



The Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2021/22



www.cumbria.police.uk

The draft Statement of Accounts was approved by the Joint Chief Finance Officer on 24 June 2022. At this point the Grant Thornton LLP 'appointed auditor' has not yet completed his annual audit and as such has not given an opinion on the accounts. The accounts are therefore watermarked 'subject to audit'. Once the audit has been completed, which is expected to be in November 2022, the Chief Constable will be asked to approve the Statements and the audit opinion provided will be inserted at pages 23-28 and the watermarking removed. Pages 21, 31 and Page AGS2 of these accounts include signatures which have been removed for the purposes of publication on the website.



The Chief Constable of Cumbria
Constabulary

Statement of Accounts 2021/22

About this Publication

This publication contains the single entity financial statements for the Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary. All funding for the Constabulary comes from the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria (the Commissioner). For an overall (group) financial position please see the Commissioner's Statement of Accounts which incorporates those of the Chief Constable.



The Statement of Accounts for 2021/22 is available on the Constabulary's website at www.cumbria.police.uk

The corresponding accounts for the Police and Crime Commissioner can be found on the Commissioner's website at: www.cumbria-pcc.gov.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 £10 per copy.

Alternative Formats



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The Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary

Statement of Accounts 2021/22

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The Joint CFO Introduction.

For a quick highly summarised version of this statement of accounts please read the next 19 pages. The full story starts on page 22, please read that too.

Please see page 33 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 2021/22 financial year. This financial statement sets out the single entity statements of the Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria (the Commissioner) has also produced group accounts, which consolidate the single entity statements of the Chief Constable and the Commissioner. The accounts are published in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

The statement provides a breakdown of net spending during the year and shows the overall financial position of the Chief Constable as at 31 March 2022. 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 Chief Constable's website: www.cumbria.police.uk

The narrative report provides a simplified summary of the financial statements with expanded information on the objectives, activities, performance and future financial prospects of the Constabulary. This aims to give the reader greater understanding of the context in which the financial statements are set. The narrative report is also available as a stand-alone document on the same website. The Commissioner's consolidated financial statements showing the group position can be accessed from the Commissioner's website: <https://cumbria-pcc.gov.uk/>

Statutory Framework

The Chief Constable was established as a statutory entity under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA 2011). The PRSRA 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 PRSRA 2011 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 for the police force.

The PRSRA 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. All funding for the Chief Constable must come from the Commissioner. This, in addition to the powers of the Commissioner to set the strategic direction for policing and 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 consolidated 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 group accounts.

Organisational Structure

The Chief Constable is supported by a Deputy Chief Constable and Assistant Chief Constable who are responsible for a portfolio of functions within the organisation.

During 2021/22 operational policing has been split into three commands, each headed by a Chief Superintendent, which report to the Assistant Chief Constable.

The Operations, Engagement and Neighbourhood Policing Command is responsible for local policing, response and public engagement including management of calls for service. The command is

structured in three geographic areas.

The Crime, Safeguarding and Specialist Capabilities Command is responsible for investigating crime and includes specialist units for gathering intelligence, major crime investigation, countering serious and organised crime, public protection and scientific support. Specialist functions, which provide shared support to Neighbourhood Policing teams such as roads, firearms, dogs and criminal justice have recently been transferred to this command.

The Insight, Performance and Policing Futures Command performs a number of strategic functions including responsibility for management information, performance management, business change and benefits management.

There are also two support directorates both of which report to the Deputy Chief Constable.

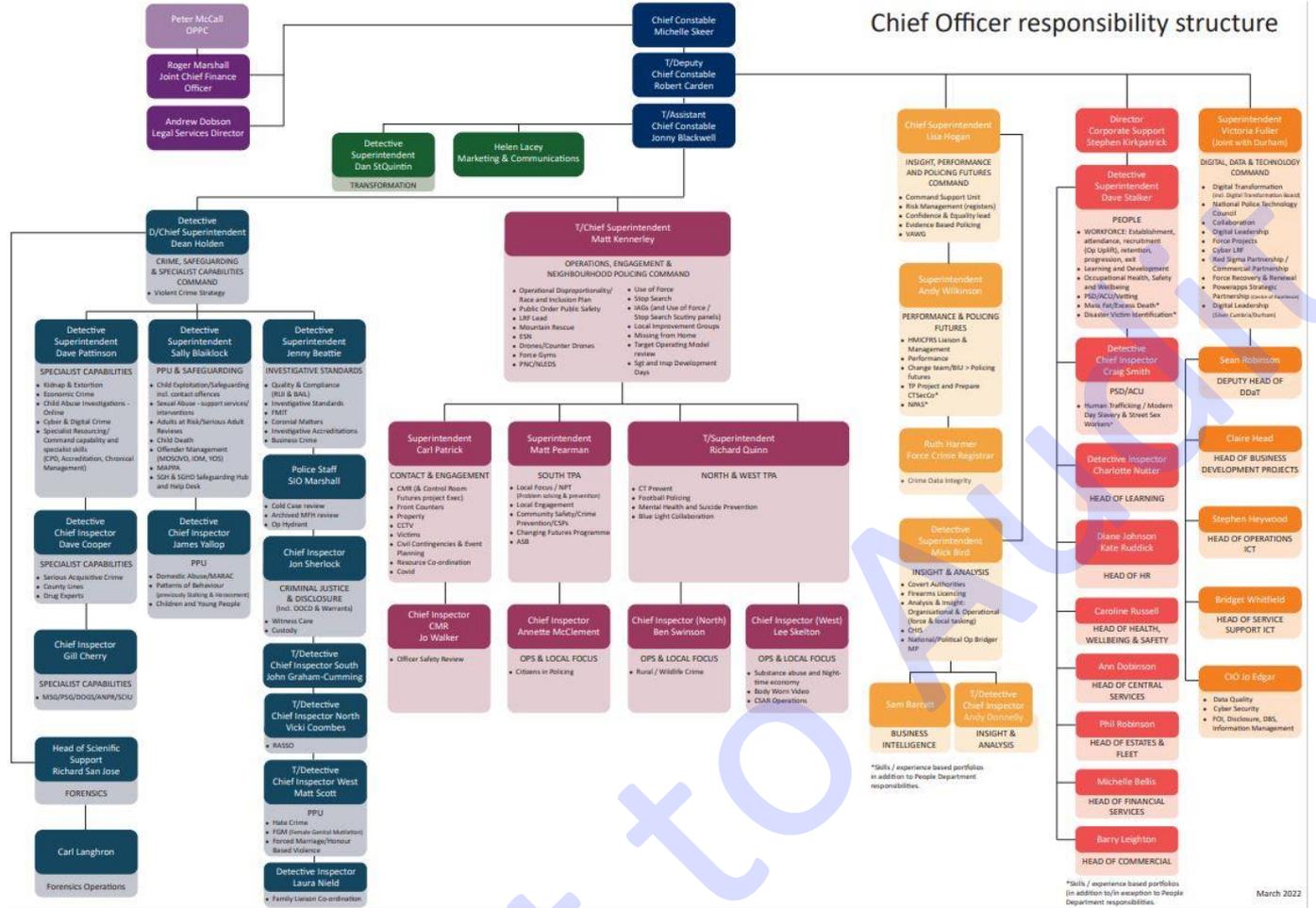
The Corporate Support Directorate includes finance, people, estates, fleet, learning & development, commercial and central services. In overall terms, the Corporate Support directorate aims to provide cohesive and integrated support for operational policing.

The Digital, Data and Technology Directorate is responsible for all aspects ICT development and data management.

Legal Services is a small specialist function, which operates independently from the main directorate structure and provides services to the Chief Constable and Commissioner.

Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report

A diagram showing the Constabulary's organisational structure is shown below:



From mid 2022/23 a re-structure is planned aligned to Local Government Reform in Cumbria. The most significant planned change is the establishment of two Basic Command Units which will undertake local policing, response, intelligence and crime investigation and will be co-terminus with the two unitary councils of Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness. The objective of the change is to more clearly establish accountability for policing outcomes and to facilitate improved engagement and collaboration with partner public sector authorities.

Other planned changes include bringing together support and DDaT functions under the leadership of a newly appointed Assistant Chief Officer.

Strategic Objectives

For 2021/22, the Chief Constable determined the strategic direction for the Constabulary, which is 'To Deliver an Outstanding Police Service to Keep Cumbria Safe'. Following consultation with a range of stakeholders, demand and resource analysis, performance results, recommendations from independent inspections and audits and a review of the organisation's strategic risks, the Chief Constable developed the core operational objectives of Tackling Criminality, Helping Those in Need and Connecting with Communities, which will be achieved through :

- Early intervention and prevention.
- Quality investigations
- Innovative use of Intelligence and technology.

- Working together.
- Quality victims care.
- Visible local policing at the heart of what we do.
- Respond to our communities.
- Maximise engagement.

The Commissioner approved these key objectives and incorporated them into his Police & Crime Plan to complement his aims.

The priorities also support delivery of the Constabulary's Vision 25 Strategy which seeks to provide a roadmap to transform policing to meet the challenges of delivering an effective service for communities into the mid 20s.

Cumbria Vision 25 has five key themes

- Local Policing
- Specialist Capabilities
- Digital Policing
- Workforce
- Business Support

Each work-stream has a delivery plan and professional lead. Governance processes are also aligned to the themes.

Chief Constable's Report

In terms of crime and disorder, Cumbria remains one of the safest places to live, work and visit in England and Wales. Cumbria has the second lowest volume of crime and anti-social behaviour and traffic incidents have steadily reduced over the past three years. The people of Cumbria remain supportive of the service we provide.

During 2021/22 the Covid-19 pandemic continued to impact on the work of the Constabulary. Although the challenges of enforcing Covid regulations and ensuring the safety of the force's officers and staff, whilst to maintaining an effective policing service, were less acute than in 2020/21, they still represented a considerable drain on resources. The impact of the virus will continue to be felt in 2022/23 and as a result a Covid recovery plan is being put in place to ensure that the benefits of new ways of working which were adopted during the pandemic are not lost.

In relation to levels of crime, most types of recorded crime rose sharply in 2021/22, however, because of the lockdowns in 2020/21, a year on year comparison does not give a representative picture. It would be fair to say that generally crime levels have returned to their pre-pandemic levels. Crime continues to become more complex as society and technology evolve with the result that the challenges faced by our front line officers in protecting the public are greater than ever. We constantly review our demand to inform our resourcing options, making sure that we address changing criminality.

The other major challenge faced by the Constabulary during 2021/22 was to maintain impetus on the local implementation of the Government's Operation Uplift Programme, to recruit an additional 20,000 officers nationally by 2023. Cumbria's target to recruit an additional 49 officers by the end of 2021/22 in the second phase of Uplift was achieved well ahead of schedule although delivery of the final phase in 2022/23 may be more difficult as the labour market opens up following the pandemic.

The Constabulary remains at the forefront in the use of digital technology in the fight against crime and is recognised nationally as being at the leading edge in rolling out mobile technology. Despite the challenges presented by working remotely during 2021/22, work has continued on developing the digital infrastructure and issuing further mobile devices to enable officers and staff to work flexibly. An innovative approach to developing mobile phone applications through PowerApps has been pioneered and a business case approved for the replacement of the main policing Records Management System in collaboration with a private sector partner Mark 43.

The Constabulary is inspected and graded as part of a regime known as PEEL (Police Efficiency, Effectiveness and Legitimacy) by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS). Following a suspension in inspection activity during 2020/21 due to the pandemic the Constabulary was inspected in the autumn of 2021. HMICFRS congratulated the Constabulary on its overall good performance, although it needs to improve in some areas. Performance was graded Cumbria Constabulary's performance across eight areas of policing and found the force was 'outstanding' in one area, 'good' in three areas and 'adequate' in four areas. I am pleased with the results of the inspection as a vindication of the work we undertake to keep Cumbria safe. We have taken cognisance of the areas identified by the inspectorate where services could be improved and pro-actively put in place plans to address them.

The Cumbria 2025 Plan remains pivotal to the delivery of a policing service to meet the future needs of the county. It seeks to bring together business and change

planning into a single cohesive plan, which is aligned to the national policing vision. During 2021/22, in addition to the continued development of operational ICT systems highlighted, we have:

- Developed new training pathways for Detectives and recruits holding policing degrees.
- Implemented an action plan in relation to Violence Against Women and Girls.
- Continued to develop ways in which the public can engage with the Constabulary through the call management room such as call back and webchat.

The plan will continue to be developed during 2022/23 under the leadership of the Chief Officer team.

Whilst the favourable grant funding for Operation Uplift and flexibility afforded to Commissioners to increase the precept in 2021/22 is appreciated and has allowed officer numbers to increase, this takes place in the context of uncertainty regarding the longer term financial outlook. The recent increase in inflationary pressures will undoubtedly put pressure on the budget whilst national funding will be constrained by the effect of the pandemic. This will compound existing financial risks regarding the sustainability of funding, the financial burden of national policing initiatives, pensions costs and potential changes to the police funding formula. In the meantime, the Constabulary will continue to operate as efficiently as possible and deliver savings to balance the budget.

In summary, despite the challenges, I will continue to work with the Commissioner and partners across the county to deliver on our core mission of Delivering an Outstanding Policing Service to Keep Cumbria Safe.

2021/22 Grant Settlement and

Budget

Under the provisions of the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Commissioner receives external funding, principally in the form of central government grants and council tax. The Commissioner is responsible for setting the budget and maintaining the force through the provision of funding to the Chief Constable. Details of the 2021/22 grant settlement, the Commissioner's overall budget and the level of Council Tax levied are provided in the Commissioner's combined financial statements.

In summary, the Government provided significant additional grant funding in 2021/22, which was directed towards the achievement of the second phase of Operation Uplift; the Government's programme to recruit 20,000 officers nationally by 2022/23. The principal challenge presented from the grant settlement was the lack provision to meet the rising cost of providing existing services. To this end, Police and Crime Commissioners were afforded flexibility to increase council tax above inflation to make up the shortfall. Following public consultation, the Commissioner increased the precept by £6.57 for a band D property, which is equivalent to 2.47%. This enabled services to be maintained, offsetting the effect of pay and price increases and other unavoidable commitments, whilst the additional grant has allowed the Constabulary to proceed with rapid recruitment of the its Uplift target of an additional 49 officers.

Business Activity

In addition to the day to day work of Protecting the People of Cumbria, the Constabulary, through its change programme and business strategies, has sought to identify savings and innovative ways to increase the productivity of its officers and staff. During 2021/22 we have made the following changes to enhance services:

- Undertook extensive analysis of current and future demand to support the production of a Force Management Statement for submission to HMICFRS as a means of shaping future service delivery.
- Audits of stop and search and the use of Body Worn Video to provide feedback to officers and improve services.
- Undertook a range of compliance and knowledge checks again to improve services across the operational policing portfolio including victims code of practice, released under investigation, domestic abuse quality of service and crime recording.
- Developed a strategy to counter Violence Against Women and Girls.
- Developed a business case to replace the policing Records Management System in conjunction with Mark 43.
- In conjunction with Tiski, created a number of applications using Power Apps to improve the ability of officers and staff to access data.
- Enhanced public contact through the development of web chat and call back facilities.
- Purchased new kennel facilities with training capability.
- Updated the Constabulary's intranet site.

Performance

Summary Budget and Outturn

The Chief Constable's budget amounting to £137m is based upon the funding agreement with the Commissioner.

The table below shows the summary budget for 2021/22 as set on 19 February 2021, the revised budget (taking into account budget changes made during the year) and the outturn position.

Summary Budget & Outturn	Base Budget 2021/22 £000s	Revised Budget 2021/22 £000s	Outturn 2021/22 £000s	(Under)/ Overspend 2021/22 £000s
Police Officers	97,139	93,061	95,575	2,514
PCSOs	1,894	1,894	1,929	35
Police Staff	25,287	25,658	24,861	(797)
Other Employee	2,212	2,888	2,722	(166)
Transport	2,366	2,359	2,268	(91)
Supplies & Services	10,937	11,293	10,135	(1,158)
Third Party Related	2,405	2,645	3,025	380
Total Expenditure	142,240	139,798	140,515	717
Income	(5,259)	(6,192)	(7,282)	(1,090)
Total Constabulary	136,981	133,606	133,233	(373)

The presentation above 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 above will not reconcile directly to the summary Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The budget is predominantly made up of funding for employee costs, amounting in total to £126.53m, which is broken down into Police Officers £97.14m, PCSO's £1.9m, Police Staff £25.29m and other employee costs of £2.21m. The remainder of the

budget relates to non-staff costs including, transport costs of £2.37m and supplies/other costs of £13.34m. Income of £5.26m, which is generated through policing activities, is also shown within the Chief Constable's budget.

