Historical Experience Adjusted for Market Conditions at 31/03/20	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability £000s	Comparative Estimated maximum exposure at 31/03/19 £000s
Customers - Operational Debtors	7,565	0.03%	0.24%	18	2

The Commissioner does not generally allow credit for customers. At the 31 March 2020, £131k (2%) of the £7,565k balance of operational debt was past the due date for payment. This sum has increased from the balance at 31 March 2019 (£123k (6%) out of £2,071k overdue), as a consequence the Commissioner has increased the bad debt provision as at 31 March 2020 to £18k to reflect a degree of uncertainty around a number of the longer standing debts. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

Aged Debt Past Due Date	PCC/Group As at 31 March	
	2019 £000s Re-stated	2020 £000s
Total Operational Debtors	6,507	7,565
Aged Debt past its due date by:		
1-30 Days	83	64
31-60 Days	8	19
61-90 Days	0	1
91-180 Days	10	2
181-360 Days	6	31
361+ Days	16	14
	123	131

The comparative figures for 2018/19 in the above table are shown as re-stated. The re-statement relates to a change in the method of calculation for the figure for operational debtors.

B4 (ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the possibility that the Commissioner might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

As the Commissioner has ready access to borrowings from the PWLB and had at 31 March 2020 no actual external debt having financed a number of recent projects through internal borrowing, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. A more pertinent risk is that the Commissioner will be required to replenish a significant proportion of its internal borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. At the balance sheet date the Commissioner is confident that it has adequate working capital principally as a result of its [reserves](#) to mitigate this risk. Nevertheless, prevailing money market rates are regularly monitored with a view to ensuring that long term debt financing decisions are made at the optimum time.

All operational liabilities are due to be repaid within one year.

B4 (iii) Market Risk

Market Risk is the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Commissioner as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Commissioner is exposed to some risk due to movements in interest rates on its loans and investments. These potential risks are:

- An increase in interest rates will result in a fall in the fair value of borrowings and investments.
- A decrease in interest rates will result in a rise in the fair value of borrowings and investments.
- The value of interest received from investments will rise or fall depending on increases and decreases in interest rates and will impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

As all of the Commissioner's existing borrowings and investments have been placed at fixed rates, this risk has to a large extent been minimised.

Borrowings and investments are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate financial instruments have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Commissioner carries out its borrowing and investment function within parameters set out in its Treasury Management Strategy, which assesses interest rate exposure to feed into the budget process. Forecasts are updated regularly throughout the year, which allows any significant changes to interest rates to be reflected in current budget projections.

The Treasury Management Strategy also advises on the limits for new variable and fixed-rate borrowing for the year. No new external borrowing was undertaken in 2019/20.

C1 Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Commissioner offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, under IAS 19 the Commissioner must recognise its future commitment to make payments, which need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. In addition, the financial statements should contain adequate disclosure of the costs of providing benefits and related gains/losses.

Individually there are three pension schemes for police officers (1987, 2006 and 2015 schemes) and a single scheme for police staff (LGPS). They are all defined benefits schemes.

- **The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)**

Police staff, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), which is a funded defined benefit scheme. 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.

The LGPS for Police Staff employees, is administered by Cumbria County Council (outsourced to Lancashire County Council) – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Commissioner and employees pay contributions into a fund. Contributions are calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets over the long term. In 2019/20 the Commissioner made a contribution of 15.4% of pensionable pay. The past service contribution made in 2016/17 of £1,478k (£47k for the PCC Single Entity Statements) represented a three year contribution which was made with the aim of reducing future contributions after the next actuarial review. The contribution rate was last reviewed in March 2019 with a revised rate for employers contributions of 18.4% being applicable from April 2020.

- **The Police Pension Scheme**

There are currently three pension schemes in operation for Police Officers:

- The original Police Pension Scheme (PPS) is governed by the Police Pension Regulations 1987 (as amended) and related regulations that are made under the Police Pensions Act 1976.
- The new Police Pensions Scheme (NPPS) is also governed by the Police Pensions Act 1976 (as amended by the Police Pension Regulations 2006).
- The 2015 Police Pensions Scheme is a career average revalued earnings (CARE) scheme and is governed by the Police Pensions Scheme 2015 Regulations and related regulations under the Police Pensions Act 1976.

The Police Pension Scheme is an unfunded scheme (i.e. there are no investment assets built up to meet pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they fall due). The funding arrangements for police officers' pensions changed on 1st April 2006. Before April 2006 pensions of former employees were required to be met on a 'pay as you go' basis with the cost charged to the revenue account. From April 2006 onwards the payments made during the year under the scheme are funded by a combination of employee contributions and employer contributions charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the remaining deficit funded by a specific Home Office grant. The employer's contribution rate was 21.3% for 2018/19 but was increased to 31% from 1st April 2019.

The Commissioner and employees pay contributions into a separate pensions fund account administered by the Commissioner from which on-going pensions liabilities are met. At the year-end any surplus or deficit on the pensions fund account is paid to or met by the Commissioner who then repays or is reimbursed by the Home Office.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

Also from 1st April 2006 legislation required the operation of a Pension Fund Account (shown on pages 93-94). The amounts that must be paid into and out of the fund are specified by regulation. Officers' contributions and the employer's contributions are paid into the pension fund account from which pension payments are made. Any shortfall on the pension fund account is met by a contribution from the Police Fund. A Home Office Grant is received to cover this contribution. Conversely, a surplus on the Pension Fund Account would result in a contribution to the police fund, which would then be recouped by the Home Office.

The principal risk to the Commissioner of the schemes are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge the Police Fund the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policy.

Defined Benefit Scheme – A pension or other retirement benefit scheme where the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contribution payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be **funded** or **unfunded**.

A **funded** scheme is one where employers and employees pay contributions into a fund. The payments to pensioners are then made from this fund.

An **unfunded** scheme is one where there is no fund with investment assets built up to meet pension liabilities and cash has to be generated (from employee and employer contributions) to meet the actual pension payments as they fall due.

The Accounts show the full implementation of IAS19 (Employee Benefits). IAS19 requires organisations to recognise retirement benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned, even though the benefits will not be payable until employees retire. However, as statutory procedures require the charge against Council Tax to be based on the amounts payable to the pension fund during the year, an appropriation is made within the pensions reserve equal to the net change in the pensions liability recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The neutralising entry is made through the Movement in Reserves Statement. The Balance Sheet discloses the net liability in relation to retirement benefits. The figures are based on the Actuary's latest estimate.

There are 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 and are accounted for using the same policies as applied to the LGPS.

Accounting Policy – Post-Employment Benefits – CIES Entries/Charges to the Police Fund

All accounting entries relating to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the subsequent liability for Police Officer pensions are wholly recorded in the single entity statements of the Chief Constable. For Police Staff all Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement entries and subsequent balance sheet liabilities in relation to pensions are apportioned between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable single entity statements by the scheme actuary. All accounting entries for Police Officer pensions and Police Staff pensions are consolidated in the group statements.

As outlined above, the single entity statements of the Commissioner do not include any accounting entries in relation to the Police Officer Pensions funds as these are wholly recognised by the Chief Constable. The group accounts however include all relevant accounting entries in relation to Police Pension Funds.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the Police Fund to be charged with the amount payable to the pension funds in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement 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. The negative balance that arises on the Pension Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the Police Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