In-Year Financial Performance

Revenue Expenditure: The Chief Constable's final expenditure position for 2021/22, compared to the revised budget is an underspend of £0.373m, which represents 0.28% of the budget.

Police Officer pay was overspent by £2.5m through a combination of changes to the workforce plan, decisions to increase some higher rank posts in the context of the overall increase in officer numbers through Operation Uplift and pressure on overtime partially as a result of the re-scheduling of Appleby Fair and policing COP26 (which was recouped). This is more than offset by savings on police staff, (as a result of a higher than expected level of vacancies) non-staff budgets and additional income. In relation to supplies and services the under-spending has arisen from budgets which were expected to be spent as the Constabulary recovered from Covid, with expenditure being delayed due to the pro-longed nature of the pandemic.

During 2021/22 the Covid-19 pandemic continued to have an impact on the Constabulary's budget, although less so than in 2020/21. Additional expenditure totalling £439k was incurred in relation to PPE, technology to facilitate home working and enforcement activities, whilst income generation was also down by a further £258k. However, this was largely offset by a combination of Government support

and savings which resulted indirectly from the pandemic, such as reduced travel and training, totalling £648k, leaving a net cost to the Constabulary of £49k.

Capital Expenditure: Under the terms of the funding arrangement between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable, all non-current assets are under the control of the Commissioner. Details of capital expenditure and funding in relation to the acquisition and enhancement of assets, which amounted to £5.371m in 2021/22 are shown in the financial statements of the Commissioner. This figure was significantly less than capital budget of £8.675m. Expenditure on ICT amounted to £1.887m, which largely comprised upgrading the digital infrastructure and provision of mobile devices to facilitate a significant proportion of the workforce operating remotely. In relation to the Estate £1.133m was spent on the purchase of a commercial kennel facility, which also presents opportunities to develop a training facility. A further £2.098m was expended on the cyclical replacement of the vehicle fleet. Capital expenditure was also incurred in relation to Taser replacement, although the planned replacement of the CCTV infrastructure has been delayed. Whilst supply issues following Covid disruption have improved compared to 2020/21, some delivery delays for vehicles and ICT equipment are still being experienced and have contributed to the slippage in the programme

Organisational Performance

The Constabulary operates a comprehensive framework of performance measures to ensure it is meeting its objectives and support the Commissioner in delivering his Police and Crime Plan. The following

section provides a summary of performance in relation to crime, incidents and other outcomes for 2021/22.

- Overall crime increased by 20% (6,172) crimes. This increase was largely attributable to the relaxation of Covid restrictions compared to 2020/21.
- 'Violence against the person', experienced an increase of 24% which equates to 3,282 crimes. This is at least partially reflective of the fact that pubs and nightclubs were closed for much of the previous year. However, within this broad category, certain crime types such as homicides and death and serious injury from unlawful driving reduced, but based on very low numbers.
- Acquisitive crimes such as robbery and theft increased by a quarter compared with the previous year, although there was a much smaller increase in burglaries.
- We encourage the reporting of rape and sex offences; which increased by 38.4% (213 offences) compared to the previous year.
- The only crime type to experience a reduction was drug offences, which reduced by 14.6%. This is an indication of reduced pro-active policing in this area, as officers dealt with increased demand in other areas.
- Antisocial behaviour (ASB) increased has reduced by 39% (4,416 incidents). Some of this reduction is explained by reduced reporting of Covid breaches to the police, which were recorded as ASB.
- Work has also targeted increased reporting for domestic violence. During 2021/22 Domestic Abuse Safeguarding Crimes increased by 10% which equates to 592 crimes.
- Cumbria generally has a low level of hate crime compared to other forces both nationally and in the North West, however, the latest figures for

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crimes with a hate indicator show an annual increase of 41 crimes, which represents an increase of 40.6%.

- The latest figures for public confidence in the local police service remained high at 79.4% for the whole experience (a slight increase from 78.5% in 2020/21).

The table below summarises the Constabulary's performance indicators.

	Number of Crimes 2021/22	% Change from previous year
All Crime	37,121	20%
Violence against the person	16,828	24%
Homicide	3	-67%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	3	-84%
Stalking and Harassment	5,844	26%
Violence with injury	4,761	34%
Assault - cause serious harm	226	19%
Assault with injury	4,371	30%
Other violence with Injury	164	681%
Violence without injury	6,217	17%
Assault without injury	5,257	17%
Assault without injury on a Constable	403	20%
Other violence without injury	557	13%
Rape and sexual offences	1,709	38%
Robbery	151	26%
Theft offences	4,622	24%
Burglary	1,456	2%
Vehicle offences	758	8%
Criminal damage and arson offences	5,026	18%
Drugs offences	972	-15%
Public order offences	4,658	19%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	685	3%
Possession of weapons offences	256	7%

The Constabulary has recently had its HMICFRS Inspection, it has been congratulated on its overall good performance, although it needs to improve in some areas, the police inspectorate has said.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) graded Cumbria Constabulary's performance across eight areas of policing and found the force was 'outstanding' in one area, 'good' in three areas and 'adequate' in four areas.

HMICFRS said the areas requiring improvement included how the force handles calls from the public and its neighbourhood policing resourcing.

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Andy Cooke, said: "I congratulate Cumbria Constabulary on its performance in keeping people safe and reducing crime, although it needs to improve in some areas to provide a consistently good service".

"The force's work in the management of registered sex offenders is excellent, which means it is protecting communities from some of the highest-harm offenders - I am impressed by some of the innovative practice".

"The force has a positive, supportive and inclusive culture. Everybody we spoke to during our inspection said that they felt proud to work for Cumbria Constabulary".

"It's digitally progressive and innovative, using digital technology to support those on the front line".

"There's a strong focus on early intervention with children and young people, and I am encouraged to see the child-centred policing model that the force has adopted".

"Cumbria Constabulary does need to improve its call handling performance. Emergency calls are answered and responded to quickly; however, sometimes abandonment rates for non-emergency calls aren't meeting national standards".

"It also needs to review its neighbourhood policing resourcing and deployment model".

"I am reassured that the force has been developing work to address this following our inspection". "I will monitor Cumbria's progress towards addressing the areas I have identified where the force can improve further".

People

The Constabulary recognises that its workforce is its most important asset and that maintaining healthy, engaged and motivated officers and staff is critical to the delivery of effective services.

The Constabulary has re-written and re-launched its People Strategy in 2021/22, which brings together the key themes of:

- health, safety and well-being
- workforce planning, recruitment and talent management
- employee relations
- reward and recognition
- managing workforce change
- learning and development

During the year there has been particular focus on recruitment of officers to fulfill the Government's Uplift programme, improvement in workforce data and undertaking a review of workforce policies.

There is a particular focus on wellbeing with work undertaken in 2021/22 seeking to promote and embed:

- Development of an agile working policy to facilitate a mix of home and office working following the pandemic.
- Participation in the national Oscar Kilo programme to promote well-being in the workplace.
- Investment in further Wellbeing initiatives in the Constabulary and the training of Mental Health First Aiders and a buddy up scheme, who can signpost staff for early help and support. LA Silver better health at work award was achieved and

work is proceeding towards a gold award, which is expected to be achieved in 2022

- Provision of psychological screening for officers in high risk roles.
- Development of a spotlight scheme to shape future leaders in the Constabulary
- Streamlined processes in duty management so staff can access automated leave systems
- Investment in anti-corruption and vetting software and resources.

At the 31st March 2022 the Constabulary employed:

- 1,287 Police Officers
- 47 PCSOs
- 624 Police staff (all expressed in full time equivalents)

As part of the Commissioner's council tax pledge in 2021/22 the police officer establishment was increased by 49 FTE, from 1,216 to 1,265, which represented the Constabulary's share of the second phase of the national Operation Uplift programme. The achievement of the Uplift target was made a high priority by the Constabulary, with the result that the increased officer numbers were in place in early 2021/22. Over 2021/22 the numbers of police staff and PCSOs operated below establishment, partly because of the priority given to training officers to meet the Government's recruitment target.

The table below provides a breakdown of the Constabulary workforce (expressed in full time equivalents (FTE)) by gender.

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Actual Employees as at 31 March 2022	CC		Total FTE
	Male FTE	Female FTE	
Directors/Chief Officers	6.5	2.0	8.5
Senior Managers	11.0	5.0	16.0
All Other Employees	996.8	936.4	1,933.2
Total CC Employees	1,014.3	943.4	1,957.7

The 2021/22 average percentage of working time lost due to sickness increased for both officers and staff compared with the previous year. The police officer rate increased from 3.93% to 4.73% (approx. 9 working days), whilst police staff increased from 3.51% to 4.6% (9 working days). An attendance action plan is in place with a wide range of actions to pro-actively manage sickness.

The Constabulary is committed to promoting a workforce which reflects our communities and a culture that respects and celebrates all aspects of diversity. Achieving this aim will also lead to a working environment that is free from discrimination, harassment, bullying and victimisation. The Constabulary's diversity strategy covers the period 2020 to 2025 has three objectives:

- 1) Develop a more diverse and inclusive work force, utilising positive action to reflect the communities of Cumbria Constabulary
- 2) Increase awareness of emerging crime types and effectively work with the public sector to understand vulnerabilities and work together to deliver confidence building projects
- 3) Enhance service delivery and accessibility to protected groups and communities where there is perception of inequality by involving them in our work

The Constabulary recognises the importance of developing the skills and knowledge of its workforce.

The Constabulary's has an annual training plan, which aims to ensure that officers, PCSOs and staff are equipped with the requisite skills to perform their role, including mandatory accreditation for specialist responsibilities. During 2021/22 particular training resource was directed to:

- Training for new officer recruits through the Police Educational and Qualification Framework for new officers (developing apprenticeship and degree entry training courses in conjunction with the University of Central Lancashire) including innovative Professional Policing Degree and direct entry Detective programmes.
- Leadership and skills courses for sergeants, inspectors and police staff.
- Specialist crime including an in house developed Investigative Manager course for detective supervisors and forensic interview training.
- Enhanced personal safety and Taser training.

Sustainability

Sustainability is at the heart of the Constabulary's approach to change and business improvement, with the focus on streamlining processes and emphasising quality by putting in systems to get things right first time. In addition, the Constabulary's Demand Strategy delivers sustainability by looking at how demand can be managed down through preventative and collaborative working with other public agencies.

In relation to environmental sustainability and countering climate change, the constabulary have appointed the Energy Saving Trust to assist with measuring our carbon footprint and developing a sustainability strategy with a detailed action plan. Work on phase 1, the measuring and collection of data

commenced in April, work on development of the strategy will commence in the autumn of 2022. In addition to this the benefits of signing up to the 'Emergency Services Environmental Sustainability Framework' are currently being evaluated.

Within the Commissioner's estate sustainability is promoted both in day to day management of the assets and in new capital developments. The capital programme promotes sustainability within design and strives to better the requirements of the current building regulations by 10%. Specific holistic design targets are set, encouraging use of natural ventilation and sustainable renewable technology where possible. Previous projects have set specific BREEAM energy efficiency targets of a minimum of very good.

Procurement of sustainable goods and services is encouraged with targets set for local labour and supply of materials. Larger specifications of work include a percentage of 'green' and where possible recycled products. Tender evaluation considers whole life costing, including running costs for the life of the building and a sustainability / environmental assessment. These measures are consistent with the social value policy.

The estate is served by a force wide building management system which is used for:

- Regular monitoring and control of consumption.
- Controlling mechanical building services.
- Monitoring faults for timely repair.

Both new and refurbishment work include specific specifications for low energy technology. A move to LED lighting installations and low emission air conditioning across the estate is the standard.

As a result of the pandemic a high proportion of staff have moved to working remotely at least partially. A more flexible approach to home working will be encouraged on a permanent basis as it delivers sustainability benefits reduced travel between sites, improve space efficiency, reduces estate footprint and drives down the energy and environmental footprint at a number of sites.

For many years the Constabulary has operated a recycling policy.

In line with the national fleet strategy, the Constabulary still operates a mostly diesel fleet, with the strategy being continually reviewed as technology advances. There are now a number of petrol vehicles in the fleet, reflecting the technological improvements in these engines. In addition, there is now a small electric fleet, a mix of both unmarked and marked operational vehicles.

In 2019 a web of electric chargers was fitted throughout the estate to provide infrastructure support to these and future electric vehicles.

The fleet includes vehicles of many different types, which are required to perform a number of roles. Each role has specific targets for emissions and the purchasing criteria for new vehicles dictates that they must be within these limits. Where appropriate arrangements exist vehicles are purchased on a national framework, which includes sustainability and environmental criteria. The maintenance of vehicles is carried out at garages located strategically throughout the county, reducing downtime and transportation. Parts are bought locally and make use of the wider local supply chain where possible.

In a geographically large county staff are encouraged to make use of virtual meetings as an alternative to physical meetings and the transport time and costs, which that entails. Where journeys are essential, public transport via travel plans, car sharing and cycle to work schemes are promoted.

The Financial Statements

This section of the financial summary provides an explanation of the various parts of the financial statement. The aim of the financial statements are to demonstrate to the reader the overall financial position of the Chief Constable 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 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

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Chief Constable prepares this statement in accordance with the expenditure analysis as prescribed by Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting issued by the Chartered

Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The CIES is shown on page 29 of the full statement of accounts.

The table below sets out a summary CIES statement.

Summary CI&ES	Gross Expenditure 2021/22 £000s	Gross Income 2021/22 £000s	Net Expenditure 2021/22 £000s
Cost of Police Services	129,134	(366)	128,768
Funding Provided by PCC to CC	0	(128,522)	(128,522)
Cost of Services	129,134	(128,888)	246
Financing Costs and Investment Income	34,249	(3,767)	30,482
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	163,383	(132,655)	30,728
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(32,974)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(2,246)

The statement shows that the gross cost of providing policing services amounted to £128.768m in 2021/22. This figure included the costs of neighbourhood policing, incident response, crime investigation, roads policing, communication with the public, criminal justice arrangements and a range of support services.

In addition, the CIES also records a number of technical adjustments including 'financing costs & investment income' £30.482m and 'other comprehensive income & expenditure' net income of £32.974m. These adjustments principally relate to changes to future pensions obligations over the year based on proper accounting practices. The overall effect of the cost of providing services and the pensions adjustment is to produce an accounting surplus of £2.246m for the year, which largely impacts on unusable pensions reserves. The analysis on page 9 of this summary, based on the management accounts, shows an underspend of £0.373m.

Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report

An Income and Expenditure analysis that sets out what those costs are (e.g. staffing, transport etc.) is provided in the note 6 to the statement of accounts on page 38.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the different reserves held by the Chief Constable analysed into 'Usable Reserves', which can be applied to fund expenditure and other 'Unusable Reserves', which are principally accounting adjustments. It shows the opening balance on each reserve at the start of the year, movements in year and the closing balance.

The Chief Constable's statement of movements in reserves is shown on page 30 in the full statement of accounts.

The table below sets out a summary movement in reserves statement.

Summary Movement in Reserves	Balance 31/03/2021 £000s	Movements 2021/22 £000s	Balance 31/03/2022 £000s
Police Pensions Reserve	(1,447,160)	(12,430)	(1,459,590)
LGPS Pensions Reserve	(73,420)	13,595	(59,825)
Accumulated Absences Reserve	(5,538)	1,081	(4,457)
Total Reserves	(1,526,118)	2,246	(1,523,872)

The reserves shown above on the Chief Constable's movement in reserves statement are all classed as 'unusable' and provide a mechanism through which accounting adjustments can be made to present the accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices, whilst allowing the statutory amounts required to be charged for council tax purposes.

The Chief Constable's movements in reserves statement principally records the Chief Constable's negative reserves in relation to the Police and Local Government

Pension Schemes, reflecting the requirement to record pension assets and liabilities as they are earned rather than when they become due for payment. During 2021/22, the overall negative balance on the police pension scheme and the local government pension scheme have reduced, largely as a result of changes to actuarial assumptions.

All usable reserves are controlled by the Commissioner and are recorded in the balance sheet of the Commissioner, who formally recognises the need to provide contingencies to meet unplanned and planned expenditure in the future. The Commissioner's usable reserves include a general reserve of £3.6m to meet unplanned risks and earmarked reserves of £19m for specific revenue and capital purposes. During 2021/22, a total of £1.5m has been contributed the Commissioner's earmarked reserves from the revenue budget in the year.

The Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date (31 March 2022) of the Chief Constable's assets and liabilities.

The table below sets out the summary balance sheet for the Chief Constable.

Summary Balance Sheet	Balance 31/03/2021 £000s	Balance 31/03/2022 £000s
Current Assets	14,955	13,061
Current Liabilities	(19,098)	(15,922)
Long Term Liabilities	(1,521,975)	(1,521,011)
Net Liabilities	(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)
Unusable Reserves	(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)
Total Reserves	(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)

Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report

The Chief Constable's current assets (£13.1m) are comprised of the Chief Constable's share of short-term debtors and the balance of funding between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable. Current liabilities (£16.0) reflect amounts owed by the Chief Constable. They include the Chief Constable's share of short-term creditors and the balance of funding between the Chief Constable and the Commissioner. Long-term liabilities (£1,521m) represent the Chief Constable's share of the pensions deficit together with a small number of provisions to meet future liabilities. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched on the balance sheet by the Chief Constable's reserves. The balance sheet reserves reflect the position at year end and therefore match the final position shown in the movement in reserves statement. The balance sheet is shown on page 31 in the full statement of accounts.

The Chief Constable's 2021/22 balance sheet shows a combined pensions deficit of £1,519m (£1,521m in 2020/21) for the LGPS and the Police Pension Scheme to which its employees and former employees belong. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit, through increased contributions over a period designed to balance the pensions account and central government funding mean that the financial position of the Chief Constable remains healthy.

The Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Chief Constable during the reporting period. Under the terms of the funding arrangement between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable, all cash and cash equivalents are held by the Commissioner and as such, the Chief Constables cash

flow statement simply reflects the surplus or deficit from the provision of services less adjustments for non-cash movements. The statement is shown on page 32 of the full statement of accounts.

The table below provides a summary of the cash flow statement:

Summary Cash Flow Statement	Cash flows 2020/21 £000s	Cash flows 2021/22 £000s
Cash & Cash Equivalents 1 April	0	0
Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	26,969	30,728
Adjustments for Non-cash Movements	(26,969)	(30,728)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	0	0
Cash & Cash Equivalents 31 March	0	0

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 of the contributions that have been made to the pension fund during the year. 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, either from officers joining the scheme in the year and transferring in existing pensions benefits or additional contributions from the employer to cover the cost of ill-health retirements.

The fund also records the benefits paid out of the fund to its members. Any difference between the contributions received into the fund and amount paid out is met by government grant, paid through the

Joint Chief Finance Officer Narrative Report

Commissioner. This means that the police pension fund always balances to nil.

A summary of the pension fund is shown below.

Summary Police Pension Fund	Pension Fund A/C 2020/21 £000s	Pension Fund A/C 2021/22 £000s
Contributions - Employer	(13,519)	(14,043)
Contributions - Officers	(5,842)	(6,049)
Contributions - Other	(331)	(186)
Benefits Payable	38,862	41,279
Other Payments	20	359
Net Amount Payable	19,190	21,360
Contribution from Home Office	(19,190)	(21,360)
Net Amount Payable	0	0

The statement identifies contributions made in 2021/22 totaling £20.28m. The pension benefits that are payable from the fund, together with other payments amounted to £41.64m. The balance between contributions and pensions' benefits paid of £21.36m has been funded by the Home Office via the Police and Crime Commissioner. The full pensions fund accounts and note can be found on pages 54-55 of the full statement of accounts.

Supporting Information to the Financial Statements

The key financial statements are supplemented by an explanation of the accounting policies used in preparing the statements which are shown alongside the relevant note in the accounts or in Annex A where they are generic to the accounts as a whole. 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 Chief Constable in accordance with the 2015 Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations.

The Annual Governance Statement of the Chief Constable can be found in (Annex D) of this Statement of Accounts on pages AGS 1- 23 or on the Constabulary website at: www.cumbria.police.uk.

The Financial Outlook

The financial statements provide a breakdown of net spending during the year with the balance sheet showing the strong overall financial position of the Commissioner and Chief Constable as at 31 March 2022. This has primarily arisen as a result of positive action on behalf of the Constabulary to manage costs in the context of increasing demand for services and real terms reductions in funding over the last decade.

To date, with the support of Government, the Constabulary has been able to manage the cost of its response to the Covid-19 pandemic with no adverse effect on its budget.

Looking forward, the Government has continued to provide funding for the final phase of the Uplift Programme to recruit an additional 20,000 officers nationally by the end of 2022/23. In Cumbria's case further additional grant of £4m has been provided for

2022/23, which, in combination with continued flexibility afforded to Police and Crime Commissioners to levy increased council tax has enabled the budget for 2022/23 to be balanced.

However, the financial outlook over the medium term remains challenging. Of particular concern has been the emergence of inflationary pressures in the wider economy on a scale not seen in a generation in the latter part of 2021/22; the impact of which on the Constabulary budget will be closely monitored over the next year. This also has the potential to compound existing financial risks in relation to the funding of pensions, costs of national policing initiatives such as the Emergency Services Network and the potential redistribution of policing resources in the Home Office's planned review of the Police Funding Formula.

The Constabulary's budget is set in the context of a five year medium term financial forecast (MTFF), which was prepared in February and shows that annual savings of over £6m will be required to balance the budget by the end of the forecast period in 2026/27.

The Commissioner and Chief Constable recognise that, having already delivered £27m of savings since 2010, future savings will be hard won. They continue to work towards developing and implementing organisational changes that will improve the efficiency of the Constabulary and seek to address the future gap between expenditure and income. The judicious use of reserves will also be considered as a means of balancing the budget as an interim measure. Against this background, the level of required savings highlighted in the MTFF are considered to be achievable.

A reserves policy has also been developed, which seeks to balance pro-actively utilising reserves to support current policing services with maintaining reserves at a level that provides some financial resilience.

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

Risks

The focus of the Constabulary's strategic risk register is closely aligned with the financial challenges faced by the Constabulary outlined above and the consequential impact of implementing change across the organisation.

Two of the Constabulary's highest scoring strategic risks relate to the potential reduction in service delivery, safety and ultimately public confidence, which could result from a real terms loss of funding and the potential impact of savings on delivery of the Chief Constable's Vision 2025.

Other high scoring risks recognize

- the potential threat to performance and additional cost implications of implementing the Emergency Services Network, which is a national system to replace the force's radio communications. This is likely to remain until the project is implemented, which is now scheduled for 2026.

- Operational capacity, particularly in relation to territorial policing, crime investigation and firearms.
- Lack of Analytical Capability.
- The difficulty of maintaining effective partnership working arrangements in the context of Local Government Reform in Cumbria.

Whilst the impact of Covid-19 remains a strategic risk, its risk score has recently been reduced.

Wherever possible the Constabulary actively mitigates and manages its strategic risks.

Change Programme

The Constabulary's Productivity and Efficiency Plan remains pivotal in identifying and delivering potential savings, it now forms an integral part of the Cumbria 2025 vision project to ensure that a holistic approach to service delivery linked to changing service demand is adopted.

Current work-streams include:

- Undertaking demand reviews to inform the design of a workforce to meet future policing requirements.
- Realising benefits from investments in digital technology in operational policing.
- Use of business analytics and intelligence to improve management information and generate efficiencies.
- Greater emphasis on income generation.
- Improving the efficiency of business systems and procedures to better support operational policing.
- Exploiting opportunities for collaboration with other partners.
- A more systematic benefits realisation monitoring process.
- Use of benchmarking and Value for Money indicators to inform resourcing decisions.
- Specific reviews of business activities.

Financial Management Code

The Financial Management Code developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy came into effect from the 1st April 2020, with the aim of supporting good practice in financial management in local authorities including the policing sector. In the most recent self-assessment undertaken in March 2022, the Constabulary largely meets the requirements of the code with full compliance in thirteen out of seventeen statements and partial compliance in the remaining four. Developments have been progressed in relation to the Productivity and Efficiency Plan, balance sheet reporting, financial business partnering and contract management in 2021/22, however, there are some areas where further work is required to ensure full compliance, most notably in relation to

- Demonstrating Value for Money and identifying savings to ensure financial sustainability.
- Developing a financial resilience index.
- Application of formal options appraisal techniques.

Acknowledgements

The financial statements were authorised for issue by me as Joint Chief Finance Officer, on 24 June 2022.

In closing, it is appropriate to acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of Michelle Bellis Deputy Chief Finance Officer, Lorraine Holme, Sarah Walker and the wider finance team in again achieving the closure of accounts and the publication of these statements against tight deadlines, whilst continuing to work remotely due to the pandemic.

Roger Marshall

Joint Chief Finance Officer

The accounts present a true and fair view of the position of the Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary as at 31 March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year there ended.

Signatures removed for the purpose of publication on the website

Roger Marshall CPFA

Joint Chief Finance Officer

Date: 24 June 2022

Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

1 The Chief Constable's Responsibilities

The Chief Constable 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 their 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 Joint Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The CFO is responsible for the production of the Statement of Accounts for the Chief Constable, Commissioner and Group. The CFO is responsible for the preparation of the 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.

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 2022.

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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CC)	Notes	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC
		2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22
		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing and Crime Services	#	124,120	(458)	123,662	129,134	(366)	128,768
Funding Provided by PCC to CC		0	(125,085)	(125,085)	0	(128,522)	(128,522)
Cost of Policing and Crime Services		124,120	(125,543)	(1,423)	129,134	(128,888)	246
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure							
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Annex C	31,680	(3,288)	28,392	34,249	(3,767)	30,482
		31,680	(3,288)	28,392	34,249	(3,767)	30,482
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services		155,800	(128,831)	26,969	163,383	(132,655)	30,728
Remeasurement of the net defined pension benefit liability/asset	Annex C			230,333			(32,974)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				230,333			(32,974)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				257,302			(2,246)

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

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Chief Constable, analysed into 'Usable Reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other 'Unusable reserves'. The Surplus (or Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Chief Constable's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The figures for the Chief Constable in 2021/22 are provided in the table below:

Movement in Reserves Statement (CC) Figures for 2021/22								
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2021	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)	Increase/ (decrease) in 2021/22	Balance at 31 March 2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves								
Chief Constable's Constabulary Fund	-	0	(30,728)	0	(30,728)	30,728	0	0
Total Usable Reserves		0	(30,728)	0	(30,728)	30,728	0	0
Unusable Reserves								
Chief Constable's Police Pension Reserve	14a	(1,447,160)	0	13,450	13,450	(25,880)	(12,430)	(1,459,590)
Chief Constable's LGPS Pension Reserve	14a	(73,420)	0	19,524	19,524	(5,929)	13,595	(59,825)
Chief Constable's Accumulated Absences Account	14b	(5,538)	0	0	0	1,081	1,081	(4,457)
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,526,118)	0	32,974	32,974	(30,728)	2,246	(1,523,872)
Total Reserves		(1,526,118)	(30,728)	32,974	2,246	0	2,246	(1,523,872)

The comparative figures for 2020/21 are provided in the table below:

Movement in Reserves Statement (CC) Figures for 2020/21								
	Note	Balance at 1 April 2020	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)	Increase/ (decrease) in 2020/21	Balance at 31 March 2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Usable Reserves								
Chief Constable's Constabulary Fund	-	0	(26,969)	0	(26,969)	26,969	0	0
Total Usable Reserves		0	(26,969)	0	(26,969)	26,969	0	0
Unusable Reserves								
Chief Constable's Police Pension Reserve	14a	(1,203,170)	0	(222,690)	(222,690)	(21,300)	(243,990)	(1,447,160)
Chief Constable's LGPS Pension Reserve	14a	(62,030)	0	(7,643)	(7,643)	(3,747)	(11,390)	(73,420)
Chief Constable's Accumulated Absences Account	14b	(3,616)	0	0	0	(1,922)	(1,922)	(5,538)
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,268,816)	0	(230,333)	(230,333)	(26,969)	(257,302)	(1,526,118)
Total Reserves		(1,268,816)	(26,969)	(230,333)	(257,302)	0	(257,302)	(1,526,118)

Balance Sheet

This statement shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Chief Constable.

Balance Sheet	Notes	CC	CC
		31 March 2021	31 March 2022
		£000s	£000s
Inventories		368	470
Short Term Debtors (amounts owed to CC by PCC re CC share of external Debtors)	10	5,237	5,466
Short Term Debtors (amounts owed to CC by employees re accumulated absences)	10	80	216
Short Term Debtors (funding balance owed to CC by PCC)	10	9,270	6,909
Current Assets		14,955	13,061
Short Term Creditors (amounts owed by CC to PCC re share of external creditors)	11	(7,875)	(5,313)
Short Term Creditors (amounts owed by CC to employees re accumulated absences)	11	(5,618)	(4,673)
Short Term Creditors (funding balance due from CC to PCC)	11	(5,605)	(5,936)
Current Liabilities		(19,098)	(15,922)
Provisions	12	(1,395)	(1,596)
Other Long Term Liabilities			
Pensions liability - Police	Annex C	(1,447,160)	(1,459,590)
Pensions liability - LGPS	Annex C	(73,420)	(59,825)
Long Term Liabilities		(1,521,975)	(1,521,011)
Net Liabilities		(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)
Unusable Reserves			
Pensions Reserve - Police	14a	(1,447,160)	(1,459,590)
Pensions Reserve - LGPS	14a	(73,420)	(59,825)
Accumulated Absences Account	14b	(5,538)	(4,457)
		(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)
Total Reserves		(1,526,118)	(1,523,872)

The unaudited accounts were issued on 24 June 2022.

Signature removed for publication on website

Signed: _____

Roger Marshall, Joint Chief Finance Officer.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Chief Constable during the reporting period. Under the funding arrangement between the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable, the Chief Constable does not engage in investment and financing activities therefore all cash flows are classified as operating activities.

Cash Flow Statement (CC)		CC 2020/21 £000s	CC 2021/22 £000s
	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services	26,969	30,728
	Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	CF1 (26,969)	(30,728)
	Net cash (inflow)/ outflow from Operating Activities	0	0
	CF1 - The Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements are made up as follows:		
	Pension Liability (Contributions to/from Pensions Reserve)	(25,047)	(31,809)
	Debtors - Adjustment re CC Share of Debtors	390	365
	Debtors - Adjustment re Balance of Funding due from PCC to CC	2,489	(2,361)
	Creditors - Adjustment re CC Share of Creditors	(3,963)	3,507
	Creditors - Adjustment re Balance of Funding due from CC to PCC	(450)	(331)
	Stock - Change in Balance Sheet	(10)	103
	Provisions - Change in Balance Sheet	(378)	(202)
	Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(26,969)	(30,728)

Notes to the Accounts

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The notes to the accounts are provided to aid the understanding of material items within the core financial statements. As a general rule, the column showing the figures for 2021/22 will be highlighted, whilst the comparatives for 2020/21 (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 56-58. Terms for which an explanation is provided will be depicted by text that is shown in teal coloured text and underlined.

Notes to the Accounts

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 is 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 59-62).

2 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies as set out alongside the relevant note or in Annex A (pages 59 to 62), the [Chief Constable](#) 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 Chief Constable and Commissioner have 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](#).

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 24 June 2022. 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 2022, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

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.

Notes to the 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 [Chief Constable](#) 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 Chief Constable's balance sheet as at 31 March 2022 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
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.</p> <p>Two firms of consulting actuaries are engaged to provide the Chief Constable 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>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, Pensions on pages 65-74.</p>

Notes to the Accounts

5 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax precepts) by the Chief Constable 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.

The figures for the Chief Constable in 2021/22 and comparatives for 2020/21 are provided in the table below:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (CC)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance and as reported for resource management	CC 2020/21 Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 5 & 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund balance and as reported for resource management	CC 2021/22 Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 5 & 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services						
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	70,687	(5,710)	64,977	72,625	(3,030)	69,595
PCSO Pay & Allowances	2,533	204	2,737	2,218	304	2,522
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	25,035	2,108	27,143	24,398	3,959	28,357
Other Employee Budgets	3,046	0	3,046	4,083	0	4,083
Premises Related Expenditure	5,844	0	5,844	5,837	0	5,837
Transport Related Expenditure	2,983	0	2,983	3,589	0	3,589
Supplies & Services Expenditure	14,952	0	14,952	12,337	0	12,337
Third Party Related Expenditure	1,708	0	1,708	2,143	0	2,143
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(1,922)	1,922	0	1,081	(1,081)	0
Non distributed costs	80	53	133	94	94	188
Termination Payments	139	0	139	117	0	117
Funding Provided by PCC to CC	(125,085)	0	(125,085)	(128,522)	0	(128,522)
Net Cost of Services	0	(1,423)	(1,423)	0	246	246
Other Income and Expenditure	0	28,392	28,392	0	30,482	30,482
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	26,969	26,969	0	30,728	30,728

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 to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 29). The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 30).