- **Service cost comprising:**
 - **Current service costs** – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employee worked.
 - **Past service cost** – the increase in liabilities as a result of a 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 on the net defined pension benefit liability (asset) – i.e. the net interest expense for the organisation – the change during the period in the net defined pension benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined pension benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined pension benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined pension benefit liability (assets) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- **Remeasurements comprising:**
 - Return on plan assets-excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined pension liability (asset) – charged to the pensions reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions (demographic and financial) made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions –charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- **Contributions paid to the pension fund**
 - Cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when employees earn them, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against Council Tax is based on the contributions in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the Police Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Pension Transactions in MiRS and Ci&ES	Group LGPS Funded Benefits		Group LGPS Unfunded Benefits		Group Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2015 Scheme		Group Total Pension Schemes	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement												
<i>Cost of Services</i>												
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>												
• Current service cost	5,945	6,751	0	0	8,320	6,970	330	250	13,540	23,410	28,135	37,381
• Past service costs	1,652	674	0	0	48,670	5,000	5,960	(8,260)	0	0	56,282	(2,586)
• (Gain)/loss from settlements/curtailments	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>												
• Net interest expense	1,043	1,283	29	26	27,720	28,530	1,210	1,380	1,240	1,870	31,242	33,089
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	8,695	8,708	29	26	84,710	40,500	7,500	(6,630)	14,780	25,280	115,714	67,884
Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement												
<i>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</i>												
• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(5,252)	5,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,252)	5,011
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(8,493)	0	(31)	0	(34,640)	0	(1,740)	0	(2,880)	0	(47,784)
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	12,252	4,403	37	12	30,330	(44,100)	2,460	(4,480)	3,200	(3,830)	48,279	(47,995)
• Experience (gains) and losses on liabilities	0	2,531	0	(23)	(3,060)	(23,720)	(1,030)	400	1,150	(3,160)	(2,940)	(23,972)
• Administration expenses	115	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	160
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	7,115	3,612	37	(42)	27,270	(102,460)	1,430	(5,820)	4,350	(9,870)	40,202	(114,580)
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	15,810	12,320	66	(16)	111,980	(61,960)	8,930	(12,450)	19,130	15,410	155,916	(46,696)
<i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>												
• Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	(8,695)	(8,708)	(29)	(26)	(84,710)	(40,500)	(7,500)	6,630	(14,780)	(25,280)	(115,714)	(67,884)
• Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	2,990	3,071	64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,054	3,135
• Retirements benefits payable to pensioners	0	0	0	0	35,260	37,790	(40)	60	(3,810)	(3,720)	31,410	34,130
Total amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year	2,990	3,071	64	64	35,260	37,790	(40)	60	(3,810)	(3,720)	34,464	37,265

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

The following transactions have been made in the PCC Single Entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Pension Transactions in MiRS and CI&ES	PCC LGPS Funded Benefits		PCC LGPS Unfunded Benefits		PCC Total LGPS Pension Scheme	
	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
<i>Cost of Services</i>						
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>						
• Current service cost	119	158	0	0	119	158
• Past service costs	33	16	0	0	33	16
• (Gain)/loss from settlements/curtailments	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>						
• Net interest expense	27	32	1	0	28	32
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	179	206	1	0	180	206
Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
<i>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</i>						
• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(147)	942	0	0	(147)	942
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(216)	0	(1)	0	(217)
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	308	118	1	0	309	118
• Experience (gains) and losses on liabilities	0	(1,171)	0	(14)	0	(1,185)
• Administration expenses	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	163	(323)	1	(15)	164	(338)
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	342	(117)	2	(15)	344	(132)
<i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>						
• Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code.	(179)	(206)	(1)	0	(180)	(206)
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year</i>						
• Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	59	74	2	1	61	75
• Retirements benefits payable to pensioners	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year	59	74	2	1	61	75

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

C2 Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Under IAS 19, the financial statements should reflect at [fair value](#) the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's obligation to pay retirement benefits and the funding provided.

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Group at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Pension Scheme Assets & Liabilities	Group LGPS Funded Benefits		Group LGPS Unfunded Benefits		Group Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2015 Scheme	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(199,157)	(207,517)	(1,116)	(1,036)	(1,177,300)	(1,077,550)	(56,070)	(43,560)	(62,930)	(82,060)
Fair value of plan assets	146,235	145,346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(52,922)	(62,171)	(1,116)	(1,036)	(1,177,300)	(1,077,550)	(56,070)	(43,560)	(62,930)	(82,060)

The liabilities in the above table show the underlying commitments that the Commissioner has, in the long run, to pay retirement benefits. The total group liability of £1.266b (£1.350b at 31 March 2019) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Commissioner as recorded in the group balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1.195b (£1.275b at 31 March 2019). The reduction in overall liability has arisen as a result in a change in actuarial assumptions.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the group remains healthy, since:

- the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions and changes to benefits over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary
- finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the PCC Single Entity at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Pension Scheme Assets & Liabilities	PCC LGPS Funded Benefits		PCC LGPS Unfunded Benefits	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(5,431)	(4,441)	(36)	(20)
Fair value of plan assets	4,083	3,284	0	0
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(1,348)	(1,157)	(36)	(20)

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities for the group:

Reconciliation of Scheme Liabilities	Group LGPS Funded Benefits		Group LGPS Unfunded Benefits		Group Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		Group Police Scheme 2015 Scheme	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	(176,324)	(199,157)	(1,114)	(1,116)	(1,100,580)	(1,177,300)	(47,100)	(56,070)	(39,990)	(62,930)
Adjustment to Opening Balance #	(42)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance at Start of Year	(176,366)	(199,157)	(1,114)	(1,116)	(1,100,580)	(1,177,300)	(47,100)	(56,070)	(39,990)	(62,930)
Current service cost	(5,945)	(6,751)	0	0	(8,320)	(6,970)	(330)	(250)	(13,540)	(23,410)
Interest cost	(4,738)	(4,947)	(29)	(26)	(27,720)	(28,530)	(1,210)	(1,380)	(1,240)	(1,870)
Contributions by Scheme Participants	(1,242)	(1,301)	0	0	(1,570)	(1,260)	(80)	(50)	(3,720)	(4,210)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):										
- Arising from changes in demographic	0	8,493	0	31	0	34,640	0	1,740	0	2,880
- Arising from changes in financial assumptions	(12,252)	(4,403)	(37)	(12)	(30,330)	44,100	(2,460)	4,480	(3,200)	3,830
- Experience gains/(losses)	0	(2,531)	0	23	3,060	23,720	1,030	(400)	(1,150)	3,160
Past service cost	(1,652)	(674)	0	0	(48,670)	(5,000)	(5,960)	8,260	0	0
Gains/(losses) on curtailment	(55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benefits Paid/Transfers	3,093	3,754	64	64	36,830	39,050	40	110	(90)	490
Balance at End of Year	(199,157)	(207,517)	(1,116)	(1,036)	(1,177,300)	(1,077,550)	(56,070)	(43,560)	(62,930)	(82,060)

The above table includes an adjustment to the opening balance for the comparator year (2018/19), this has arisen as a result of changes made to the actuarial valuations in 2017/18 that were not considered to be material and as such were not reflected in the 2017/18 audited statement of accounts. The adjustment was made in the 2018/19 statement of accounts to ensure that the opening and closing balances for 2018/19 agreed to the latest actuarial valuations.

The liabilities under the LGPS have increased during 2019/20. The liabilities under Police Pension Schemes have reduced during 2019/20. The principal reason for these changes is in relation to changes in financial and demographic assumptions by the scheme actuaries.

Accounting Policy – Post-Employment Benefits – Measurement of Liabilities

The liabilities of each of the pension funds are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. 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 earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate (see assumptions set out in C3 on page 117).

[Actuarial valuations](#) of the fund are undertaken every three years to determine the contribution rates needed to meet its liabilities.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities for the PCC Single Entity:

Reconciliation of Scheme Liabilities	PCC LGPS Funded Benefits		PCC LGPS Unfunded Benefits	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	(4,917)	(5,431)	(36)	(36)
Adjustment to Opening Balance #	(3)	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance at Start of Year	(4,920)	(5,431)	(36)	(36)
Current service cost	(119)	(158)	0	0
Interest cost	(131)	(135)	(1)	0
Contributions by Scheme Participants	(32)	(38)	0	0
Remeasurement gains and (losses):				
- Arising from changes in demographic	0	216	0	1
- Arising from changes in financial assumptions	(308)	(118)	(1)	0
- Experience gains/(losses)	0	1,171	0	14
Past service cost	(33)	(16)	0	0
Benefits Paid/Transfers	112	68	2	1
Balance at End of Year	(5,431)	(4,441)	(36)	(20)

The PCC single entity liabilities under the LGPS have reduced during 2019/20. The principal reason for the increase is in relation to changes in experience gains and losses assumptions by the scheme actuaries.

The above table includes an adjustment to the opening balance for the comparator year (2018/19), this has arisen as a result of changes made to the actuarial valuations in 2017/18 that were not considered to be material and as such were not reflected in the 2017/18 audited statement of accounts. The adjustment was made in the 2018/19 statement of accounts to ensure that the opening and closing balances for 2018/19 agreed to the latest actuarial valuations.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets for the group:

Reconciliation of Scheme Assets	Group LGPS Funded Benefits		Group LGPS Unfunded Benefits	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	136,331	146,235	0	0
Adjustment to Opening Balance #	(67)	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance at Start of Year	136,264	146,235	0	0
Interest Income	3,695	3,664	0	0
Remeasurements - Gains and (Losses)	5,252	(5,011)	0	0
Administration Expenses	(115)	(160)	0	0
Employer Contributions	2,990	3,071	64	64
Contributions by Scheme Participants	1,242	1,301	0	0
Benefits Paid	(3,093)	(3,754)	(64)	(64)
Balance at End of Year	146,235	145,346	0	0

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets for the PCC single entity:

Reconciliation of Scheme Assets	PCC LGPS Funded Benefits		PCC LGPS Unfunded Benefits	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	3,855	4,083	0	0
Adjustment to Opening Balance #	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance at Start of Year	3,855	4,083	0	0
Interest Income	104	103	0	0
Remeasurements - Gains and (Losses)	147	(942)	0	0
Administration Expenses	(2)	(4)	0	0
Employer Contributions	59	74	2	1
Contributions by Scheme Participants	32	38	0	0
Benefits Paid	(112)	(68)	(2)	(1)
Balance at End of Year	4,083	3,284	0	0

The above table includes an adjustment to the opening balance for the comparator year (2018/19), this has arisen as a result of changes made to the actuarial valuations in 2017/18 that were not considered to be material and as such were not reflected in the 2017/18 audited statement of accounts. The adjustment was made in the 2018/19 statement of accounts to ensure that the opening and closing balances for 2018/19 agreed to the latest actuarial valuations.

Accounting Policy – Post-Employment Benefits – Measurement of Assets

The assets of the LGPS pension fund are included in the Balance Sheet at their [fair value](#):

- Quoted securities – current bid price
- Unquoted securities – professional estimate
- Unitised securities – current bid price
- Property – market value

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

The Police Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities. The Commissioner's share of assets in the Cumbria County Council Pension Fund (LGPS) consists of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

LGPS Asset Breakdown	Quoted Y/N	PCC 2018/19		PCC 2019/20		Group 2018/19		Group 2019/20	
		£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%
Equities									
UK Quoted	Y	386	9.45%	328	9.99%	13,748	9.40%	14,536	10.00%
Global Quoted	Y	882	21.60%	657	20.01%	31,587	21.60%	29,069	20.00%
UK Equity Pooled	Y	41	1.00%	0	0.00%	1,463	1.00%	0	0.00%
Overseas Equity Pooled	N	576	14.11%	230	7.00%	20,619	14.10%	10,174	7.00%
Equity Protection	N	53	1.30%	0	0.00%	1,901	1.30%	0	0.00%
Bonds									
UK Corporate Bonds	Y	249	6.10%	0	0.00%	8,920	6.10%	0	0.00%
Overseas Corporate Bonds	Y	8	0.20%	0	0.00%	292	0.20%	0	0.00%
UK Government Indexed Pooled	N	731	17.90%	755	22.99%	26,176	17.90%	33,429	23.00%
Property									
UK	N	257	6.29%	194	5.91%	9,213	6.30%	8,576	5.90%
Property Funds	N	122	2.99%	92	2.80%	4,387	3.00%	4,070	2.80%
Alternatives									
Private Equity Funds	N	118	2.89%	122	3.71%	4,240	2.90%	5,378	3.70%
Infrastructure Funds	N	318	7.79%	243	7.40%	11,406	7.80%	10,756	7.40%
Real Estate Debt Funds	N	20	0.49%	13	0.40%	731	0.50%	581	0.40%
Private Debt Funds	N	98	2.40%	105	3.20%	3,510	2.40%	4,651	3.20%
Healthcare Royalties	N	24	0.59%	23	0.70%	877	0.60%	1,017	0.70%
Multi Asset Credit	N	0	0.00%	394	12.00%	0	0.00%	17,441	12.00%
Cash									
Cash Accounts	Y	196	4.80%	125	3.81%	7,019	4.80%	5,523	3.80%
Net Current Assets	N	4	0.10%	3	0.09%	146	0.10%	145	0.10%
		4,083	100.00%	3,284	100.00%	146,235	100.00%	145,346	100.00%

C3 Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, which provides an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years using assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. William M Mercer, an independent firm of actuaries, has carried out the assessment on the Local Government Pension Scheme. These accounts are based on the [actuarial valuation](#) undertaken on 31 March 2020. The Police Scheme estimates have been compiled using a valuation model devised by the Government Actuaries Department.

Accounting Policy – Pensions Material Estimation Techniques

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure of any estimation techniques applied, such that if a different methodology had been used a material variance in the amounts disclosed would have been arrived at. For pensions, the material estimation techniques used are as follows:

Where the projected unit method of valuation has been applied and which is consistent with the required methodology in IAS 19. This is a valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make an allowance for projected earnings. An accrued benefits valuation method is one in which the scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- the benefits pensioners and deferred pensioners (i.e. individuals who have ceased as active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date) and their dependents, allowing where appropriate for future increases, and
- the accrued benefits for members in service on the valuation date. The accrued benefits are the benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested or not.

For 2018/19 a discount rate based on the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to scheme liabilities is to be used. The actuaries for the Police and LGPS pension funds have advised that discount rates of 2.25% for Police and 2.30% for LGPS are appropriate.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Actuarial Assumptions	LGPS		Police Scheme	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Mortality Assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
- Men	23.3	22.6	22.7	21.9
- Women	25.9	25.2	24.3	23.6
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
- Men	25.6	24.2	24.6	23.6
- Women	28.6	27.1	26.2	25.2
Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.20%	2.10%	2.35%	2.00%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.70%	3.60%	4.35%	4.00%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.30%	2.20%	2.35%	2.00%
Rate of Revaluation for CARE Pensions	-	-	3.60%	3.25%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.50%	2.30%	2.45%	2.25%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The assumptions in longevity, for example assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected 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.

Sensitivity Analysis – LGPS Pension Scheme

Sensitivity Analysis - LGPS	PCC			Group		
	Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation £000s	Impact on Projected Service Cost for Next Year £000s	Impact on Projected Interest Cost for Next Year £000s	Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation £000s	Impact on Projected Service Cost for Next Year £000s	Impact on Projected Interest Cost for Next Year £000s
Local Government Pension Scheme						
Longevity (1 Year increase in life expectancy)	120	5	3	5,439	194	126
Rate of Inflation (increase by 0.1%)	96	5	2	4,583	194	105
Rate of Increase in Salaries (increase by 0.1%)	8	0	0	654	0	15
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities (increase by 0.1%)	(93)	(4)	(1)	(4,483)	(185)	(47)
Change in 2019/20 investment Returns (increase by 1%)	0	0	(1)	0	0	(34)
Change in 2019/20 investment Returns (reduce by 1%)	0	0	1	0	0	33

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pensions Disclosures

Sensitivity Analysis – Police Pension Schemes

Sensitivity Analysis - Police Pensions	Police Pensions	Group Police Pensions	Police Pensions
	1987 Scheme £000s	2006 Scheme £000s	2015 Scheme £000s
Assumption Sensitivity			
Longevity (1 Year increase in life expectancy)	32,000	1,000	2,000
Rate of Increase in Pensions (increase by 0.5%)	73,000	4,000	15,000
Rate of Increase in Salaries (increase by 0.5%)	8,000	3,000	0
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities (increase by 0.5%)	(92,000)	(7,000)	(14,000)

The above tables include the impact of an increase in assumptions, a reduction in assumptions will produce approximately an equal and opposite change.

C4 Impact on the Commissioner's Cash Flows

The objectives of the LGPS scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Commissioner has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation took place during 2019/20 based on the position at 31 March 2019. The revaluation resulted in an increase in contribution rates from 15.4% to 18.4% which takes effect from 1 April 2020.

The pension schemes will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the LGPS and the other main existing public service schemes in England and Wales (which includes the Police Pension schemes) may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (after 31 March 2015 for other main public service schemes e.g. Police Pension Schemes). This means that the LGPS ceased to be a final salary pension scheme from 31 March 2014 and the Police Pension Scheme ceased to be a final salary pension scheme from 31 March 2015. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The total group contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Commissioner in the year to 31 March 2021 are £3,905k (PCC single entity £102k). Expected contributions for the Police Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2021 are £13,666k.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is shown in the table below:

Weighted Average Duration of the Defined benefit Obligation	2018/19 Years	2019/20 Years
Pensions Scheme		
Local Government Pension Scheme - PCC	20	21
Local Government Pension Scheme - CC	22	22
Police Pension -1987 Scheme	21	19
Police Pension -2006 Scheme	38	37
Police Pension -2015 Scheme	40	37

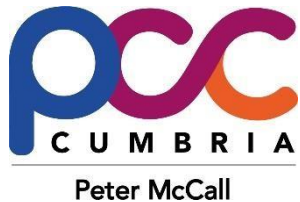
Annex D – Annual Governance Statement



Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Annual Governance Statement 2019/20

Peter McCall



Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

Annual Governance Statement 2019/20

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria (the Commissioner) is responsible for ensuring business is carried out in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

To meet this overall responsibility, the Commissioner has put in place proper arrangements for overseeing what we do. This is what we mean by governance. These arrangements are intended to make sure that we do the right things, in the right way and are fair, open, honest and accountable.