The figures for 2021/22 and comparatives for 2020/21 are shown in the table below:

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (CC)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	CC 2020/21 Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment (See below)	CC 2021/22 Other Differences (See below)	Total Adjustment Between funding and accounting basis
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost of Policing & Crime Services						
Police Officer Pay & Allowances	(5,710)	0	(5,710)	(3,030)	0	(3,030)
PCSO Pay & Allowances	204	0	204	304	0	304
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	2,108	0	2,108	3,959	0	3,959
Technical Accounting Adjustments	0	1,922	1,922	0	(1,081)	(1,081)
Non distributed costs	53	0	53	94	0	94
Net Cost of Services	(3,345)	1,922	(1,423)	1,327	(1,081)	246
Other Income and Expenditure	28,392	0	28,392	30,482	0	30,482
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	25,047	1,922	26,969	31,809	(1,081)	30,728
Further Analysis of Adjustments						
Police - Interest on Liabilities	27,010	0	27,010	28,910	0	28,910
Police - Reverse Employer Contributions	(34,370)	0	(34,370)	(37,040)	0	(37,040)
Police - Current Service Cost	28,660	0	28,660	34,010	0	34,010
LGPS - Interest on Liabilities	4,670	0	4,670	5,339	0	5,339
LGPS - Return on Plan Assets	(3,288)	0	(3,288)	(3,767)	0	(3,767)
LGPS - Reverse Employer Contributions	(3,894)	0	(3,894)	(3,885)	0	(3,885)
LGPS - Current Service Cost	6,206	0	6,206	8,148	0	8,148
LGPS - Non Distributed Costs	53	0	53	94	0	94
Accumulated Absences Account Adj	0	1,922	1,922	0	(1,081)	(1,081)
Total Adjustments	25,047	1,922	26,969	31,809	(1,081)	30,728

Notes to the Accounts

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	CC	CC
	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s
Expenditure		
Police Pay & Allowances	70,687	72,625
PCSO Pay & Allowances	2,533	2,218
Police Staff Pay & Allowances	25,035	24,398
Other Employee Costs	3,046	4,083
Premises Related Costs	5,844	5,837
Transport Related Costs	2,983	3,589
Supplies & Services	14,952	12,337
Third Party Payments	1,708	2,143
Technical Accounting Adjustments	(1,922)	1,081
Pension Adjustment	27	0
Non Distributed Costs	53	94
Termination Payments	139	117
Funding Between PCC & CC	(125,085)	(128,522)
Total Expenditure	0	0
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0

Notes to the Accounts

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 [Chief Constable](#) in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory [provisions](#) as being available to the Chief Constable to meet future expenditure.

The figures for 2021/22 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	CC Constabulary Fund Balance £000s	CC Police Pension Reserve £000s	CC LGPS Pension Reserve £000s	CC Accumulated Absences Account £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)	Annex C	31,809	(25,880)	(5,929)	0
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	14b	(1,081)	0	0	1,081
Total Adjustments		30,728	(25,880)	(5,929)	1,081

The comparative figures for 2020/21 are set out in the table below:

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	Note	CC Constabulary Fund Balance £000s	CC Police Pension Reserve £000s	CC LGPS Pension Reserve £000s	CC Accumulated Absences Account £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)	Annex C	25,047	(21,300)	(3,747)	0
- Holiday Pay (transfers to or from Accumulated Absences Account)	14b	1,922	0	0	(1,922)
Total Adjustments		26,969	(21,300)	(3,747)	(1,922)

Notes to the Accounts

8 Audit Fees

In 2021/22 the [Chief Constable](#) incurred the following fees relating to external audit services provided by Grant Thornton UK LLP.

External Audit Fees	CC	CC
	2020/21	2021/22
	£000s	£000s
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.	17	20
Other Services		
Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments in year.	0	(2)
Total External Audit Fees for Year	17	18

The above table shows the gross fees payable to the external auditor during the year. In 2021/22 a rebate of audit fees of £2k was received from Public Sector Audit Appointments in relation to the Chief Constables audit fee. The amounts in the table agree to the amounts recorded in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

9 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 Chief Constable are included in a separate technical appendix at Annex B on pages 63 to 64.

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

Notes to the Accounts

10 Short-term Debtors

A breakdown of the amounts owing to the [Chief Constable](#) as at 31 March 2022 with comparative information for the previous year is set out in the table below:

Short-term Debtors	CC As at 31 March	
	2021 £000s	2022 £000s
Balance Owed from PCC re CC Share of External Debtors		
- Trade Receivables	111	92
- Police pensions prepayment	2,687	2,888
- Prepayments/Payments in Advance	2,439	2,486
	5,237	5,466
Balance Owed from Employees (re accumulated Absences)	80	216
Balance Owed from PCC re Balance of Funding	9,270	6,909
Total Debtors	14,587	12,591

11 Short-term Creditors

An analysis of the amounts owed by the [Chief Constable](#) as at 31 March 2022 with comparative information for the previous year is set out in the table below:

Short-term Creditors	CC As at 31 March	
	2021 £000s	2022 £000s
Balance Owed to PCC re CC Share of External Creditors		
- Trade Payables	(5,443)	(2,816)
- HMRC PAYE Amounts Due	(2,432)	(2,497)
	(7,875)	(5,313)
Balance owed to Employees (re accumulated absences)	(5,618)	(4,673)
Balance owed to PCC re balance of Funding	(5,605)	(5,936)
Total Creditors	(19,098)	(15,922)

12 Provisions

The [Chief Constable](#) 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 2022 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 Chief Constable and met internally. The provision for insurance liabilities is subject to an actuarial review on a biennial 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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Accounts

The table below shows the movements during the year on each of the provisions and the position as at 31 March 2022.

Provisions	Balance as at 01/04/21	Additional Provisions Made 2021/22	Amounts Used in 2021/22	Unused Amounts Reversed in 2021/22	Balance as at 31/03/22
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Insurance Liabilities	(362)	(513)	193	0	(682)
Legal Claims	(1,033)	(200)	159	160	(914)
Total Provisions	(1,395)	(713)	352	160	(1,596)

The comparative information for year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Provisions	Balance as at 01/04/20	Additional Provisions Made 2020/21	Amounts Used in 2020/21	Unused Amounts Reversed in 2020/21	Balance as at 31/03/21
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Insurance Liabilities	(362)	(95)	95	0	(362)
Legal Claims	(655)	(480)	102	0	(1,033)
Total Provisions	(1,017)	(575)	197	0	(1,395)

13 Pensions

The Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable are included in a separate technical appendix at Annex C on pages 65 to 74.

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 scheme actuary
- Sensitivity analysis in relation to pensions
- Impact on the Chief Constable's Cash Flows

Notes to the Accounts

14 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 retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the [Chief Constable](#).

Accounting Policy – Reserves

Under the terms of the funding arrangement between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable, all usable reserves i.e. those reserves that may be used to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use, are controlled by the Commissioner and are recorded in the balance sheet of the Commissioner. However, the Chief Constable does hold certain unusable reserves in relation to pensions and accumulated employee absences, which arise from Constabulary activities and are not covered by the funding arrangement and are shown on the Chief Constable's balance sheet.

14.a 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 [Chief Constable](#) 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 Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable 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	CC LGPS Pensions		CC Police Pensions	
	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	(62,030)	(73,420)	(1,203,170)	(1,447,160)
Remeasurement of the net defined pension benefit liability/asset	(7,643)	19,524	(222,690)	13,450
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	(7,641)	(9,814)	(55,670)	(62,920)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	3,894	3,885	34,370	37,040
Balance at End of Year	(73,420)	(59,825)	(1,447,160)	(1,459,590)

Notes to the Accounts

14.b Accumulated Absences Account

The 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	CC	CC
	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s
Balance at Start of Year	(3,616)	(5,538)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	3,616	5,538
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(5,538)	(4,457)
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	(1,922)	1,081
Balance at End of Year	(5,538)	(4,457)

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.

Notes to the Accounts

15 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	CC 2020/21 £000s	CC 2021/22 £000s
Basic Allowance	47	22
Travel and Subsistence	2	2
	49	24
Analysis by Type:		
Joint Audit Committee	8	9
Ethics and Integrity Panel	7	8
Independent Custody Visitors	1	1
Misconduct Panel	33	6
	49	24

The above table includes expenses for the appointed members of the Joint Audit Committee, the Ethics and Integrity Panel, misconduct panels 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/>.

Notes to the Accounts

16 Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers and Relevant Police Officers whose salary is more than £50,000 per year.

The tables include members of the Extended Chief Officer Group which is the formal decision making body for the Constabulary.

The table below gives the information for 2021/22 in £000s.

Postholder Information Post Title	Note	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Termination Pay & Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments (Police Officers Only)	Total Remuneration Excluding pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including pension Contributions
Chief Constable - Michelle Skeer		162	7	0	0	3	172	0	172
Deputy Chief Constable (a)		123	7	0	0	11	141	38	179
Deputy Chief Constable (b)	1	126	0	0	0	3	129	0	129
Assistant Chief Constable	2	55	3	0	0	1	59	17	76
Temporary Assistant Chief Constable	3	95	6	0	0	0	101	26	127
Joint Chief Finance Officer		89	0	0	0	0	89	16	105
Director of Corporate Support		89	0	0	0	0	89	16	105
Chief Superintendent (Insight & performance)	4	89	1	0	1	0	91	27	118
Temporary Chief Superintendent - Crime Command		93	2	0	1	3	99	5	104
Temporary Chief Superintendent (Operations & Neighbourhood) (a)	5	8	0	0	0	1	9	2	11
Chief Superintendent (Operations & Neighbourhood) (b)	6	80	1	0	1	0	82	24	106
Temporary Chief Superintendent (Operations & Neighbourhood) (c)	7	87	2	0	1	0	90	26	116
Superintendent (Head of People)	8	74	2	0	1	0	77	23	100
Director of Legal Services		89	1	0	1	0	91	16	107
Total Chief Constable		1,259	32	0	6	22	1,319	236	1,555

Notes

- Deputy Chief Constable (b) is seconded to the Police Officer Uplift Programme and associated costs are reimbursed by other forces.
- The Assistant Chief Constable retired on 15/09/2021.
- The Temporary Assistant Chief Constable was temporarily promoted to ACC from 28/06/2021.
- The Chief Superintendent Insight & Performance was promoted to Chief Superintendent w.e.f. 01/04/21.
- The Temporary Chief Superintendent (Operations & Neighbourhood)(a) retired on 03/05/2021.
- The Chief Superintendent (Operations and Neighbourhood)(b) held the role between 01/04/21 and 05/09/2021.
- The temporary Chief Superintendent (Operations and Neighbourhood policing) (c) was appointed to the role from 06/09/21.
- The Superintendent (Head of People) was appointed to the role on 01/04/21.

Notes to the Accounts

The table below gives the comparative information for 2020/21 in £000s.

Postholder Information Post Title	Note	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Termination Pay & Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments (Police Officers Only)	Total Remuneration Excluding pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration Including pension Contributions
Chief Constable - Michelle Skeer		160	7	0	0	3	170	2	172
Deputy Chief Constable (a)		122	7	0	0	0	129	38	167
Deputy Chief Constable (b)	1	126	0	0	0	3	129	0	129
Assistant Chief Constable		119	7	0	0	3	129	36	165
Joint Chief Finance Officer		87	0	0	0	0	87	16	103
Director of Corporate Support		88	0	0	0	0	88	16	104
Director of Corporate Improvement	2	80	0	97	0	0	177	47	224
Chief Superintendent - Territorial Policing		92	1	0	1	3	97	28	125
Temporary Chief Superintendent - Crime Command		73	1	0	1	0	75	22	97
Superintendent - Head of People (a)		92	2	0	1	3	98	28	126
Superintendent - Head of People (b) (Temp ACC)	3	89	2	0	0	0	91	25	116
Director of Legal Services		88	1	0	1	0	90	16	106
Total Chief Constable		1,216	28	97	4	15	1,360	274	1,634

Notes

- 1 Deputy Chief Constable (b) is seconded to the Police Officer Uplift Programme and associated costs are reimbursed by other forces.
- 2 The Director of Corporate Improvement was made voluntarily redundant on 28/02/21.
- 3 Superintendent/Head of People (b) was temporarily promoted to the rank of ACC for the period 11/01/21 to 31/03/21.

Notes to the Accounts

17 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	2020/21			2021/22		
	CC Police Staff	CC Snr Police Officers	CC Total	CC Police Staff	CC Snr Police Officers	CC Total
£50,000 to £54,999	7	0	7	12	0	12
£55,000 to £59,999	1	0	1	4	1	5
£60,000 to £64,999	3	0	3	3	0	3
£65,000 to £69,999	5	0	5	7	0	7
£70,000 to £74,999	0	1	1	0	0	0
£75,000 to £79,999	1	0	1	0	0	0
£80,000 to £84,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
£85,000 to £89,999	3	1	4	3	3	6
£90,000 to £94,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£95,000 to £99,999	1	2	3	0	2	2
£100,000 to £104,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£105,000 to £109,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£110,000 to £114,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£115,000 to £119,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£120,000 to £124,999	0	2	2	0	0	0
£125,000 to £129,999	0	1	1	0	1	1
£130,000 to £134,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
£135,000 to £139,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£140,000 to £144,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£145,000 to £149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,000 to £154,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£155,000 to £159,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£160,000 to £164,999	0	1	1	0	0	0
£165,000 to £169,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
£170,000 to £174,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£175,000 to £179,999	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	22	8	30	29	10	39

In 2021/22 the remuneration for 252 Police Officers (171 in 2020/21) 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 16 for more information.

Notes to the Accounts

18 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)	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	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	£000's	£000's
£0-£20,000	3	0	0	0	3	0	10	0
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	30
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	87
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	129	0
Total	3	0	1	2	4	2	139	117

During 2021/22 the contracts of a small number of employees were terminated incurring termination payments amounting to £117k (£139k in 2020/21). This amount is made up of exit packages paid in 2021/22.

The exit packages paid in 2021/22 relate to one voluntary redundancy and one phased retirement and amount to £117k (£139k in 2020/21). The exit packages can be further split into compensation for loss of employment £28k (£106k in 2020/21) and enhanced pension benefits £89k (£33k in 2020/21). The redundancy is as a result of the OPCC and 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 2021/22.

Accounting Policy - Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate an officer'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.

19 Related Party Transactions

The [Chief Constable](#) is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Chief Constable or to be controlled or influenced by the Chief Constable. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable.

19.a Police and Crime Commissioner

The Police and Crime Commissioner has direct control over the Chief Constable's finances, providing funding for all running costs. [The Commissioner](#) is responsible for setting the Police and Crime Plan. The Chief Constable retains operational independence and operates within the funding agreement set by the Commissioner, to deliver the aims and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

19.b Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Chief Constable – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Chief Constable operates and provides the majority of its funding via [the Commissioner](#).

19.c Officers and Employees

Senior officers and staff of the Constabulary were asked to declare any direct financial relationship through outside bodies or companies with the Chief Constable. No material transactions have been reported in respect of the 2021/22 financial year.

19.d Other Public Bodies

The Chief Constable'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 65-74.

The Chief Constable 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, Regional Insourced Forensic Science Services.
- Cumbria County Council – Shared Internal Audit Service (this arrangement has ended in the 2021/22 financial year).
- Durham Constabulary – ICT Collaboration in relation to development of systems.
- The PCC for Lancashire – Regional Insourced Forensic Science Services.

Notes to the Accounts

20 Pension Challenge

We are currently awaiting advice on the nationally agreed wording in relation to the pensions challenge, once this has been received this page will be updated.