Our arrangements for governance are set out within a Code of Corporate Governance ('The Code'). The Code explains the way the Commissioner governs and the frameworks that are in place to support the overall arrangements for fulfilling his functions. The Code of Corporate Governance is published alongside the Annual Governance Statement on the Commissioner's website at www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk

This Annual Governance Statement (AGS) describes how the Commissioner has followed The Code. It also meets the requirements of regulation 6(1) and 10(1) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The regulations say that we must prepare and publish an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) to accompany the Commissioner's statement of accounts.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The key systems and processes that comprise the Commissioner's governance arrangements for 2019/20 have been guided by the seven core principles of Corporate Governance from the CIPFA/Solace Governance Framework applicable to the 2019/20 financial year. This is the standard against which all local government bodies, including police, should assess themselves.

The Commissioner has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of his governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of Chief Officers and senior managers who have

responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment. The review process comprises:

- A cyclical detailed review of the key documents within the Commissioner's governance framework.
- A review of the governance arrangements in place to support each core principle, culminating in an updated Code of Corporate governance.
- A review of what has happened during the past year to evidence how the governance framework has been complied with.
- A review of the effectiveness of the arrangements for Internal Audit. The review is supported by consideration of the opinion of the Chief Internal Auditor, as set out in his annual report.
- A review of the effectiveness of the Joint Audit Committee against CIPFA guidance on Audit Committees for Police.

The following Annual Governance Statement, demonstrates how the Commissioner has complied with the governance framework set out within the Code, to

meet of each of the seven governance principles. The Annual Governance Statement is published alongside the Statement of Accounts and also incorporates an action plan of planned future improvements for governance arrangements.

Principle A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Ethics and Integrity

The Commissioner has in place arrangements for antifraud and corruption, which have been reviewed in 2019/20 by the Governance Manager, the conclusions of which were reported to the Joint Audit Committee in November 2019. The review concluded that arrangements are effective. Whilst fraud risk remains low

within the OPCC office, matters of integrity are re-enforced including enhanced arrangements in respect of recording gifts and hospitality and/or supplier contact. The anti-fraud and corruption arrangements also highlight mechanisms for confidential reporting and whistleblowing.

The process of commissioning services and award of grants present a potentially high risk with regard to integrity. Grant Regulations are in place to ensure that grant awards are made in a fair, transparent and consistent manner and that appropriate conditions are attached to safeguard public money. [The grant regulations will be reviewed in 2020.](#)

A fraud risk assessment undertaken by the Joint Chief Finance Officer in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards did not reveal serious concerns.

In respect of the arrangements for standards, ethics and integrity, no complaints have been received against the Commissioner or members of his office in relation to matters of integrity.

During 2019/20 the Ethics and Integrity Panel have carried out dip sample processes and thematic inspections for a number of different areas of business including, adherence with the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, public complaints, police misconduct and staff misconduct cases, all of which were found to support high standards of ethics and integrity. This enabled the Police and Crime Commissioner to fulfil his statutory duty to have oversight of the Constabulary's complaints and misconduct processes.

The scope of the Panel's work has developed during 2019/20 through the completion of six thematic inspections, in relation to Mental Health Detention, the use of Use of Force, the use of Spit Guards, the use of Stop and Stop/Search, the use of Body Worn Video and the Constabulary's Communications Centre. The findings of the Panel's work, including recommendations, have been reported to the Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference to improve transparency and support public scrutiny.

The Joint Audit Committee received the 2019/20 annual report of the Ethics & Integrity Panel in June 2019 to support assurances in respect of arrangements for standards and ethical governance.

On 1 February 2020 new legislation giving Commissioner's explicit responsibility for the performance of the local complaints system and hearing complaint appeals came into force. New processes have been implemented. The OPCC has appointed an independent third-party to undertake the appeal reviews. Whilst, at the early stages this is working well.

Respecting the rule of law

Officers within the OPCC receive updates on changes in legislation through their professional bodies, APACCE, PACTS, the APCC and from the government. The Commissioner provides funding to the Constabulary's Legal Services Department, who deliver support to the OPCC on legal matters.

During the year formal reviews has been undertaken of the role of the Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer and the Head of Internal Audit (HIA) and the Joint Audit Committee against the respective CIPFA statements, which concluded there was full compliance.

Principle B: Ensuring openness and Comprehensive stakeholder engagement

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Openness

Openness is a key element of the role of the Commissioner and is not just about publishing information but listening and influencing as well. The Commissioner operates in accordance with the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Orders of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the guidance provided by the Information Commissioner. This is demonstrated, documented and communicated through an information publication scheme that ensures the openness of all key information to the public. Examples of information that is published includes agendas and reports of public meetings, guidance on the Commissioner's funds, freedom of information requests, financial information and details of key decisions.

The Commissioner is highly committed to be the voice of the people of Cumbria. This is demonstrated through a wide range of engagement opportunities for the public to make contact, so their views are heard and responded to.

The Commissioner has moved towards events where people are present rather than people coming specifically to see him. This involves working with community groups and events such as community lunches. The events are often held jointly with the force with issues identified and solutions discussed at the same time. During 2019/20 the Chief Constable has also joined some surgeries and supported community walk around opportunities.

To promote openness and transparency, all Public Accountability Conferences have been advertised to allow members of the press and public to attend, and all minutes arising from these meetings are published subsequently. An Annual Report, outlining the work of the Commissioner, is published.

During 2019/20 a review of the Communications and Engagement Strategies took place. In general terms the engagement over the last four years had been comprehensive and had been flexible to develop to meet

the changing needs of how people like to communicate and especially the impact of social media. Work has started on the new strategy but this has been postponed until later in 2020/21 as the new document was to be aligned with the new term in office of the new elected PCC.

Engaging Comprehensively with Institutional Stakeholders

The Commissioner is actively engaged with a wide range of bodies to encourage a multi-agency approach to matters within his remit including:

- Chairing the Safer Cumbria Delivery Board, which is both the county-wide Community Safety Partnership and Criminal Justice Board for Cumbria.
- Membership of the Cumbria Leaders' Board.
- Chairing the Blue Light Collaboration Executive Leaders Board.

During 2019/20 the Commissioner has led a range of partnership working initiatives to deliver the Commissioning Strategy and ensure arrangements are in place for victims support services. This has included:

- Carrying out a Quality Assessment Framework Audit with criminal justice partners to monitor compliance with the Victims Code in Cumbria and drive improvements in specific areas through this process.
- Working with Cumbria County Council and other statutory partners through Safer Cumbria, embedded a new integrated victims service, combining emotional and practical support for those affected by all types of crime with specialist domestic and sexual abuse services, to improve ease of access to the right support service.
- Continuing to work in collaboration with Get Safe Online and through local Community Safety Partnership to deliver a range of community events and workshops to prevent local people and businesses becoming victims of online crime.
- Funded Community Safety Partnerships to continue to work with communities and partners on issues impacting on their specific areas of Cumbria, including alcohol-related violence and antisocial behaviour.

- Funded Cumbria Youth Offending Service to engage two Parenting Support and Family Group Conference Co-ordinators.

Engaging Stakeholders Effectively including Citizens and Service Users

The Policing Protocol Order highlights the accountability of the Police and Crime Commissioner to local people. This responsibility is delivered through the OPCC to ensure a wide range of engagement approaches so that the Commissioner actively listens, considers and effectively uses the views of the people of Cumbria to influence decisions.

The Commissioner is directly involved in all of the engagement activities and encourages the Commissioner's ethos of 'we, not they' to emphasise that communities, stakeholders and partners need to all work together to help deliver the Police and Crime Plan, to make Cumbria even safer.

During 2019/20 engagement included:

- Public surgeries/drop-ins at various locations - with a focus on going to where people are such as supermarkets and lunch groups.
- Numerous speaking engagements covering a broad range of topics from modern day slavery, to the work of a PCC and crime in the county.
- Meetings with a diverse range of community groups.
- Media engagements.
- Public consultation on setting the council tax precept and wider consultation especially at public events identifying policing priorities.
- The Commissioner's website.
- Social media: Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.
- Video blogs.
- Campaigns focusing on safer driving, phase 2 of CCTV and rural crime.
- Attendance at a variety of public events such as; force open days, emergency services days, agricultural shows, multi-cultural events, community events.