Subject to Audit

Notes to the Accounts

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

For 2021/22 the following accounting policy changes that need to be reported relate to:

- IFRS 16 Leases (but only for those local authorities that have decided to adopt IFRS 16 in the 2022/23 year). Note the OPCC/Constabulary have chosen to delay the adoption until 2023/24.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020. The annual IFRS improvement programme notes 4 changes standards:
 - IFRS 1 (first time adoption) – amendment relates to foreign operations of acquired subsidiaries transitioning to IFRS.
 - IAS 37 (onerous contracts) – clarifies the intention of the standard.
 - IFRS 16 (leases) – amendment removes a misleading example that is not references in the Code material.
 - IAS 41 (agriculture) – one of a small number of IFRSs that are only expected to apply to local authorities in limited circumstances.

None of the matters covered in the annual improvements are dealt with in detail in the 2022/23 Code. During the consultation process on the 2022/23 Code CIPFA/LASAAC did not envisage them having a significant effect on local authority financial statements.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).

In the Financial Statements for 2022/23, the effect of the changes will be assessed and where necessary, the comparative figures restated.

Police Officer Pension Fund Account

Police Officer Fund Account

This statement provides information on transactions on the Police Pension Fund Account for the 2021/22 financial year together with comparative information for 2020/21.

Police Officer Pension Fund Account		CC 2020/21 £000s	CC 2021/22 £000s
Contributions Receivable			
Employer			
- Contributions (31.0% of Pensionable Pay)		(13,519)	(14,043)
Officers' Contributions			
- 1987 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)		(843)	(466)
- 2006 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)		(37)	(28)
- 2015 Scheme Member Contributions (see narrative for rates)		(4,962)	(5,555)
		(19,361)	(20,092)
Transferees in from Other Schemes			
		(168)	(12)
Capital Equivalent charge for ill-health schemes		(163)	(174)
		(331)	(186)
Benefits Payable			
Recurrent Pensions		31,129	32,009
Commutations and Lump Sums		7,295	8,937
Other (Scheme Pays)		438	333
		38,862	41,279
Payments to and on Account of Leavers			
Refund of Contributions		20	52
Transfer out to other schemes		0	307
		20	359
Net Amount Payable for the Year			
		19,190	21,360
Additional Contribution from the Police & Crime Commissioner		(19,190)	(21,360)
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 2022.

Pension Fund Net Assets & liabilities		CC 2020/21 £000s	CC 2021/22 £000s
Current Assets			
Pensions Benefits paid in advance		2,619	2,735
Current Liabilities			
Amount due to the Police & Crime Commissioner		(2,619)	(2,735)
		0	0

Notes to the Police Officer Pension Fund Account

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 2021/22 and 2020/21 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 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 received full protection to 31 March 2022, transferred to the new 2015 scheme on 1 April 2015, or transferred on different tapering dates in the future subject to individual circumstances around age and length of service remaining. All members will transfer to the 2015 Scheme on 1 April 2022 when the legacy scheme 1987 and 2006 close. The members' contribution rates for the new scheme ranged between 12.44% and 13.78% in 2021/22 and 2020/21.

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 31). 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 65-74).

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, which, along with the employee contributions and any transfer values, is paid into the pensions account. 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 2021/22 financial year and the financial position at the 31 March 2022. 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 2021/22](#) (the Code) and the [Service Reporting Code of Practice 2021/22 \(SERCOP\)](#), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act. The Police and Crime 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 33 to 53). Where an accounting policy is more generic and applicable across the statement accounts it is shown in this **Annex A**.

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In accordance with the terms of [the Commissioner's funding arrangement to 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.

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

4 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.

5 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

In accordance with the terms of [the Commissioner's](#) funding arrangement to the [Chief Constable](#), the Commissioner holds all [non-current assets](#). Accordingly, all [depreciation](#), revaluations and [impairments](#) are recorded in the Commissioner's single entity statement. However, the Commissioner makes a charge to the Chief Constable in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the use of non-current assets, which is equivalent to his share of depreciation.

6 Government Grants and Contributions

In accordance with the statutory responsibility of the [Commissioner](#) to maintain the Police Fund outlined in the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011, all grants and contributions are attributable to the Commissioner and recorded in his accounts.

7 Intangible Assets

In accordance with the terms of the [Commissioner's](#) funding arrangement to the [Chief Constable](#) all intangible assets are held by the Commissioner.

8 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.

9 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 fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

The [Chief Constable](#) does not hold any finance leases (either as lessee or lessor) or operating leases (as lessor or lessee).

10 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.

Under the Commissioner's funding arrangement to the Chief Constable transport, supplies and services costs and those for police staff supporting both the Commissioner and Chief Constable (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.

11 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. 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. As noted in policy 5 above, 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.

12 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.

There is currently one PFI scheme and this relates to the West Cumbria [TPA](#) 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 Constabulary's use of the building and the services provided.

13 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.

Annex A - Statement of Accounting Policies

14 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. The only material estimation techniques used is in relation to pensions disclosures as set out in the technical annex, Annex B.

15 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.

Subject to Audit

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	CC	
	Current	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000s	£000s
Financial Assets		
Debtors		
Debtors held at Amortised Cost	91	81
Items not classified as Financial Instruments	14,496	12,510
Total Financial Assets	14,587	12,591
Financial Liabilities		
Creditors		
Creditors held at Amortised Cost	(5,443)	(2,816)
Items not classified as Financial Instruments	(13,655)	(13,106)
Total Financial Liabilities	(19,098)	(15,922)

*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 debtors and **financial liabilities** such as creditors and borrowings.*

Accounting Policy – Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities are initially measured at [fair value](#) and carried at their [amortised cost](#). Where payable (i.e. a creditor) has a maturity of less than 12 months the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding, or the billed / invoiced amount.

Financial assets are initially measured at [fair value](#) and carried at their amortised cost. Where a financial asset (i.e. 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.

Where assets are identified as [impaired](#) because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under 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 an adjustment made to the [debtors](#) balance as a [provision](#) for bad debt.

B2 Fair value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities and assets represented by long term [debtors](#) and [creditors](#) are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their [fair value](#) can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced amount.

As the [Chief Constable](#) only holds debtors and creditors as financial instruments, the fair value is estimated to be the same as the carrying amount as set out in the table above.

B3 Disclosure of the Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The [Chief Constable's](#) activities expose him to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit Risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Chief Constable.
- Liquidity Risk – the possibility that the Chief Constable might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

Credit Risk

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

As the [Chief Constable](#) is funded by the [Commissioner](#), the Chief Constable's credit risk arises indirectly through the Commissioner's 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 2021), also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the possibility that the Chief Constable might not have funds available to meet his commitments to make payments.

Under the terms of the funding arrangement between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable the Commissioner provides funding to the Chief Constable on a cash basis. As the Commissioner has ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and had at 31 March 2022 no actual long term 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 to the Chief Constable within the terms of the funding arrangement.

C1 Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the [Chief Constable](#) offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, under IAS 19 the Chief Constable 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. They are all defined benefits schemes.

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

Police staff, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the 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 Chief Constable 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 2021/22 the Chief Constable made a past service contribution of £23k (£22k in 2020/21) 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 contribution rate will next be reviewed in March 2022 with a revised rate for employers contributions being applicable from April 2023.

- **The Police Pension Scheme**

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

- The original 1987 Police Pension Scheme is governed by the Police Pension Regulations 1987 (as amended) and related regulations that are made under the Police Pensions Act 1976.
- The 2006 Police Pensions Scheme 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 was increased to 31% from 1st April 2019.

The Chief Constable and employees pay contributions into a separate pensions fund account administered by the Chief Constable 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 – Pension Disclosures

Also from 1st April 2006 legislation required the operation of a Pension Fund Account (shown on pages 54-55). 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. As the Commissioner is responsible for maintaining the police fund the receipt of Home Office pension grant and corresponding contribution to the Police Pension Fund Account are shown in the accounts of the Commissioner.

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 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.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pension 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.

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

Pension Transactions in MiRS and CIES	CC LGPS Funded Benefits		CC LGPS Unfunded Benefits		CC Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2015 Scheme		CC Total Pension Schemes	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement												
<i>Cost of Services</i>												
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>												
• Current service cost	6,206	8,148	0	0	4,550	2,870	160	120	23,950	31,020	34,866	42,158
• (Gain)/loss from settlements/curtailments	53	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	94
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>												
• Net interest expense	1,360	1,551	22	21	23,860	24,660	980	1,330	2,170	2,920	28,392	30,482
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	7,619	9,793	22	21	28,410	27,530	1,140	1,450	26,120	33,940	63,311	72,734
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)	(23,572)	(12,913)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(23,572)	(12,913)
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(1,923)	0	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,930)
• Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	34,917	(5,445)	81	(11)	123,190	(14,570)	9,720	(1,310)	23,900	(3,210)	191,808	(24,546)
• Experience (gains) and losses on liabilities	(3,909)	609	(24)	3	62,570	7,310	12,380	(2,110)	(9,070)	440	61,947	6,252
• Administration expenses	150	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	163
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	7,586	(19,509)	57	(15)	185,760	(7,260)	22,100	(3,420)	14,830	(2,770)	230,333	(32,974)
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	15,205	(9,716)	79	6	214,170	20,270	23,240	(1,970)	40,950	31,170	293,644	39,760
<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.	(7,619)	(9,793)	(22)	(21)	(28,410)	(27,530)	(1,140)	(1,450)	(26,120)	(33,940)	(63,311)	(72,734)
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year</i>												
• Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	3,831	3,831	63	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,894	3,885
• Retirements benefits payable to pensioners	0	0	0	0	39,040	42,590	90	110	(4,760)	(5,660)	34,370	37,040
Total amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year	3,831	3,831	63	54	39,040	42,590	90	110	(4,760)	(5,660)	38,264	40,925

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

All accounting entries in relation to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the subsequent liability for police officers pensions are wholly recorded in the [Chief Constable's](#) accounts. 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.

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.

Accounting Policy - Post-Employment Benefits - CIES Entries

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 – Pension Disclosures

C2 Assets and Liabilities in relation to Retirement Benefits

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 [Chief Constable](#) at 31 March 2022 with comparative information for the previous year are as follows:

Pension Scheme Assets & Liabilities	CC LGPS Funded Benefits		CC LGPS Unfunded Benefits		CC Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2015 Scheme	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(242,939)	(247,290)	(1,032)	(984)	(1,252,680)	(1,230,360)	(66,710)	(64,630)	(127,770)	(164,600)
Fair value of plan assets	170,551	188,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(72,388)	(58,841)	(1,032)	(984)	(1,252,680)	(1,230,360)	(66,710)	(64,630)	(127,770)	(164,600)

The liabilities in the above table show the underlying commitments that the Chief Constable has, in the long run, to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1.519b (£1.521b in 2020/21) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Chief Constable as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1.524b (£1.526b in 2020/21). 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 Constabulary 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.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pension Disclosures

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities:

Reconciliation of Scheme Liabilities	CC LGPS Funded Benefits		CC LGPS Unfunded Benefits		CC Police Scheme 1987 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2006 Scheme		CC Police Scheme 2015 Scheme	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	(203,076)	(242,939)	(1,016)	(1,032)	(1,077,550)	(1,252,680)	(43,560)	(66,710)	(82,060)	(127,770)
Current service cost	(6,206)	(8,148)	0	0	(4,550)	(2,870)	(160)	(120)	(23,950)	(31,020)
Interest cost	(4,648)	(5,318)	(22)	(21)	(23,860)	(24,660)	(980)	(1,330)	(2,170)	(2,920)
Contributions by Scheme Participants	(1,337)	(1,335)	0	0	(840)	(210)	(40)	(20)	(4,970)	(5,820)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):										
- Arising from changes in demographic	0	1,923	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Arising from changes in financial assumptions	(34,917)	5,445	(81)	11	(123,190)	14,570	(9,720)	1,310	(23,900)	3,210
- Experience gains/(losses)	3,909	(609)	24	(3)	(62,570)	(7,310)	(12,380)	2,110	9,070	(440)
Past service cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gains/(losses) on curtailment	(53)	(94)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benefits Paid/Transfers	3,389	3,785	63	54	39,880	42,800	130	130	210	160
Balance at End of Year	(242,939)	(247,290)	(1,032)	(984)	(1,252,680)	(1,230,360)	(66,710)	(64,630)	(127,770)	(164,600)

The liabilities under the LGPS and Police pension Schemes have reduced during 2021/22. The principal reason for these changes is in relation to changes in financial and experience gain/loss assumptions by the scheme actuaries.

Accounting Policy - Post-Employment Benefits – Measurement of Liabilities

The liabilities of the pension fund 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 73).

Actuarial valuations of the fund are undertaken every three years to determine the contribution rates needed to meet its liabilities.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pension Disclosures

Reconciliation of [fair value](#) of the scheme assets:

Reconciliation of Scheme Assets	CC LGPS Funded Benefits		CC LGPS Unfunded Benefits	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at Start of Year	142,062	170,551	0	0
Interest Income	3,288	3,767	0	0
Remeasurements - Gains and (Losses)	23,572	12,913	0	0
Administration Expenses	(150)	(163)	0	0
Employer Contributions	3,831	3,831	63	54
Contributions by Scheme Participants	1,337	1,335	0	0
Benefits Paid	(3,389)	(3,785)	(63)	(54)
Balance at End of Year	170,551	188,449	0	0

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 – Pension Disclosures

The Police Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities. The [Chief Constable'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	CC 2020/21		CC 2021/22	
		£000s	%	£000s	%
Equities					
UK Equity Pooled	Y	15,860	9.30%	9,610	5.10%
Global Equity Pooled	Y	50,313	29.50%	47,866	25.40%
Overseas Equity Pooled	N	0	0.00%	8,669	4.60%
Equity Protection	N	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Bonds					
UK Government Indexed Pooled	N	29,676	17.40%	31,848	16.90%
Property					
UK	N	9,892	5.80%	11,872	6.30%
Property Funds	N	4,434	2.60%	5,277	2.80%
Alternatives					
Private Equity Funds	N	8,186	4.80%	11,495	6.10%
Infrastructure Funds	N	11,939	7.00%	19,222	10.20%
Real Estate Debt Funds	N	171	0.10%	0	0.00%
Private Debt Funds	N	6,651	3.90%	9,046	4.80%
Healthcare Royalties	N	1,535	0.90%	2,450	1.30%
Multi Asset Credit	N	25,924	15.20%	25,818	13.70%
Cash					
Cash Accounts	Y	5,799	3.40%	5,088	2.70%
Net Current Assets	N	171	0.10%	188	0.10%
		170,551	100.00%	188,449	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 2022. The Police Scheme estimates have been compiled using a valuation model devised by the Government Actuaries Department.

Accounting Policy – Pensions Material Estimation Techniques

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 2021/22 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 2.65% for Police and 2.80% for LGPS are appropriate.

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pension Disclosures

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Actuarial Assumptions	LGPS		Police Scheme	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Mortality Assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
- Men	22.7	22.6	22.0	22.1
- Women	25.3	25.3	23.7	23.8
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
- Men	24.3	24.1	23.7	23.8
- Women	27.2	27.1	25.3	25.4
Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.70%	3.20%	2.40%	3.00%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.20%	4.70%	4.15%	4.75%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.80%	3.30%	2.40%	3.00%
Rate of Revaluation for CARE Pensions	-	-	3.65%	4.25%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.20%	2.80%	2.00%	2.65%

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. The assumptions in longevity, for example assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the 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	CC		
	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)	7,185	245	202
Rate of Inflation (increase by 0.1%)	5,458	220	153
Rate of Increase in Salaries (increase by 0.1%)	662	0	19
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities (increase by 0.1%)	(5,341)	(211)	(97)
Change in 2021/22 investment Returns (increase by 1%)	0	0	(53)
Change in 2021/22 investment Returns (reduce by 1%)	0	0	53

Annex C – Technical Annex – Pension Disclosures

Sensitivity Analysis – Police Pension Schemes

Sensitivity Analysis - Police Pensions	Police	CC	Police
	Pensions	Pensions	Pensions
	1987	2006	2015
	Scheme	Scheme	Scheme
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Assumption Sensitivity			
Longevity (1 Year increase in life expectancy)	42,000	2,000	5,000
Rate of Increase in Pensions (increase by 0.5%)	93,000	6,000	30,000
Rate of Increase in Salaries (increase by 0.5%)	8,000	4,000	0
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities (increase by 0.5%)	(103,000)	(10,000)	(26,000)

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 Chief Constable's Cash Flows

The objectives of the LGPS scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The [Chief Constable](#) has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 13 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 took 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 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 contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Chief Constable in the year to 31 March 2023 are £4.125m. Expected contributions for the Police Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2022 are £15.024m.