- The Commissioner held in January 2020 his highly successful Community Awards which show cased the tremendous work that takes place in our communities to support our communities.
- The Commissioner visits many of the projects that are supported by the Community and Property Funds supporting local community groups and often diversion activities for young people.

The Commissioner's calendar of events was due to reduce in March 2020 as a result of the pending PCC Elections. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic the PCC Elections have been postponed until May 2021. However, due to the Government restrictions the Commissioner has not been undertaking direct public engagement events but has undertaken a greater social media presence. Whilst, at the early planning stages work is being undertaken to facilitate online surgeries and other Commissioner activities.

The Commissioner launched public consultation on the proposal to increase the policing part of the council tax precept for 2020/21. More than 68% of the respondents (over 1,473) agreed with raising the council tax, which for a Band D property would represent an increase of £8.41 or 3.47%. The Commissioner also undertook a survey in

autumn 2019 to determine the priorities of the public in relation to police and crime matters and the results have influenced the Commissioner's decision of which campaigns to focus on.

The OPCC logs all quality of service issues that are raised with the Commissioner, which are tracked and escalated with the Chief Constable where appropriate. This feedback is also used by the Constabulary to assess what lessons can be learned from examples of poor or unsatisfactory service, to make improvements. As a result of public feedback improvements have been made to the waiting times when people call 101 and improve the service to the public across a broad range of issues primarily for anti-social behaviour.

In summary, the engagement with all stakeholders allows the Commissioner to develop a vision for policing services, which in turn influences decisions and is incorporated within the Police and Crime Plan.

Principle C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Defining Outcomes

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act (PR&SRA) requires the Commissioner to produce a Police and Crime Plan setting the vision and strategic direction for policing, crime reduction and community safety. A new Police and Crime Plan was launched in November 2016, following the appointment of a new Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria.

The Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020 contains the police and crime objectives which all contribute toward achieving the PCC's overall aim 'to make Cumbria an even safer place'. Each objective is supported by actions that the Constabulary and/or partners will undertake to contribute to successful outcomes. These objectives and actions are underpinned by a comprehensive

Accountability Framework used to assess how well the objectives are being achieved.

The priorities within the plan are:

- 1 Your Priorities For Cumbria
- 2 A Visible and Effective Police Presence
- 3 Tackle Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
- 4 Ensure Offenders Face A Consequence For Their Crime
- 5 Always Put Victims First
- 6 Focus our Police on Online and Sexual Crime
- 7 Spend your Money Wisely
- 8 Supporting Young People

An action plan setting out how the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan has been developed within the OPCC. This is reviewed annually to ensure it reflects key activity and takes into consideration any emerging issues.

The PCC also regularly reviews progress against his police and crime objectives. Where grants have been awarded, the awards are made against agreed timescales and milestones for delivery and include success criteria or performance measures.

During 2019/20 a programme of work has been developed with the Police and Crime Panel to facilitate effective scrutiny of delivery of the plan's objectives. Thematic reports are presented to the Panel on a quarterly basis and follow terms of reference agreed in advance with the Panel Chair.

The Chief Constable is held to account for delivery of policing objectives through the PCC's Public Accountability Conferences (PACs). These meetings are divided into two key areas of business: performance and finance. A reporting schedule for these meetings is agreed annually with the Constabulary and ensures the PCC monitors performance against a number of areas of policing identified in the Police and Crime Plan. During 2019/20 thematic reports provided assurance on anti-social behaviour, criminal justice, domestic abuse, hate crime, police visibility, serious violence, mental health challenges for policing and cyber-crime. In addition, reports were also received covering financial monitoring, and ethics.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) Inspections further support the Commissioner in holding the Chief Constable to account for performance of the force.

During 19/20 Internal Audit carried out a review focusing on the OPCC governance arrangements for monitoring the delivery of the Police & Crime Plan, which provided sustainable assurance.

The Police and Crime Act 2017 conferred a duty on Commissioners to collaborate on the delivery of emergency services. In 2019/20 the Commissioner continued to chair the Blue Light Collaboration Executive Leaders Board, which oversee joint work streams between Cumbria Constabulary, Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service (Cumbria County Council), and the North West Ambulance Service.

The Commissioning Strategy sets out the processes by which the Commissioner will identify and fund services to support his priorities. This was reviewed and updated in 2017/18.

As part of the introduction of emergency legislation by the Government in response to the Covid-19 pandemic PCC elections scheduled for May 2020 were postponed for a year. In response the Commissioner has determined that the priorities identified in his 2016-2020 Police and Crime Plan would remain in place for the next year.

The OPCC will be issuing an addendum to the Police & Crime Plan outlining the key pieces of work it will focus on during 2020-2021, taking into consideration its response to Covid-19 over the coming months as the Government begins to reduce the lockdown restrictions. However, in order to provide an immediate response to Covid-19, the OPCC has developed this Plan, detailing the measures and arrangements put in place and how the Commissioner will continue to fulfil his statutory responsibilities. The Commissioner will focus on:

- Supporting the Chief Constable to ensure she has sufficient resources to respond to the emergency and have oversight of how these resources are used.
- Facilitating and coordinating effective partnership working among agencies and groups working in community safety and the criminal justice system.
- Commissioning and co-commissioning services, particularly for victims of crime, and providing grants for policing and crime reduction purposes.

Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

The Head of Partnerships and Commissioning ensures that the services commissioned are consistent with the PCC's

objectives as set out in the Police and Crime Plan. For the financial year 2019/2020 the PCC committed over £2.1m to projects and initiatives aimed at reducing offending and re-offending and supporting victims of crime. A significant proportion of that funding has been committed to supporting the reduction in domestic abuse and sexual violence.

A review of the Joint Procurement Regulations was undertaken between the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner and Constabulary Commercial Department with changes implemented from April 2019. A Social Value Policy incorporating a modern slavery statement was approved during 2019/20 to support procurement and commissioning activity.

Principle D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Planning and Determining Interventions

During the course of 2019/20 the Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference received Constabulary assurance covering a range of areas of performance including Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) performance recommendations. This enabled the Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account. Crime data and police performance have also been regularly monitored.

The Commissioner will support the Chief Constable in helping to keep the public safe during the coronavirus outbreak. Principally this will involve working with the Chief Constable to understand the policing, crime and victim's needs as a direct result of the Covid-19 and will use local, regional and national structures to help support the Constabulary. Where required additional funding will be released to enable the Constabulary to deal effectively with the virus, initially this will be focused on ICT to facilitate remote working and the provision of personal, protective equipment to ensure the safety of officers and staff. Concurrently the Commissioner will lobby central Government for additional funding to mitigate the

additional costs incurred by the Constabulary and to ensure that the Policing Minister and local MPs are made aware of the local policing challenges faced by the Constabulary.

The Commissioner will continue to hold the Chief Constable to account during the pandemic through regular one to one meetings and Public Accountability Conferences, albeit in a virtual format. The focus will also shift, at least in the short term, towards scrutiny of policing issues raised by the Government's emergency measures such as social distancing, travel and exercise.

The Cumbria 'Out of Court (OoCDs) Disposal Scrutiny Panel' is chaired the Head of Partnerships and Commissioning. OoCDs allow the police to deal quickly and proportionately with low level, often first time, offending, which can be appropriately resolved without a prosecution at court. The Panel seeks to increase the public's understanding and confidence in how the Constabulary uses OoCDs. 85% of cases scrutinised by the Panel in 2019 were considered to be appropriate, with Youth Conditional Cautions being rated 100% compliant. For the majority of cases a clear and well documented rationale for decision making was provided, with officers using their discretion and a high degree of

professionalism when investigating often complex crimes. Following each Panel meeting feedback is given to officers and decision makers, which highlights good practice or contributes towards training and improvements to the Constabulary's policies.

During the last year, the Commissioner has continued to build on partnership working to address priorities in the Police and Crime Plan. Projects have included:

- Working in partnership with district, town and parish councils to extend the county wide CCTV system monitored by the police. An additional 24 cameras have been allocated in a number of towns (e.g. Brampton, Keswick and Milnthorpe) in addition to the cameras allocated under phase 1. The Commissioner was able to support through grant awards with the councils contributing towards some of the set-up costs and running costs.
- Working with Cumbria County Council, NHS and Local Authority partners to embed a victim support service, which integrates support for people who have experienced all types of crime.

- Continued to lead on the implementation of the Quality Assessment Framework developed in 2017-18 to review and improve how criminal justice and support agencies comply with national standards for working with victims.
- The Commissioner continues to chair the Blue Light Collaboration Executive Leaders Board, which oversees joint work-streams between Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service, the Constabulary and the North West Ambulance Service.
- Working with Cumbria's three Community Safety Partnerships and Get Safe Online to raise public knowledge of how to protect themselves against fraud and other crimes committed via the internet.
- Working with the Constabulary and through Safer Cumbria, to develop a better understanding of modern slavery and human trafficking across all partner agencies in Cumbria.
- Working with partners developed a year-long Safer Driving Campaign, in response to what local residents said is one of their main local concerns. The

campaign highlights the many aspects of safer driving, focusing on a dedicated theme each month.

- In partnership with the County Council, funded Operation Encompass, an initiative that directly connects the police with schools across Cumbria to ensure children who have been exposed to domestic abuse receive immediate support.
- The Commissioner has also lead on a review of the Safer Cumbria Partnership structure, with the aim of ensuring effective working in collaboration with all partners and the joint commissioning of services to address needs across the county. He has also supported a county agreement to help strengthen how other strategic delivery boards link and interact with each other.

During the current pandemic the Commissioner remains committed to partnership working and will continue to work with partners to adapt existing mechanisms and structures so they can provide the provision of important services. He will also ensure that the Constabulary is working in partnership, locally, regionally and nationally, to provide an

efficient and effective local response to Covid-19 and to support Cumbria's recovery back to normal life.

The Safer Cumbria Partnership will remain the primary vehicle by which community safety and criminal justice are delivered and national contingency plans are translated into local actions in areas such as early prison releases and court operations. The Commissioner also liaises closely with the Constabulary, who are chairing the Cumbria Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG) that brings together key agencies to lead the county response to this national emergency. This enables the Commissioner to have a good oversight of the multi-agency emergency plans developed to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 and is using this information to shape his communication with the public, and his engagement with other partners.

The policing grant settlement, received in January 2020 provided £5.9m in additional grant funding for 2020/21, principally to support the first phase of Operation Uplift; the Government's plan to recruit 20,000 new officers by 2023. The settlement also provided Commissioners with a degree of flexibility to levy above inflation council tax increases. Following a public consultation exercise, the

Commissioner approved the 2020/21 budget in February 2020 based on a council tax increase of 3.47%. Against a background of rising costs, the £132m provided to the Constabulary has allowed an increase of 51 officers in line with its target through Operation Uplift and for other services to be maintained. In consultation with the Commissioner, the additional officers will be deployed by the Chief Constable to areas, which will support the Police and Crime Plan's principal objective of keeping Cumbria safe.

The future financial outlook remains uncertain. Existing financial risks regarding the sustainability of the Government's funding model, the cost of implementing the Emergency Services Network, pensions, the outcome of the next Comprehensive Spending Review, Brexit and a potential review of the Police Funding Formula have now been exacerbated by the financial implications of the Covid-19 pandemic. It is probable that funding will be constrained for the foreseeable future and additional expenditure will be incurred in dealing with the crisis. Against this background, the normal modelling of a range of financial scenarios through the Medium Term Financial Planning process, undertaken jointly by the OPCC and Constabulary, will be enhanced in 2020/21 to better

understand financial and service implications in the context of the pandemic.

Optimising Achievement of Intended Outcomes

All planning is undertaken in the context of a four year medium term financial strategy, incorporating financial modelling, operational plans and capital strategies.

Recommendations contained in a victim's needs assessment, conducted by the Victims Advocate in 2016/17, have provided a clear focus of activity for the PCC and partners' work and future commissioning strategy to keep victims safe and at the heart of the Criminal Justice system. During 2019/20 the Commissioner has:

- Provided restorative services, enabling victims to inform offenders of the impact a crime / antisocial behaviour incidents has had on them.
- Worked with partners to develop a consistent approach to Women'

- Together with Cumbria County Council, continued to fund an Integrated Independent Domestic Abuse & Sexual Abuse Crisis Support Service.
- Embedded a victim service, which integrates support for people who have experienced all types of crime working with the County Council, NHS and other local authority partners.
- Continued to develop and fund Cumbria Youth Commission, ensuring young people across the county have a voice on the issues and problems impacting on them.
- Commissioned Victim Support to provide emotional, practical, advocacy and signposting services.
- Continued to develop and fund the Bridgeway Sexual Assault Support Services, including a therapeutic service to help people who have experienced sexual abuse and sexual assault to cope and recover.
- Funded a county-wide Perpetrator Programme “Turning the Spotlight” for domestic abuse and “Step Up” for families experiencing child-on-parent or guardian violence.
- Reviewed and developed further the **Cumbria Together website**, which provides information and

support for those affected by crime and anti-social behaviour.

- Through his Innovation, Community and Property Funds the Commissioner has continued to provide financial support for numerous projects working with victims across Cumbria.
- Supported his Victims’ Advocate who continues to champion the cause for victims, and importantly, help drive up standards. As part of the OPCC contract management arrangements the Victims’ Advocate has carried out dip sampling of cases referred into various support services funded by the Commissioner to evaluate the quality of service and provide assurance. The Victims’ Advocate has continued to coordinate and chair quarterly meetings with victims of antisocial behaviour and crime receiving, first hand feedback on their personal experience and acting as a sound board for potential service developments. In addition, they have been involved in all initial officer training presenting information on the impact and ripple effect of crime, as well as cascading information about the services the OPCC commissions to support victims.

When Covid-19 was announced as a threat to public health in the UK, the OPCC made contact with all its commissioned service providers requesting an outline of their service delivery plans during the crisis. The OPCC continues to maintain regular contact with the providers to keep abreast of the situation and its impact on services in order to establish those areas where funding will be needed most in the coming months. This information is shared on a weekly basis with the Constabulary and partners. Many of the services are offering remote support via telephone or web chat, and their helplines remain active. They continue to provide advocacy, emotional and psychological support to victims.

Principle E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Developing the entity's capacity

The key functions and roles of the Commissioner and the Chief Constable are set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRORA). The PRORA also sets out the function and roles of statutory officers, namely the Monitoring Officer (Chief Executive) and the Chief Finance Officer (CFO). The monitoring officer has specific legal, financial and governance duties in addition to a statutory responsibility for the lawfulness of decision making. The functions and roles set out in legislation and guidance are codified in the Commissioner's scheme of delegation.

During 2019/20 there have been no major changes to the structure of the OPCC. The OPCC is a small team and works together to address any issues arising from staff turnover.

The Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive rotate roles on a six monthly basis and this provides a cost effective approach as well as offering greater resilience. This arrangement continues to work well.

The Commissioner and Chief Constable have agreed to a shared Chief Finance Officer arrangement. A protocol and range of safeguards have been put in place to handle potential conflicts of interest arising from the joint role. A review of the operation of the Joint Chief Finance Officer arrangement has been conducted aligned to the CIPFA statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer. This exercise has shown full compliance and has not revealed any significant issues.

Developing the entity's leadership

The Chief Executive receives support through the Association of Police and Crime Commissioner Chief Executives (APACCE), while the Chief Finance Officer continues to receive support from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Treasurer's Society (PaCCTS) and the associated technical information service. During 2019/20 the Chief Finance Officer and wider finance team have actively participated in the 'Achieving Financial Excellence

in Policing' programme developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

During 2019/20 development activity for members of the Audit and Standards Committee included a session on treasury management and a visit to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub. A formal review of effectiveness of the Committee against the new CIPFA guidance for Audit Committees evidenced compliance with CIPFA guidance and elements constituting best practice. The full report of the Committee can be found on the Commissioner's website at:

<http://www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/governancetransparency/audit-committee.aspx>

The four Independent Custody Visiting Panels continue to operate. Developments during the year included:

- Weekly visits to each of the four custody suites
- Recruitment campaigns to attract new candidates in Carlisle, Barrow, Kendal and West Cumbria.
- Induction training courses.

- Delivery of on-going ICVA thematic training packages for existing members. In 2019-20 the theme was Dignity in Custody.
- Membership of the Independent Custody Visitors Association (ICVA).
- Attendance at national, regional and local conferences
- Under the Animal Welfare Scheme, monthly visits to Cumbria Constabulary and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary to ensure the welfare of police dogs

The Commissioner has made the decision to suspend the scheme in its current format to protect all those involved and to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. The OPCC has implemented a temporary arrangement that will still enable it to maintain oversight and assurance. This involves the dip sampling of custody records on a weekly basis to assess the welfare of detainees and others working in the custody setting.