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	2020/21	2021/22
	Years	Years
Pensions Scheme		
Local Government Pension Scheme - CC	22	22
Police Pension -1987 Scheme	18	18
Police Pension -2006 Scheme	33	33
Police Pension -2015 Scheme	36	36



The Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary

Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

Subject to Audit



The Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary

Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Constable of Cumbria Constabulary (the Chief Constable) is responsible for ensuring business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Chief Constable is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of affairs and facilitating the exercise of functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The key elements of the system and processes that comprise the Chief Constable's governance arrangements are detailed in this document. The elements are based on the seven core principles of Corporate Governance from the CIPFA/Solace Governance Framework, the standard against which all local government bodies, including police, should assess themselves.

The Chief Constable has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance 'The Code'. The Code gives clarity to the way the Chief Constable governs and sets out the frameworks that are in place to support the overall arrangements that are in place for fulfilling the Chief

Constable's functions. This statement explains how the Chief Constable has complied with The Code. It also meets the requirements of regulation 6(1) and 10(1) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement, which must accompany the Chief Constable's statement of accounts.

THE REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Chief Constable has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of Chief Officers and senior managers within the organisation who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment. The review comprises:

- A cyclical detailed review of the key documents within the Chief Constable's governance framework e.g. Financial Regulations.
- An overarching review of the governance arrangements in place to support each core principle within the CIPFA Solace guidance.
- A review of what has happened during the past year to evidence how the Code has been complied with, which is articulated in the Annual Governance Statement.

- A review of the effectiveness of the arrangements for internal audit against the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and the Internal Audit Charter.
- Formal reviews of the role of the Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer and the Head of Internal Audit (HIA) against the respective CIPFA statements, which demonstrated full compliance. A review of the effectiveness of the Joint Audit Committee against CIPFA guidance.

The following paragraphs constitute the Annual Governance Statement, demonstrating how the Chief Constable has complied with the governance framework, set out within the Code, to meet 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.

Michelle Skeer

Chief Constable
24 June 2022

Signatures have been removed for the purposes of publication on the website

Roger Marshall

Joint Chief Finance Officer

Core 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 & Respecting the Rule of Law

During 2021/22 the Constabulary continued to take a proactive approach to communicating and promoting the highest standards of integrity in all elements of its business. Work has continued to embed and develop ethical behaviour based on:

- The Constabulary's Corporate Values
- The College of Policing Code of Ethics
- Preventing the abuse of authority for sexual gain.
- The Constabulary's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy and Procedures.

These arrangements are supported by the Director of Legal Services, who is a qualified solicitor and acts as the Chief Constable's 'Monitoring Officer', providing advice to the Constabulary on all legal matters and is consulted on all strategic decisions to ensure that laws are not contravened.

The Constabulary's Professional Standards Department is central to the maintenance of high standards of conduct and behaviour within the organisation. The priorities of the Constabulary's Professional Standards Department are shaped by a Strategic Assessment of threats and risks, which reflects the Regional Strategic Threat Assessment.

The People Control Strategy is broken down into four main areas, people we know, areas we go, standards of professional behaviour and systems we use.

Key priorities which are currently identified are:-

- People – employee vulnerability (associations, financial matters, wellbeing), abuse of position for sexual purposes and vetting.
- Areas – security and areas we work
- Standards -disclosure of information / confidentiality and discreditable conduct.
- Systems – misuse of force systems and social media.

Regular internal meetings are held to deliver these priorities, based on a framework of :-

Pursue

- Intelligence development relating to officers and staff behaviour towards vulnerable members of the community.
- Creation of operational packages for adoption by ACU - operations concentrating efforts towards the four priority areas.

- Implementation of with-cause drug testing of officers in response to intelligence

Prevent

- Integrity interviews with officers or staff where concerns are raised relating to behaviour that does not meet the threshold for misconduct.
- Force Reputational Panels in response to developed intelligence identifying vulnerable associations.
- Review and collation of force policy linked to corruption

Prepare

- Training, advice, engagement and guidance provided to HQ and local based courses on priorities linked to standards of professional behaviour.
- Attendance and input at Digital Policing Board to futureproof new ICT systems and force software systems.

Protect

- Meetings held with the Business Improvement Unit to seek improvement in terms of officers use and deployment of Body Worn Video (BWV)
- Engaging with partners regarding Abuse of Position for a Sexual Purpose/Sexual Harassment and highlighting the reporting mechanisms relating to employee behaviour should they have concerns

The Professional Standards Department operate a preventative approach designed to ensure all officers and staff are aware of their responsibilities and potential consequences if their conduct falls below required professional standards. This includes the issue of PASS

newsletters, which provide guidance on matters of integrity. Subjects covered in 2021/22 have included advice on:-

- Standards of conduct on and off duty.
- Accurate recording of personal data.
- Importance of accurate PNB recording.
- Use of WhatsApp
- Use of cocaine
- Compliance with Covid 19 regulations
- Power of entry.

This preventative approach is further underpinned through the use of a Prevent and Diversion Officer. The role promotes an organisational culture of reflection, improvement and learning.

The key areas of vulnerability remain as:-

- Abuse of Position for a sexual purpose/ Sexual misconduct (APSP)
- Disclosure of Information
- Neighbour/ Associate Issues
- Drugs misuse.

APSP also includes additional national requirements associated with Violence Against Woman and Girls.

In relation to complaints, the Constabulary remains committed to delivering effective customer service. The process has been enhanced through the recruitment of Initial Complaint Handlers ensuring effective resolution through Service Recovery on relevant cases when

appropriate. Only the most serious complaints are then investigated. Complaints can also be dealt with “There and Then” by local management, but are still logged to ensure compliance with reporting requirements

The Constabulary has adopted a digitalised solution (the first of its kind nationally), to manage the Reflective Practice Review Process (RPRP) which is progressed via the Strength Based Conversation (SBC) process utilising Practice Requires Improvement (PRI). This follows recommendations for improvement from an internal audit of RPRP in late 2020/21. A key functionality of this system enables the abstraction of individual and organisational learning which links in with the role of the Prevent and Diversion Officer .

The Constabulary demonstrates a progressive attitude towards failure / mistakes. A key element of any PSD investigation is to highlight any actions which could prevent similar mistakes being repeated. To this end, following every investigation the lead officer carries out a rigorous assessment to determine key actions and lessons learned, examples of possible actions are:-

- Mistakes/sub-optimal conduct – Practice Requires Improvement (PRI), via RPRP
- Systemic breakdown – change in policy/ reminder to all staff via a PASS newsletter.

- Serious Misconduct (defined as misconduct that would justify a Written Warning or above) - Official misconduct proceedings.

Here again, the Prevent and Diversion Officer is utilised to share wider learning in a positive and constructive way.

In the interests of openness and transparency, police gross misconduct hearings are held in public. Two public misconduct hearings took place in 2021/22; as a result of which one police officer was dismissed without notice for gross misconduct and one police officer would have been dismissed had they not resigned earlier. All such hearings are presided over by a legally qualified chair or Chief Constable (where appropriate). The outcomes of misconduct hearings are publicised on the Constabulary website.

The Ethics and Integrity Panel continue to provide independent oversight for the OPCC and Constabulary in relation to standards, ethics and integrity. The Panel also reviews 'Quality of Service and Policing Issues' raised by members of the public including public complaints, police misconduct and staff misconduct cases. The Panel's work is reported to the Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference to improve transparency and support public scrutiny. Whilst the Panel's conclusions provide assurance regarding high standards of ethics and integrity, where

applicable, recommendations to enhance or improve the level of service provided by the Constabulary have been made.

Core Principle B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Openness

To support transparency and ensure that the Chief Constable's vision is clearly communicated, the Chief Officer Group continue to hold strategy days for senior management and online virtual road shows across the county, for all officers and staff. This has been supported by a range of communications across the force particularly via O365 tools, utilising Teams Live Events, Teams meetings as well as the internal intranet site and noticeboards. The Constabulary continues to use and develop Yammer, which is an internal social media platform to increase the potential and effectiveness of internal engagement. The platform enables interactions across the whole organisation - such as channels and a mechanism to provide feedback and questions to senior management - Ask the Force and One Change. There are channels for wellbeing support, staff support groups, staff

notice board and specialist interest groups, which cover a wide range of areas such as specific projects, such as roll-out of new technology or change in processes. The force proactively use Stream – an internal video channel to support communications, these are used for a range of things such as the Deputy Chief Constable's fortnightly VLOG, weekly local management briefings, briefings for specific operations and events such as Covid and Appleby Fair as well as to support campaigns, learning and development across the force.

Engaging Effectively with Institutional Stakeholders

The Constabulary works closely with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) through formal mechanisms (such as Public Accountability Conferences and Collaborative Board meetings) and informally through one to one meetings with senior staff from both organisations.

The Constabulary continues to work with partners as this can deliver a more effective policing service to the public and meet the aims of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan. Accordingly, the Constabulary actively participates in a range of partnership activities and functions in collaboration with other agencies, both at a strategic and tactical level, which have been key during the pandemic. Examples include:

- the Local Resilience Forum (major incident planning)

- the CRASH partnership (road safety)
- the Safer Cumbria Action Board
- the Local Safeguarding Board (child protection)
- Community Safety Partnerships
- The Cumbria Alcohol Board (countering alcohol abuse)
- Combating anti-social behaviour
- Work with the Lake District National Park Authority and other district and county partners to support visitor management within the county
- County Council
- Further development of links with criminal justice and mental health agencies and other blue-light partners.
- Local Focus Hubs in each area, where the Constabulary works closely with a range of local agencies to prevent and solve problems at the earliest opportunity.
- Collaborations with Durham Constabulary (ICT and Information Management)

In accordance with the Joint Financial Regulations and Rules, arrangements are in place to ensure that for significant partnerships and joint working relationships there is appropriate governance including, a legal power to engage, appropriate approval by the Chief Constable and Commissioner, clear objectives, documentation of financial and other resource commitments and risk

assessment.

Engaging stakeholders effectively, including citizens and service users

The Constabulary has a Community Engagement and Consultation Strategy, which co-ordinates all on-going consultation activities and is refreshed on an annual basis to understand the needs of service users. During the year, the Constabulary consulted with the public to find their policing priorities, how confident they felt, how they would like to be engaged with and their areas of concern. These informed the development of the Constabulary's and Commissioner's plans.

Last year the constabulary launched a "call it out" survey as part of their work to tackle violence against women and girls and to find out how safe they feel in local communities, this work has helped us to target activity to support women and girls and help them to feel safe.

The Constabulary has a well embedded marketing and communications approach which establishes clear channels of communication with all sections of the community, providing information about crime in their area, crime prevention and safety advice as well as raising awareness to policing issues and letting the public know how the force is performing, and the work that it does.

Newsletters and alerts are an effective communication tool to keep people informed and updated in our communities. The current number of subscribers has increased to almost 37,500 with people signing up for alerts in their local area, information about work the Constabulary does, such as rural crime newsletters, work done to keep women and girls safe and covid, as well as monthly newsletters from their local policing teams and recruitment news. The neighbourhood policing teams within Local Focus hubs produce digital monthly newsletters, giving monthly updates and information to their communities, covering local crime and antisocial behaviour issues relevant to their area, information and advice, as well as statistics for the parish councils. These digital newsletters are available for members of the public to subscribe to and subscriptions are rising annually.

The Constabulary's e-community has grown and is now at almost 300,000 followers. Officers within the Neighbourhood Policing teams are using their facebook account to engage with the local community about policing issues important to them in their locality, with some specialised teams such as roads policing and dog section having a presence on Twitter. Whilst the recommended channels to report crime online are via the website or a new webchat facility, the force is able to respond to urgent

crimes reported via direct message on social media, via our Digital desk, which is monitored by the command and control room out of hours, and the force marketing and communications team during office hours.

Engagement with the public is pivotal to the work of Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) embedded in Local Focus Hubs in determining local priorities. This is achieved through Community Engagement Plans, which detail contact with all stakeholders particularly those that are under-represented communities or with protected characteristics. The Community Engagement Strategy includes our key principles of consultation and engagement, which are:

- Officers, staff and volunteers being responsible for and having a targeted, visible presence in neighbourhoods.
- A clearly defined and transparent purpose for engagement activities.
- Regular formal and informal contact with communities.
- Working with partners, such as sharing opportunities for engagement.
- Making information available about local crime and policing issues to communities.
- Engagement that recognises and is tailored to the needs and challenges of different communities.

- Using engagement to identify local priorities and inform problem solving.
- Officers, staff and volunteers providing feedback and being accountable to communities.
- Officers, staff and volunteers supporting communities, where appropriate, to be more active in the policing of their local areas.
- Local focus teams use social media and other digital tools to engage with on-line communities.
- Officers, staff and volunteers working closely with the Constabulary's Marketing and Communications department to engage with members of the media to highlight work conducted to tackle local issues.
- Specific types of engagement are set out in our minimum standards of engagement.
- Senior leaders will ensure support for officers in attendance at suitable training or CPD activities.

These arrangements are supported by a toolkit, which is available to officers.

The Constabulary has a Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Strategy, which seeks to both support diversity and inclusion within the workforce and to work with partners and the community to provide an effective policing service for a diverse community. The Covid pandemic has made face to face meetings virtually impossible to engage

with communities but to adapt to the current situation a number of initiatives have been developed including

- Encouragement for Neighbourhood Policing Teams to engage with local businesses from diverse backgrounds, especially around significant dates e.g. Chinese New Year
- On-line events to promote inclusion for recruitment, women in policing, positive action, LGBTQ, Disability.
- On-line events to highlight areas of concern e.g. Domestic Violence
- Advertising significant dates via social media
- Engaging with different Community Groups e.g. Anti-Racism Cumbria, Multicultural Cumbria etc and encouraging them to work with us
- Increasing the Diversity of the Strategic Independent Advisory Group
- Media campaigns around Hate Crime including working with Carlisle United.

The Constabulary has also been active in trying to promote diversity in the recruitment of officers and staff and to provide support for existing employees from diverse backgrounds. Specific actions have included :

- Putting dedicated staff in place to support the forces vision to attract, recruit and retain staff and officers from under-represented groups. A number of recruitment events have been held, which have

attracted officers from outside the area and we have increased our under represented officers by 2%.

- Established an Inclusion hub. This is a central repository that staff can access to support them with any wellbeing challenges or to seek help from any of staff support groups. This includes officers who can provide lived experience advice.
- As part of Operation Uplift the Constabulary is first in the country in relation to the percentage of female officers recruited at 42%, this was recognised by HMICFRS in our peel inspection.

The Constabulary uses Community Impact Assessments to identify issues that may affect a community's confidence in the ability of the police to respond effectively to their needs, thereby enhancing the police response, particularly after major incidents.

The impact of Covid 19 has required significantly enhanced marketing and communications services, internally and externally. For the public, this involved providing information and explanation about the changes in legislation and how the police deal with it on social media and via a regular newsletter. The management of questions and feedback from the public relating to policing the county, as well as regular direct messages from the

Chief Constable and Assistant Chief Constable to the public.

Internally, frequent bulletins from the Chief Constable and the Assistant Chief Constable have communicated important messages to the workforce. This includes key information on the new legislation and our approach to policing it, practical advice and guidance on changes to working practices in the criminal justice system and other agencies, use of PPE, and advice and guidance on keeping safe, both at work and home.

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

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Defining Outcomes

For 2021/22, the Chief Constable determined the strategic direction for the Constabulary, which is 'To Deliver an Outstanding Police Service to Keep Cumbria Safe'. Following consultation with a range of stakeholders, demand and resource analysis, performance results,

recommendations from independent inspections and audits and a review of the organisation's strategic risks, the Chief Constable developed the core operational objectives of Tackling Criminality, Helping Those in Need and Connecting with Communities, which will be achieved through :

- Early intervention and prevention.
- Quality investigations
- Innovative use of Intelligence and technology.
- Working together.
- Quality victims care.
- Visible local policing at the heart of what we do.
- Respond to our communities.
- Maximise engagement.

The Commissioner approved these key objectives and incorporated them into his Police & Crime Plan to complement his aims.

The Plan on a Page shows how everyone in the organisation contributes to the overall aim of *Keeping Cumbria Safe* and improves knowledge and understanding pay by linking strategic objectives to operational and business daily activity on the ground and maintaining performance and re-enforcing our values.

Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

During 2021/22, work continued to deliver Vision 25, which complements the Constabulary's priorities, builds on achievements to date and provides a roadmap to transform policing to meet the challenges of delivering an effective service for communities into the mid 2020s.