Developing the capability of individuals within the entity

A comprehensive OPCC Training Plan has been developed. This sets out the overall training plan for the office and cascades into individual responsibilities.

During 2019/20 arrangements to support staff in tasking and performance have been embedded and are working well:

- Weekly tasking meetings attended by all staff.
- Monthly team meetings focused on policy and procedures.
- Arrangements for performance reviews have also been embedded in 2019/20 with 12 weekly Strength Based Conversations and supporting 1-2-1s.

A monthly informal team catch-up also takes place where staff can share information about their role or themselves in a less formal environment.

During 2019/20 specific training has been provided for staff in the areas of personal safety, business analytics, governance framework, contract management, Code of Ethics, risk management and the budget. Individual staff

have attended conferences, workshops and specific training events to help them develop within their roles.

Principle F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Managing risk

The Commissioner's Risk Management Strategy is reviewed on a 3-year cyclical basis and is next due for review in 2020. A high level review is undertaken annually to ensure that the strategy reflects the current risk environment. Any changes are presented to the Joint Audit Committee.

Risk has become embedded within the everyday work of the OPCC, staff continually assess risks within their roles. Both strategic and operational risks are reviewed on a quarterly basis and appropriate updates made. The

Commissioner also provides scrutiny of the Constabulary's management of strategic risks.

The strategic risk register is updated on a quarterly basis and currently incorporates risks in relation to future funding, financial and operational risks relating to the implementation of the Emergency Services Network, capacity within the Procurement function and compliance with General Data Protection Regulations. A further risk was added in March 2020 in relation to potential business disruption following the Coronavirus outbreak.

The Commissioner's arrangements for Risk Management include procedures for Business Continuity, which are reviewed and tested throughout the year.

Managing Performance

The Public Accountability Conferences facilitate arrangements for the scrutiny of quarterly thematic reports from the Constabulary around priority areas of policing including, domestic abuse, serious violence, on-line crime, child sexual exploitation, sexual offences and reducing reoffending. In addition, six monthly performance reports provide an understanding of the

demand placed on the Constabulary, how it addresses this demand and improves outcomes for victims. The Commissioner also receives updates on how the Constabulary is supporting victims of crime and antisocial behaviour and monitors the implementation of actions and recommendations arising from inspections, including those undertaken by HMICFRS. This is supported by regular one to one meetings between the Chief Constable and Commissioner. Senior officers within the OPCC also attend Constabulary meetings to provide challenge and oversight of the arrangements that support decision making, delivery of key areas of business and the allocation of resources.

All Police and Crime Panel meetings are held in public, providing an open and transparent process for scrutinising the decisions and work of the Commissioner. During 2019/20 the Panel has placed a significant focus on monitoring delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, receiving thematic reports against priority areas at each meeting. [Arrangements have been put in place to support the development of the Police and Crime Plan 2020/2024.](#) The Panel has also reviewed the work progressing as part of Blue Light Collaboration and supported the Commissioner's proposed precept for 2019/20.

Robust Internal Control

During 2019/20 a number of areas of the corporate governance framework have been subject to cyclical review and update. This process is supported by the professional advice of the Joint Audit Committee. During 2019/20 the Committee has considered and provided scrutiny of the Joint Procurement Regulations, the Commissioner's the Code of Corporate Governance, the Internal Audit Charter, the PCC Scheme of Delegation, the PCC's Arrangements for Anti-Fraud and Corruption, the Treasury Management Strategy, Statement of Accounts and Annual Governance Statement.

Internal controls have also been reviewed through the annual process of management assurances and the annual internal audit plan. As a result of the emergence of Covid-19 at the end of 2019-20, internal audit work has had to be temporarily suspended. The Head of Internal audit has concluded that the thirteen audits which have been completed are sufficient for an opinion on the PCC's arrangements for risk management, governance and internal control to be reached. Of the fourteen audits completed in 2019/20 covering the activities of the OPCC and Constabulary, 93% provided either substantial or

reasonable assurance. The single audit relating specifically to the OPCC provided substantial assurance.

Managing Data

The OPCC operates within the parameters of legislation governing the protection of data, ensuring that all data is appropriately stored and shared where necessary. Information is provided to members of the public under the Freedom of Information Act, with requests and responses published on the Commissioner's website. The Ethics and Integrity Panel provide additional assurance in this respect. Physical data within the OPCC is held securely with appropriate office and cabinet security provided. The OPCC is reliant upon Cumbria Constabulary in relation to business functions. Where this interdependency exists and the Constabulary are not fully compliant with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) introduced in May 2018, this will ultimately result in the OPCC being not being fully compliant. Regular meetings are held with the project lead to monitor compliance and developments. An action plan has been developed with the aim of ensuring that the OPCC meets the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations.

The OPCC has a joint Data Protection Officer with Cumbria Constabulary. Any identified data breaches notified to, or within, the OPCC are highlighted to the Joint DPO to assess and advise of any course of action to be taken.

Strong Public Financial Management

At the Public Accountability Conference on the 20th February 2019, the Commissioner set the 2019/20 annual budget and precept in the context of a medium term financial strategy 2019-2023. In line with his duty to maintain the police force the Commissioner agreed a net revenue budget of £124.5m and a capital budget of £5.2m for the Chief Constable for the 2019/20 financial year and a funding arrangement that codifies the terms for that funding, including arrangements for financial management. The budget for 2019/20 also included £0.75m for the operation of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and £2.2m funding within a commissioned services budget for victims, community safety and crime reduction.

During 2019/20 the Commissioner received regular financial reports including the revenue and capital budgets, in year monitoring of expenditure against budget and treasury management. A summary format of

financial reports incorporating tables and graphs, wherever appropriate, is used to improve accessibility. Financial reports are published on the Commissioner's website.

The outcome of all audits of financial arrangements during 2019/20 was an opinion that provided either reasonable or substantial assurance.

During 2019/20 financial sustainability, in the context of increasing costs and service pressures, flat government funding and the potential impact of a future review of the police funding formula, has remained on the Commissioner's strategic risk register. During the year pensions issues, Operation Uplift and the Covid-19 pandemic have emerged has further financial risks. A number of mitigation measures have been put in place including the detailed medium term financial forecast, financial scenario planning, use of reserves and development of savings plans in conjunction with the Constabulary.

During 2018/19 the finance team have actively participated in the Achieving Financial Excellence in Policing programme promoted by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. The central element of

the initiative has been completion of a self-assessment of all aspects of financial management in the force involving consultation with a comprehensive range of stakeholders. This work will be concluded in early 2020/21 and an action plan developed to address any weaknesses identified.

Principle G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Implementing good practice in transparency

The Commissioner is committed to good transparency. Every opportunity is taken to demonstrate the good work that the Commissioner is involved with especially around the support to third-parties and commissioned services. This is further reinforced by publishing information from

across the OPCC using different formats to allow people to access information in range of forms. The Commissioner's website remains the central place for all information to be accessed.

Throughout the year the Commissioner has published regular financial monitoring information in a short and succinct format that aims to increase the transparency and accessibility of financial information. Further to this, the reported financial statements published in June 2019 include the statutory Chief Finance Officers' Narrative Report. The Narrative report incorporates a more accessible summary of the statements and financial and performance information alongside a business review.

Implementing good practices in reporting

The Commissioner's activities, performance and achievements have been published in an annual report, which can be found on the Commissioner's website at www.cumbria-pcc.gov.uk. It highlights the commissioner's key achievements during his fourth year in office, including:

- Continuing to fund numerous community projects and support services to tackle the key priorities in the

Police and Crime Plan, including on line safety, protecting vulnerable members of the community, supporting victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence, and empowering victims by providing the chance for them to meet or communicate with their offender to explain the real impact of the crime.

- Setting the policing budget for 2020/21, maintaining the additional 45 police officers secured over the previous two years and increasing by a further 51 police officers as the first phase of the Government's Operation Uplift Programme to recruit an additional 20,000 officers nationally.
- Improved youth engagement through the work of the Cumbria Youth Commission, Mini Police and Cadets.
- Prioritised and supported work to address the top public concerns raised with him namely, police visibility, safer driving and rural crime.

A revised and updated Code of Corporate Governance was adopted in line with the 2016 CIPFA Good Governance Framework for Local Government.

A review of the arrangements for internal audit have confirmed that the service meets the requirements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) during 2019/20.

The Commissioner's unaudited financial statements for 2018/19 were released in May, with the final version published in July, thus meeting statutory deadlines for financial reporting. The External Auditor's Audit Findings report noted that the accounts were supported by excellent working papers.