Cumbria Vision 25 has five key themes:

- Local Policing
- Specialist Capabilities
- Digital Policing
- Workforce
- Business Support

Each theme has an accompanying work programme outlined in the Vision 25 document. Vision 25 workstreams and actions are recorded, with progress monitored through the Cumbria Constabulary Improvement Plan (CCIP).

Business planning and governance boards have been re-organised, to better align to Vision 25. Each board is headed by a senior business lead and is responsible for monitoring delivery and performance of Vision 25 priorities.

During 2021/22 the Commissioner incorporated the Constabulary's budget proposals into his 2022/23 budget

in the context of a medium term financial forecast (MTFF) covering four years to 2026/27.

The policing grant settlement, received in December 2021 provided £4.0m in additional grant funding for 2022/23, principally to support the final 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 increased council tax. Following a public consultation exercise, the Commissioner approved the 2022/23 budget in February 2022 based on a council tax increase of 3.67%. The additional funding provided to the Constabulary will allow existing services to be maintained and has facilitated planned recruitment of an additional 68 officers in 2022/23 in fulfilment of the Constabulary's overall Operation Uplift target of recruiting an additional 168 officers over the three years of the Uplift programme. In consultation with the Commissioner, once trained, 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 budget has also supported investment in a new records management system, analytical capability and resource co-ordination, which are seen as critical to deliver the Chief Constable's strategic objectives.

The Government's spending plans as set out in its spending review announcement in autumn 2021 and the investment in Operation Uplift have been generally favourable to policing. However, the emergence of inflationary pressures not seen for a generation in the latter part of 2021/22, in combination with existing financial risks in relation to the cost of implementing the Emergency Services Network, pension cost pressures and the impact of the review of the Police Funding Formula make the Constabulary's future financial outlook uncertain. The budget for 2022/23 has been balanced, however savings will be required from 2023/24 onwards.

Against this background, modelling of a range of financial scenarios through the Medium Term Financial Planning process, undertaken jointly by the OPCC and Constabulary, have continued to inform wider business planning. An ongoing theme of each of the Cumbria Vision 2025 workstreams is to develop savings options and realise business benefits, particularly in areas where investment in new technology has been made, as a means of balancing the budget over the medium term.

During 2021/22 the Constabulary has continued to develop its business planning aligned to the MTFF. Workplans to support existing strategies in relation to people, ICT, fleet, estates and procurement have been

produced. Progress during the year, together with future plans, have been reported to the Commissioner.

A critical priority for the Data, Digital and Technology (DDaT) Command in 2021/22 has been the continued development of the digital infrastructure, which has enabled the Constabulary to operate efficiently and effectively when a significant proportion of the workforce have been working remotely as a result of the pandemic.

Elsewhere the force has been ambitious in progressing its DDaT Strategy with a particular focus on creating in house applications to replace costly supplier led products. The force is working in partnership with Microsoft and Tiski to transform how it delivers digital innovation and develop PowerApps. This will transform the ability for officers and staff to access data and information, supporting mobility and flexibility for services to the public.

A wide range of digital projects have continued during 2021/22 including the delivery of the Crown Duties Management System, which is a hosted solution supporting the Constabulary strategy in its transition to the cloud, 101 Webchat and the new Constabulary website, both supporting development of public contact. There was also the introduction of the force vetting

system. Work has continued to carry out upgrades to our command and control system.

The future vision for major elements of the DDaT Strategy includes the replacement of infrastructure. The Constabulary is working in partnership with Mark 43 to develop a replacement for the current records management, property, and case and custody systems, which will allow for information to seamlessly flow from one module to another, whereas these were previously disparate systems. Mark43 also reduces double-keying . This programme is being supported by Police Digital Service and the Home Office.

In relation to National Projects we have delivered the National ANPR System, and continue to engage with the LEDs, Digital Case File and ESN national programmes

Recognising that digital, data and technology is central to all aspects of Policing, the Constabulary continues to develop a Digital Leadership Programme which has been delivered to all managers and supervisors across the organisation with the aim of ensuring that the benefits offered by technology are recognised and embedded within working practice. This programme is being developed in partnership with the College of Policing and

Police Digital Service nationally and shared with other forces.

In relation to Estates, the priority in the last year has been the continued provision and maintenance of safe working environments for staff during the pandemic, including enhanced cleaning and the completion of a Covid secure agile working hub in Kendal.

The Furness Peninsula Bluelight Hub in Ulverston was completed and a commercial kennel facility was purchased near Carlisle for conversion to use as the constabulary dog section with training capabilities. Additional facilities were also provided to support expanded personal safety training (PST) and Taser training. Work also commenced on scoping out the options for the West Estate.

A project has commenced towards the end of the financial year which will develop a baseline of carbon usage then develop a 'Plan Zero' environmental strategy and action plan.

During 2021/22 the fleet replacement programme continued to be maintained despite significant challenges around supply and conversion of vehicles. The continued approach of in-house conversions has been maintained

to good effect. The vast majority of the marked response fleet were replaced during the financial year. The trial of electric vehicles in both operational and corporate roles has continued, with further vehicles being ordered for delivery in 2022/23.

The new corporate systems introduced over the last financial year across Finance, Procurement, Human Resources and Duties Management have all now become established with focus during the year on continual improvement and additional functionality. As in the previous year, the Commercial Solutions department have been instrumental in sourcing and maintaining supply of necessary PPE and associated supplies to support the organisation during the pandemic.

The People Strategy, developed in 2018/19, has been re-written and re-launched for the period 2021-2025. During 2021/22 significant effort within the HR Department has been directed to recruit the Constabulary's target of additional officers as part of phase two of Operation Uplift, which has been successfully achieved. Work is now underway to recruit the additional 68 officers necessary for phase three, with adjustments made to recruitment methods owing to recognition of challenges linked to the recruitment pipeline.

A further critical activity during the year has been to improve the accuracy of workforce establishment data, in order to assist in future aspirations around strategic workforce planning. This has involved the re-purposing of agendas and developing processes to provide scrutiny around decision making.

Work has started in relation to HR support to various change processes, including a force restructure, Local Government Reform and potential transfer of Fire & Rescue Service. Dedicated support is also provided to DDAT to support the Records Management System project in relation to any HR implications.

Occupational Health have a significant role to play around maintaining the health and wellbeing of officers and staff and work in response to the transition through covid, coupled with the demands of a growing workforce. Learning and Development have been critical in maintaining delivery of the PEQF, to meet Op Uplift targets but also other training provisions mandatory to operational delivery. A key challenge over the period has been face to face delivery whilst remaining covid secure. Health and well-being initiatives have included :-

- Participation in the national Oscar Kilo programme to promote well-being in the workplace – with reconfiguration of strand ownership and governance.
- Continued investment in further Wellbeing initiatives in the Constabulary and the training of Mental Health First Aiders who can signpost staff for early help and support.
- Launch of the Back Up Buddy App to support mental health and wellbeing.
- A Silver better health at work award was achieved and work is proceeding towards a gold award, which is expected to be achieved in 2022.
- Provision of psychological screening for an additional officers with CMR functions.
- Re-configuration of SBC's in order to improve their accessibility and delivery, with a view to further development of the process and alignment to performance framework
- Development of a spotlight scheme to shape future leaders in the Constabulary
- Launch of automated IT recruitment system.
- Launch of Corevet automated vetting system.
- Investment in anti-corruption software and resources to safeguard the safety and wellbeing of the workforce, planned implementation 2022.

- Revision of people department policies across all disciplines.
- Establishment of HR process bronze/ silver and strategic workforce planning meeting.
- Continued income generation via Learning and Development within excess of £200k delivered.
- Delivery of both Op Uplift and Positive Action, with targets' met in respect of phase two, including aspiration to meet 5% representation by March 2023.
- Review and implementation of agile working policy to assist recovery and renewal post-covid.
- Embedding of Fair Passport to support wellbeing.
- Established Pay Panel process to ensure fairness and a consistent approach
- Review of Police Staff Terms & Conditions ongoing with staff association
- Support a number of management of change pieces of work

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

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Planning Interventions

The Chief Officer Group is the Constabulary's strategic decision making forum. In the last 12 months reports key decisions have included considering and approving reports in relation to :

- The response to Covid 19 and subsequent recovery and renewal.
- Organisational re-structuring
- Business strategies
- Resource allocation
- Performance Management
- Financial updates (including the budget proposal)
- Risk management updates.
- Governance documents
- Business cases in relation to re-structures of Commercial, Professional Standards, Information Management and Safeguarding functions.
- Business cases for investment in new Records Management and CCTV systems.

- Public satisfaction and staff well-being surveys.
- Development of the analytical and resource co-ordination capabilities.
- Collaboration arrangements
- Environmental Strategy
- The role of PCSOs.

All decisions support delivery of the Chief Constable's vision. Decisions are minuted and subject to scrutiny by the Commissioner. To improve communication and transparency all COG decisions are published on a decision log, which is made available to key stakeholders.

The Chief Constable has also attended the budget setting meeting of the Police and Crime Panel to provide context to Commissioner's precept proposal.

The Chief Officer Group is supported by a number of other boards, which are aligned to Vision 25, this includes a Management Board with responsibility for scrutiny and performance management.

Determining Interventions & Optimising Outcomes

The Constabulary is currently reconfiguring its performance framework and governance meetings, this is in consultation with senior leaders, staff support associations and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) to develop and embed a resilient performance structure. This set of measures and targets to support delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and is the mechanism used by the Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account. Progress against these measures has been reported to the Commissioner every six months at the Public Accountability Conference.

Performance for all crime types, antisocial behaviour, road collisions, user satisfaction and productivity is monitored through the performance management conference arrangements, where issues are identified and discussed. Potential solutions and actions required are developed and allocated to individuals to implement.

This is supported by thematic reports for specific areas of activity, which are discussed at the Commissioner's Public Accountability Conference. Reports in 2021/22 included child sexual abuse and exploitation, supporting victims, violence against women and girls, community policing, roads policing and the policing response to Covid-19.

In the operational environment, on a monthly basis, senior police officers carry out a full assessment of operational risk, harm and threat to communities and an assessment of performance changes and their root causes. This encompasses consideration of vulnerable people, repeat offenders, vulnerable missing from home, significant domestic abuse, prison issues, organised crime groups, threats to life, crime and anti-social behaviour trends. Action has been taken and resources tasked to deal with the operational issues raised.

Every day, officers in each Territorial Policing Area hold a Daily Management Meeting, which identifies the crimes and incidents that have occurred over the previous 24 hours and any vulnerable or high profile incidents. A supporting force-wide Daily Operational Review Meeting ensures that resources are directed to meet strategic priorities across the county.

As part of the Constabulary's work on managing demand, the principles of THRIVESC (threat, harm, risk, investigative opportunity, vulnerability, engagement, safeguarding and ethical crime recording) have been introduced within the communications room when grading calls for service. Acting within the framework of the National Decision Making Model, this informs decisions as to

- Whether to deploy officers to incidents.

- The types of officers to deploy, including specialist resources.
- A proportionate, reasonable and effective response.
- Whether to resolve the call in the control room at the first point of contact.
- Refer to partner agencies.

The Constabulary has now fully established an Investigative Standards Board (ISB) which is chaired by a Detective Superintendent and reviews the standard and quality of investigations, identifying and disseminating best practice whilst establishing areas for improvement and ensuring that the learning identified is translated into organisational improvements. Supporting the continual improvement of investigative standards and informing the ISB, the "investigative principles" have been embedded which provide both guidance and an expected standard of investigation to all officers at various stages of a case. The application of the principles have been quality assured by a Detective Sergeant embedded within the Performance and Insight Command, with ongoing quality assurance checks to be included in future quality counts audits.

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

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Developing the Entity's capacity & leadership

The key functions and roles of the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner are set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA) and the Policing Protocol Order 2011 (PPO). The Chief Constable's statutory responsibilities for maintaining the Queen's Peace are set out in various Police Acts. Both the Chief Constable and Commissioner are statutorily required to employ a Chief Finance Officer.

The arrangement for the Commissioner and Chief Constable to operate with a shared Chief Finance Officer is now well embedded. To date no issues have been identified, however, a protocol and range of safeguards remain 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 and 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.

The Constabulary has used HMICFRS Value for Money profiles and Police Objective Analysis to inform its Change Programme and applied zero based budgeting, with robust financial challenge to budget holders, to secure maximum value from the resources available. Although there are difficulties in ensuring true comparisons, in general, the VFM work has shown the Constabulary to benchmark well, although, in some instances costs may appear to be relatively high when measured per head of population. This is principally attributable to the logistics of providing an effective policing service over such a geographically sparse county.

Developing the Capability of Individuals within the entity

The Constabulary's annual training plan for mandatory training was developed in March 2022 in conjunction with operational leadership teams and training leads. The plan was presented to the Workforce Board for information and approval and has assisted with the work being carried out by Resource Coordination Group who are looking at the effective, efficient, and sustainable approach to resource co-ordination. The Learning Panel continues to consider requests for other training and CPD that come in during

the year, ensuring that Learning Outcomes are delivered effectively and prioritised appropriately.

The Constabulary are in the process of recommencing the Study Support scheme which aims to support staff who wish to study for a qualification or to develop their skills/knowledge in relation to areas that are relevant to their role/organisational objectives.

Development for leaders across all ranks and grades is delivered through a combination of classroom based training events, ongoing CPD and stand-alone workshops. It is recognised that leadership is not confined by rank or role and the development of leadership skills in an ongoing process.

L&D run a two-week development programme designed specifically for new and acting Sergeants with a focus on operational leadership and leading people, running three times each year. There is also a one-week development programme for new and acting Inspectors exploring operational leadership and people leadership, running twice each year. Officers are eligible to attend the relevant programme as soon as they become eligible for an acting role. All delegates leave the programme with a development plan to apply their new skills in a practical setting.

Staff leaders also now have a bespoke course consisting of three one-day modules spread over a three month period.

Between each module, delegates complete reflection and development tasks. A mentoring programme is also available. A range of experienced officers and staff across the organisations have volunteered their time to assist anyone who would like to work with a mentor on particular skills or areas.

L&D run an annual leadership conference online which is open to all officers and staff. The conference is recorded and available via the L&D SharePoint pages for anyone not able to attend on the day. A lending library stocked with the latest leadership and management books and other resources for use by course delegates and others.

The force's Spotlight programme, aimed at developing future leaders, has now been fully embedded with a current cohort of nine (six officers and three staff). The cohort have access to external coaching, internal mentoring and a range of development support specific to the needs of each individual.

Leadership and Development opportunities are communicated via L&D SharePoint pages and the Development Hub Yammer community.

The Constabulary is a Supporting Provider for Apprenticeships and has recently been asked to re-apply to the Register of Apprenticeship training Providers by the ESFA. As a supporting provider the Constabulary is able to recoup some of the apprenticeship levy paid to the government by working in collaboration to deliver the PCDA apprenticeship programme to initial entry Police Officers. An apprenticeship strategy has been agreed, which sets out the Constabulary's commitment to identify skills gaps and increase the capabilities both of our current and future workforce.

The Constabulary continues to deliver the Police Education & Qualifications Framework (PEQF) Initial Entry Police Officer Training in collaboration with the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan). Alongside the existing Police Constable Degree Apprenticeship (PCDA) and a Degree Holder Entry Programme (DHEP) the Constabulary has recently recruited to and run a DHEP Detective Pathway (April 2021). The Constabulary is one of the first forces to introduce the Professional Policing Degree Programme (PPD) entry route, which recruited a small number of Officers who had previously completed the Degree in Professional Policing. Overall, the Constabulary currently has 223 Officers over 13 programmes.

There is an annual three-day PEQF conference, attended by academic, police, and tutor constable partners designed

to improve and progress the commitment to new student officers. A new Tutor Constables Initial Development programme has also been developed. It is a modular design which includes both direct teaching and workplace coaching. This includes the provision of all tutors becoming A1 assessors which is a force skills gap.

In specialist areas new training programmes developed over the last year have included

- Crime Investigation – a three week College of Policing PIP 2 Investigative Supervisor/Manager Programme, which was a runner up in the 'Innovation in Learning' category of the Police National Learning Network awards 2022.
- Crime Investigation - Forensic Interview training to embed research evidence into both the teaching and delivery of interview training for both witnesses and suspects with the aim of becoming a Centre of Excellence for interview practice.
- A suite of 51 Driver Training courses including exploiting income generation opportunities, which raised £141k in 2021/22.
- First aid and NPPF, which has been re-licensed by the College of Policing.
- Personal Safety – which has been increased to two days for all officers, following a national review. This has been supported by investment in the venue, equipment and instructors.

- Taser – upskilling all Authorised Firearms Officers from Taser X26 to Taser 7 and increasing the numbers of Specially Trained Officers on Taser X26.

The Constabulary operates an individual performance management process centred around Strength Based Conversations. During 2021/22 the process was refreshed with a more simplified approach focussed on three key themes :-

- Performance
- Well-being
- Learning & Development

It was also planned to transfer the recording of the conversations from the stand alone Kallidas system onto the core Midland HR system. Unfortunately , technical problems were encountered with the operation of the new system with a resulting loss of confidence and low levels of compliance. The PDR system will be re-branded in 2022/23 as a high priority and compliance levels subject to detailed monitoring.

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

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Managing risk

The Constabulary has risk management policy, which was reviewed and updated during 2021/2022 in line with our policy management arrangements.

The policy stresses that it is the responsibility of all officers and staff to identify and manage risk. This is supported by a horizon scanning exercise, which is conducted monthly, and circulated to key individuals within the Constabulary to help identify other potential risks.

Risk management is a standing agenda item on all Constabulary boards, including programme and project management boards. Mitigating actions are identified and tracked to ensure that risks are minimised. Key strategic risks are managed by Chief Officers.

During 2021/22 specific risks associated with the potential reduction in funding, the introduction of the Emergency Services Network, the Constabulary’s ability to deliver Vision 25, and the potential impact of Covid-19 on policing services, continue to feature prominently on the Constabulary’s strategic risk register.

In addition, emerging risks in relation to a shortage of trained and accredited PIP 2 detectives, together with capacity and capability of the analytical resource have been added to the Strategic Risk Register.

Following the introduction of a revised policy governance framework in 2021/2022, together with the implementation of a new policy and procedure template to take account of the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA), a large piece of work has taken place during 2021/2022 to bring all documents within the Constabulary’s policy library up to date. Work has been overseen by the Operations Board where monthly updates are provided and has resulted in a significant number of documents either being updated or removed from the policies library.

Managing performance

The strategic performance framework is currently being reconfigured to deliver against the Policing Crime Plan and

the Vision of the Chief Constable; the constabulary has recently received feedback from HMICFRS, this is an area which requires immediate attention, the new framework will be embedded from May 2022, this is achieved mainly by:

- A new strategic performance structure which will drive a performance culture across the organisation, holding senior leaders to account.
- Specific focus on performance in relation to protecting vulnerable people through the
- Vulnerability Board.
- Reviewing delivery of specific work streams at Strategy Days.
- Metrics have been developed to support Operation Uplift, the Constabulary's response to Covid 19 and a range of dashboards developed as part of the Business Intelligence Programme of work
- Performance reports for Vision 25 work programme.
- PDR is currently under review, this piece of work aligns with the reconfiguration of the strategic performance governance, compliance is being monitored by the DCC.

The Constabulary has a 'Delivering Excellence' Strategy, which aims to embed continuous improvement across the Constabulary and has four key areas of work:

- Development of Business Improvement Plans based on our priorities and all HMICFRS recommendations
- Improving on standards and quality across policing activities known as the Quality Counts initiative.
- Harnessing ideas and suggestions for improvement
- Developing and delivering the Change Programme

During 2021/22 work on the Cumbria Constabulary Improvement Plan, which aims to improve its effectiveness in ensuring that priorities and recommendations from inspection bodies are being progressed through reality checking, has been impeded by the need to re-direct resources to ensuring business continuity during the pandemic. Nevertheless, work undertaken in 2021/22 has included

- understanding of current and future demand upon the Constabulary, which has supported the completion of the Force Management Statement. This is a self-assessment that chief constables prepare and provide to HMICFRS every year and explains; current and future demand over four years, performance of the force, improvement activity and the money the force expects to have to deliver policing services.
- Auditing all 'stop and search' completed in the Constabulary, providing feedback to officers and supervisors, together with an assessment as to whether the Constabulary appropriately uses stop

and search powers, to ensure police powers are being used proportionately.

- In conjunction with the Professional Standards Department, an audit of officers' use of force, involving the reviewing of Body Worn Video, providing direct feedback to officers and supervisors, undertaking improvement measures and broader performance monitoring through the Constabulary Use of Force Board, and the Cumbria Strategic Independent Advisory Group.
- Audits of compliance with the Victims Code of Practice, and for the operation of the released under investigation processes.
- An audit and inspection of Released under Investigation volume, process and quality of investigation to inform an improvement plan and support outcomes work
- Ongoing Domestic Abuse quality of service audits, to ensure that officers are adhering to investigative standards, safeguarding practices and the victims code of practice. Individual feedback is provided to officers and their supervisors where necessary.
- Development of a Violence Against Women and Girls action plan.
- Ongoing daily National Crime Recording Standards audits of high risk crimes (sexual offence, violence,

domestic incidents). This is real time audit allowing us to rectify issues under the recovery process.

- Reviews of fast track crime allocations.
- Audit of Community Resolutions.

Robust internal control

The Constabulary maintains robust internal controls systems. Assurance with regard to internal controls is provided by:

- A risk based internal audit plan. Overall, 93% of audits completed in 2021/22, including all those relating to finance, were graded as providing either substantial or reasonable assurance. Robust management action plans have been put in place to address all internal audit recommendations.
- The Head of Internal Audit's overall opinion was that there is a reasonable level of assurance in relation to the Chief Constable's frameworks for governance, risk and internal control.
- Action plans to respond to recommendations, the implementation of which are monitored by the Joint Audit Committee.
- A Joint Audit Committee, which is self-assessed against CIPFA guidance, and is judged as being highly effective in its role.

Managing Data

The review of the information management function was completed in 2021 and the new structure was implemented in September 2021. The recruitment, development and upskilling of the team has been the priority. The investment will support transactional and governance activities and enable a cohesive approach to the multifaceted dimensions of Information Governance. This will improve how data and information assets are valued and managed across the Constabulary to continually improve services.

During 2021/22 the volume of applications for disclosure and queries and requests in relation to personal data have increased. Performance across these areas has fluctuated. Of note is the reduced performance in the timeliness and completion of applications received from the Disclosure and Barring Service. A recovery plan has been adopted and improvement has been made.

Process and procedures for identifying, recording and mitigating information risk are well adopted. Security and assurance assessments are undertaken, and appropriate agreements and contracts are completed where necessary.

Governance reporting arrangements are in place including a cross functional Information Management Board and an Information Asset Owner framework for critical systems and services. The management of data and information also forms part of the Performance Management Plan on a Page focusing on key factors to support strategic objectives.

There is further work to be done on determining performance metrics and visualising management information to assess progress and maturity of the key factors.

Internal and external engagement, including suppliers to continually improve data management will remain a key area of activity throughout 2022/23.

Strong public financial management

Strong financial management provides a framework for all business decision making and planning within the Constabulary. This includes the Joint Chief Finance Officer being a member of the leadership team and finance representation at all significant decision making forums. Regular financial reporting, clear budget ownership and responsibilities (as set out in the Chief Constable's Scheme of Delegation and scheme of budget management) and consideration of the medium term financial position in all

strategic decision making are also key features of the financial management framework within the force.

During 2021/22 the finance team have continued to participate in the Achieving Financial Excellence in Policing programme promoted by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. Work has continued to implement the action plan developed in 2020/21 following a self-assessment of all aspects of financial management in the force. At the end of the year 13 out of 15 actions were shown as either completed or on track for completion, improvements delivered included :-

- Development of an enhanced Productivity and Efficiency Plan
- Enhanced reporting to Chief Officers (objective analysis and Balance Sheet)
- Development of a business partnering training package in liaison with CIPFA.
- Embedding a continuous improvement plan, alongside the Commercial and Central Services Departments.

Work is planned in 2022/23 to further implement the budget planning module of the financial system, further enhance Value for Money arrangements including the savings plan and benchmarking and to roll out a budget management training package for non-finance staff.

The Financial Management Code developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy came into effect from the 1st April 2020, with the aim of supporting good practice in financial management in local authorities including the policing sector. In the most recent self-assessment undertaken in March 2021, the Constabulary largely meets the requirements of the code with full compliance in 13 out of 17 statements and partial compliance in the remaining four. Developments have been progressed in relation to the Productivity and Efficiency Plan, balance sheet reporting, financial business partnering and contract management in 2021/22, however, there are some areas where further work is required to ensure full compliance, most notably in relation to

- Demonstrating Value for Money and identifying savings to ensure financial sustainability.
- Developing a financial resilience index.
- Application of formal options appraisal techniques.

A copy of the self-assessment is included as an appendix to the Annual Governance Statement (Appendix C).

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

REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Implementing good practice in Transparency & Reporting

The principal means by which the Constabulary reports to the public are through themed presentations to the Commissioner's Public Accountability Conferences, which are open to the public. Reports are also available through the Commissioner's website.

The Constabulary's unaudited financial statements for 2020/21 were released in June, with the final version published in November, meeting the deadlines for financial reporting, which continued to be less stringent than prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. The External Auditor's Annual Report gave an unqualified audit opinion. In relation to value for money in the External Auditor concluded that the Constabulary has appropriate arrangements in place to manage the risks it faces in respect of its financial resilience and that they had not identified any significant weaknesses in the Constabulary's

arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Assurance & Effective Accountability

The Constabulary has recently had its HMICFRS Inspection, it has been congratulated on its overall good performance, although it needs to improve in some areas, the police inspectorate has said.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) graded Cumbria Constabulary's performance across eight areas of policing and found the force was 'outstanding' in one area, 'good' in three areas and 'adequate' in four areas.

HMICFRS said the areas requiring improvement included how the force handles calls from the public and its neighbourhood policing resourcing.

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Andy Cooke, said: "I congratulate Cumbria Constabulary on its performance in keeping people safe and reducing crime, although it needs to improve in some areas to provide a consistently good service.

"The force's work in the management of registered sex offenders is excellent, which means it is protecting communities from some of the highest-harm offenders - I am impressed by some of the innovative practice.

"The force has a positive, supportive and inclusive culture. Everybody we spoke to during our inspection said that they felt proud to work for Cumbria Constabulary.

It's digitally progressive and innovative, using digital technology to support those on the front line.

"There's a strong focus on early intervention with children and young people, and I am encouraged to see the child-centred policing model that the force has adopted.

"Cumbria Constabulary does need to improve its call handling performance. Emergency calls are answered and responded to quickly; however, sometimes abandonment rates for non-emergency calls aren't meeting national standards.

"It also needs to review its neighbourhood policing resourcing and deployment model.

I am reassured that the force has been developing work to address this following our inspection. "I will monitor Cumbria's progress towards addressing the areas I have identified where the force can improve further.

The improvements identified from these inspections for Cumbria are logged on the HMICFRS portal to monitor progress in addressing them, and form part of the regular discussions and insight visits undertaken by HMICFRS personnel to provide assurance of service.

During 2021/22 the Chief Constable received assurances with regard to the Constabulary's arrangements for risk management, internal control and governance from a number of sources which included:

- The CFOs annual review of internal audit.
- The Head of Internal Audit and Joint CFO's assessment of the internal audit service against Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
- The Head of Internal Audit's opinion on the framework of governance, risk management and internal control.
- A review of the effectiveness of the Joint Audit Committee against CIPFA guidelines.
- Monitoring of the implementation of actions in response to HMICFRS, internal and external audit recommendations through the Joint Audit Committee.
- Management assurances in respect of financial systems and processes.
- The CFO's fraud risk assessment.

All of the sources above indicated that systems and processes are operating effectively and have raised no significant concerns.

Appendix 1 Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic

The Constabulary's response to Coronavirus over 2020/21 and 2021/22 has been in seven phases. The first four phases as outlined below were reported in the 2021/22 Annual Governance Statement.

Phase 1 – Initial Response - Cumbria Constabulary Coronavirus Business Continuity Plan.

Phase 2 – Lockdown Eases – 4th July - Cumbria Constabulary Coronavirus Business Continuity plan (Version 7).

Phase 3 – Preparation for the Second Wave – Cumbria Constabulary Winter Preparedness Plan

Phase 4 – Easing of third Lockdown - Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Spring Response Plan

The subsequent response in 2021/22 is summarised below :_

Phase 5 – Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Summer Response Plan (July 2021 – October 2021)

The Constabulary created and implemented a Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Summer Response Plan with regards to managing the pandemic including:

- Continuing to use the Operation Lectern Gold, Silver and Bronze structure, proportionately reducing the frequency of meetings in line with the

implementation of the Governments Covid-19 Response – Spring 2021 plan, and associated risk of Covid-19, whilst mainstreaming many Operation Lectern activities into business as usual. Maintaining proportionate activity within Data Cell and Information Cell.

- Maintaining an effective system to reduce the risk of absenteeism due to COVID-19, the NHS COVID-19 App, physical and mental wellbeing through:
- Continuing in work Lateral Flow Testing.
- Maintaining internal Track and Trace system.
- Maintaining safe systems of work in the Constabulary estate including; continuing enhanced cleaning, social distancing measures and risk assessments.
- Maintaining home working.
- Maintaining the current approach to PPE usage in accordance with College of Policing / NPCC Guidance.

Phase 6 – Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Winter Preparedness Response Plan (October 2021 – March 2022)

The Constabulary created and implemented a Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Winter Preparedness Response Plan

Continuing to use the Operation Lectern Gold, Silver and Bronze structure, proportionately reducing the frequency of meetings in line with the implementation of the

Governments Covid-19 Response – Spring 2021 plan, and associated risk of Covid-19, whilst mainstreaming many Operation Lectern activities into business as usual. Maintaining proportionate activity within Data Cell and Information Cell.

- Maintaining an effective system to reduce the risk of absenteeism due to COVID-19, the NHS COVID-19 App, physical and mental wellbeing through:
- Continuing in work Lateral Flow Testing.
- Maintaining internal Track and Trace system.
- Maintaining safe systems of work in the Constabulary estate including; continuing enhanced cleaning, social distancing measures and risk assessments.
- Maintaining home working.
- Maintaining the enhancing the approach to PPE usage in accordance with College of Policing / NPCC Guidance.
- Maximising the use of the Constabulary's flue vaccination programme in line with an assessment of critical service.
- Limiting non operational travel out of the county to essential training and business critical activity

Phase 7 – Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Pandemic to Endemic Transition Spring Plan (February 2022 – April 2022)

The Constabulary created and implemented a Cumbria Constabulary COVID-19 Pandemic to Endemic Transition Spring Plan which followed the Governments road map as outlined in the Covid-19 Response: Living with Covid-19 plan. This resulted in a 'tiered' approach to the removal of restrictions within the workplace, supported by internal communications

Continuing to use the Operation Lectern Gold, Silver and Bronze structure, proportionately reducing the frequency of meetings in line with the implementation of the

Governments Covid-19 Response – Spring 2021 plan, and associated risk of Covid-19, whilst mainstreaming many Operation Lectern activities into business as usual. Maintaining proportionate activity within Data Cell and Information Cell.

- Maintaining an effective system to reduce the risk of absenteeism due to COVID-19, the NHS COVID-19 App, physical and mental wellbeing through:
- Suspend Lateral Flow Testing in April.
- Suspend internal Track and Trace system in April.

- Progressively remove safe systems of work in the Constabulary estate including; continuing enhanced cleaning, social distancing measures and risk assessments.
- Maintaining home working.
- Reduce the approach to PPE usage in accordance with College of Policing / NPCC Guidance.
- Maintain an effective response to new and more dangerous variants of concern.

Appendix A Update on 2021/22 Development and Improvement Plan

The improvement plan will be added once approved by the Chief Officer Group

Subject to Audit

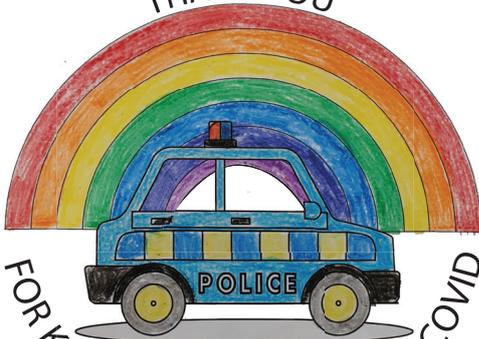
The improvement plan will be added once approved by the Chief Officer Group

Subject to Audit



Audit

THANK YOU



FOR KEEPING US SAFE DURING COVID