Assurance and effective accountability

The external auditor's opinion for the 2018/19 financial year was that the Commissioner's Financial Statements provided a true and fair view of the financial position and that they have been properly prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The auditors further confirmed in their Annual Audit Letter that that the Commissioner had proper arrangements in place for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

Implementation of recommendations arising from the internal audit plan, external audit reports and HMICFRS are monitored by the Joint Audit Committee.

The Ethics and Integrity Panel monitors and reports on some specific areas of activity, such as complaint handling and ethical issues. During the pandemic the Panel will provide assurance around the Constabulary's use of the emergency powers by conducting dip-samples of the Fixed Penalty Notices issued relating to Covid-19 restrictions and the Governments Guidelines.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the arrangements for Governance can be found on the Commissioner's website under the tab headed Governance and Transparency.

We welcome your views on the Commissioner's Annual Governance Statement. You can do this by using the contact information below: Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner

Carleton Hall
Penrith
Cumbria CA10 2AU

Telephone: 01768 217734

E-mail: commissioner@cumbria-pcc.gov.uk

*Peter McCall

Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria

*Vivian Stafford
Chief Executive

*Roger Marshall
Chief Finance Officer

25 November 2020

*Signatures are removed for the purposes of Publication on the website

Appendix A Update on 2019/20 Development and Improvement Plan

Ref	B/fwd from 2018/19 (ref)	Action	Lead Officer	Implementation by	Action Update 31 October 2019	Revised Implementation Date	Status
Core Principle A: Focusing on behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.							
CPA/1	CPA/1	Implement systems and processes to facilitate the OPCC's new responsibility for administering local appeals	Governance Manager	31 March 2020	The new complaints legislation came into force from 1 February and a process has been introduced to facilitate the reviews.		Completed
Core Principle B: Focusing on ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.							
CPB/1	CPB/1	Review and evaluate Communications and Engagement arrangements.	Head of Communications and Business Services	31st December 2019	This work has been completed and the review will be used to develop the new Communications and Engagement Strategy.		Completed
CPB/2	CPB/1	Arising from the review of communications and engagement, develop an Engagement Strategy 2020-2024	Head of Communications and Business Services	30th June 2020	This objective is to be carried forward to the following year as a result of the PCC Elections being postponed.		Ongoing (original timescale extended)
Core Principle C: Focusing on defining outcomes in terms of sustainable, economic, social and environmental benefits.							
CPC/1	CPC/1	Implement and embed an over-arching governance framework for the OPCC.	Head of Communications and Business Services	30th June 2019	The framework has been developed and is implemented within the OPCC.		Completed
CPC/2		Undertake a review of how the OPCC works in Partnership (formal / informal) to allow resources to be used more efficiently and outcomes achieved more effectively.	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	31st March 2020	The Safer Cumbria Health Check has been completed. Following stakeholder engagement new arrangements have now been implemented to take forward partnership priorities for Criminal Justice, Community safety and Contest.		Completed
Core Principle D: Focusing on determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of intended outcomes.							
CPD/1		Working with Cumbria County Council, the Constabulary, NHS England, Local District Councils, and other agencies, embed a new integrated Victims Service.	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	31st March 2020	The new integrated service is in place and robust contract management arrangements are being implemented to ensure the new service is embedded.		Completed
CPD/2	CPD/2	Continue to collaborate with partner bodies to develop a consistent and join-up approach to the delivery of Womens' Centres across the County.	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	31st March 2020	The WoW Centre is now open in the West of the county. The three Women's Centres have a consistent service offer.		Completed
CPD/3	CPD/3	Implement a joint Social Value Policy with the Constabulary including a Modern Slavery Statement	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	30th September 2019	Complete		Completed

Appendix A Update on 2019/20 Development and Improvement Plan

Ref	B/fwd from 2018/19 (ref)	Action	Lead Officer	Implementation by	Action Update 31 October 2019	Revised Implementation Date	Status
Core Principle E: Focusing on developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.							
CPE/1		Implement a programme of training and development programme within the OPCC. safety.	Head of Communications and Business Services	30th September 2019	A programme of development and training has been finalised, approved by the OPCC Exec Team and is now being implemented		Completed
CPE/2		Review contract management arrangements and implement recommendations.	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	31st March 2020	Although on track to complete the COVID-19 Pandemic and subsequent cancellation of PCC elections has delayed the completion of this action. This action will be carried forward into 20/21	30th September 2020	Overdue / timescale exceeded
CPE/3	CPE/4	Develop a vision for the delivery of Procurement within the Constabulary and OPCC to meet organisational needs.	Director of Corporate Support	30th September 2019	Procurement Strategy 2019-2022 approved by COG and PCC early 2019. Phase 1 (mandatory steps) delivered resulting in an improved audit report. Now focusing on Opportunity phase where business partners will specialise in specific areas of Commercial activity. Future updates covered in Annual Commercial Report.		Completed
Core Principle F: Focusing on managing risks and performance through internal control and strong public financial management.							
CPF/1		Scope the approach and put in place arrangements to support the development of the Police & Crime Plan 2020/2024.	Head of Partnerships and Commissioning	31st January 2020	Due to COVID-19 and the subsequent cancellation of PCC elections this action will be carried forward into 19/20/21	31 March 2021	Overdue / timescale exceeded

Appendix B 2020/21 Development and Improvement Plan

Ref	B/fwd from 2019/20 (ref)	Action	Lead Officer	Implementation by
Core Principle A: Focusing on behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.				
CPA/1	N/A	Embed the Complaint Regulation changes within the OPCC and develop a review oversight procedure for the Ethics and Integrity Panel.	Head of Communications and Business Services	31st December 2020
Core Principle B: Focusing on ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.				
CPB/1	N/A	Establish a stronger link between individual QSPIs and work with the Constabulary to influence strategic actions with a view to improving the policing service in the county.	Head of Communications and Business Services	31st October 2020
CPB/2	CPB/2	Arising from the review of communications and engagement, develop an Engagement Strategy 2020-2024	Head of Communications and Business Services	30th June 2020
CPB/3	N/A	Develop a communications and engagement strategy for 20/21 that reflects the government COVID-19 restrictions at the time and embraces new ways of communicating. Timescale Oct 20	Head of Communications and Business Services	31st October 2020
Core Principle C: Focusing on defining outcomes in terms of sustainable, economic, social and environmental benefits				
CPC/1	N/A	Produce a plan to outline what the Commissioner and the OPCC are doing to support communities and the Constabulary during the Covid-19 emergency.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	31st May 2020
CPC/2	N/A	Review the Commissioning Strategy and implement recommendations.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	30th September 2020
CPC/3	N/A	Review the Grant Regulations and implement recommendations.	Assistant Policy Officer	30th September 2020
Core Principle D: Focusing on determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of intended outcomes.				
CPD/1	N/A	Review the Accountability Framework to ensure that the Commissioner is assured that the Constabulary is responding to the Covid-19 pandemic in a measured and consistent way.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	30th June 2020

Appendix B 2020/21 Development and Improvement Plan

Ref	B/fwd from 2019/20 (ref)	Action	Lead Officer	Implementation by
CPD/2	N/A	Continue to work in collaboration with Cleveland, Northumbria and Durham OPCCs and NHS England / NHS Improvement to jointly commission an integrated Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) model across these areas.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Commissioning)	31st January 2021
Core Principle E: Focusing on developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.				
CPE/1	N/A	Review the impact of the Covid-19 lockdown on the OPCC and implement recommendations to help shape the future of the organisation. Identify what has worked well, what can be improved and what the organisation can stop doing.	Chief Executive	30th September 2020
CPE/2	CPE/2	Review contract management arrangements and implement recommendations.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	30th November 2020
Core Principle F: Focusing on managing risks and performance through internal control and strong public financial management.				
CPF/1	CPF/1	Scope the approach and put in place arrangements to support the development of the Police & Crime Plan 2020/2024 following postponement of the PCC elections in May 2020 and the outbreak of coronavirus.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	31st March 2021
CPF/2	N/A	Develop a new Covid-19 Fund to assist voluntary and community groups to either carry on providing existing services or launch new projects to help people during the Covid-19 lockdown period or afterwards when restrictions are relaxed.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	30th June 2020
CPF/3	N/A	Implement the revised Safer Cumbria governance structure and work collaboratively to deliver its overarching strategy and joint initiatives.	Partnerships and Strategy Manager (Performance)	31st July 2020



Peter McCall

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