



The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire Police

Statement of Accounts - 2023/24 1st April 2023 to 6th May 2024

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NARRATIVE REPORT TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for NYPFCC and NYPFCC Police Group

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Narrative Report is to provide a concise and easily understandable effective guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. The Narrative Report provides a brief explanation of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire's (NYPFCC) financial position and assists in the interpretation of the financial statements, including the Group Accounts. It provides a commentary on the major influences affecting the income and expenditure and cash flow, and information on the financial needs and resources of NYPFCC and the Group. It gives an indication, in broad terms, of where NYPFCC's money comes from, what it is spent on and the services it delivers.

These accounts are prepared based on the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act) which created two "corporation sole" bodies - the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire (NYPFCC) and the Chief Constable of North Yorkshire Police (CCNY). The primary statutory duty of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner is to ensure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties under the Police Act 1986.

The financial statements presented here represent accounts for NYPFCC and also for the NYPFCC Group (the Group). NYPFCC has been identified as the parent organisation of CCNY and the requirement to produce group accounts stems from the powers and responsibilities of NYPFCC under the Act.

The functions of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner (PFCC) in North Yorkshire, were transferred by Parliamentary Order (The York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority Order 2023), to the Elected Mayor of York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority from 7th May 2024. The transfer of the PFCC functions to the Mayor mean that the legal entity known as the North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner ceased to exist as of 6th May and all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transfer to the Combined Authority.

As the functions of the PFCC will continue, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The requirement in section 3(3) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014(98) for a relevant authority to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year ending on 31st March is modified under section 39 of the Order whereby in the case of the North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for the financial year which began on 1st April 2023, to prepare a statement of accounts from that date for the period ended 6th May 2024.

The Group accounts for the period 1st April to 6 May 2024 are presented in the format laid down in "The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom" (the Code) issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The statements included in the accounts are as follows:

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

This explains both NYPFCC's and the Deputy s73 Officer's responsibilities in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

Movement in Reserves Statement

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

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. Police and Crime Commissioners raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations and this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 2 to the Accounts) and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Balance Sheet

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

Cash Flow Statement

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

Accounting Policies

This explains the basis of the preparation of figures in the accounts. The accounts can only be properly appreciated if the policies that have been followed in dealing with material items are explained. Changes in policies from previous years have been clearly shown.

Police Pension Fund Account

This account summarises the income and expenditure related to the Police Pension Schemes. These statements are supported by various notes.

2. Summary of Financial Year 2023/24: Revenue

The Group incurred revenue expenditure during the year. Revenue expenditure is generally spent on items which are consumed within the financial year and is financed from Precepts, Government Grants and other income.

There is a direct relationship between the spend of revenue in the year and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, however in the accounts a technical treatment is applied which makes a direct comparison to the in-year management position difficult. The summary that follows provides the detail on the outturn spend as at the 31st March 2024 compared to the budget. This gives a clearer assessment of performance in the year compared to the budget. The total revised budget for the year was based on the receipt of £212.5m, the table below shows the expenditure against that budget across those areas considered within the management accounts of the Group.

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Final Spend	Final (Under)/Over Spend
	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Funding				
Funding for Net Budget Requirement	(184,118)	(184,118)	(184,118)	0
Other Funding				
Specific Grants	(8,791)	(15,691)	(16,921)	(1,230)
Interest Receivable	(700)	(700)	(1,674)	(974)
Partnership Income/Fees and Charges	(7,765)	(8,898)	(9,745)	(848)
Total Funding	(201,374)	(209,407)	(212,459)	(3,052)
Office of the PCC Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Planned Expenditure	1,435	1,435	1,431	(4)
Commissioned Services	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Commissioned Services	6,131	6,717	7,202	485
Asset Management	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Asset Management	585	640	626	(14)
Total Asset Management	640	640	626	(14)
Police Force Planned Expenditure	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Pay				
Police Pay	96,951	99,902	100,408	506
Police Overtime	2,904	3,947	4,524	577
PCSO Pay (incl Overtime)	6,880	6,953	6,550	(403)
Staff Pay (incl Overtime)	44,875	46,291	45,534	(757)
Pay Total	151,610	157,092	157,015	(77)
Non-Pay Budgets				
Other Non Salary	2,390	4,566	4,162	(405)
Injury and Medical Police Pensions	4,051	4,051	4,197	146
Premises	5,722	5,722	6,196	474
Supplies and Services	23,779	23,364	23,717	352
Transport	3,523	3,539	3,511	(28)
Non-Pay Total	39,465	41,243	42,118	875
Total Planned Force Expenditure	191,075	198,335	199,133	798
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
(Surplus)/Deficit before Reserves and Capital	(2,093)	(2,280)	(4,066)	(1,785)
Planned Transfers to/(from) General Fund	(1,000)	0	0	0
Contribution to Capital Programme	3,938	4,359	4,203	(156)
Planned Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(845)	(2,080)	(564)	1,516
Final/Forecast Over/(Under) Spend	(0)	(0)	(426)	(426)

to reserves which has been added to General Reserves. This will ensure that the General Reserve is maintained slightly above 3% of the Net Budget Requirement, which is the minimum General Reserve balance that the organisation has set as part of its Reserves Strategy.

Non-Financial Performance

The former PFCC, Zoë Metcalfe, was elected as the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner in November 2021 and after extensive consultation put in place the Police and Crime Plan 2022-25. The PFCC role was abolished as at the 6th May 2024 with responsibilities of that role incorporated into the role of Mayor for York and North Yorkshire.

The Police and Crime Plan highlighted the need and support for continuity of focus, with the mission and vision remaining the same - to help everyone in North Yorkshire and York to be safe and feel safe, and for our Police to be an exemplary Service.

The PFCC also continued the overarching ambition for the Service through the four C.A.R.E. Principles:

- Caring for the vulnerable,
- Ambitious collaboration,
- Realising our potential, and
- Enhancing our service for the public.

These Principles set a longer-term ambition for what the former PFCC believed constituted an exemplary service based on public feedback. Key to this was the focus on early action together, not just in preventing harm, but for its focus on understanding local need beyond police statistics to identify and tackle vulnerability and hidden harms that might not otherwise be reported.

To make sure that the Plan was realistic, the former PFCC set five Public Priorities for Change. These were based on the priorities the public identified during the election campaign and in public consultation and set out the ways in which the Police Service needs to develop over the next two years to progress towards achieving the vision.

These 5 Public Priorities for Change were:

1. Actively engage with all communities to identify need and risk and to reassure
2. Work jointly as a trusted partner to prevent harm and damage, intervene early and solve problems
3. Deliver the “Right People, Right Support” every time
4. Maximise efficiency to make the most effective use of all available resources
5. Enhance positive culture, openness, integrity and public trust

The below provides an overview of some of the key work that has been delivered across the 5 Priority Areas within the Plan.

Actively engage with all communities to identify need and risk and to reassure

Outcome 1a - Public trust, confidence, and satisfaction in North Yorkshire Police services, and in reporting crime and incidents, has increased.

In January 2023 we launched the Public Trust and Confidence survey so that public feedback can inform how we shape our police service. Unfortunately, the survey did not attract sufficient responses to be representative of our communities or allow meaningful analysis. As a result, we worked hard to improve engagement by redesigning and relaunching the survey, Your Say surveys for both the Police and the Fire service are now ready for the newly elected Mayor to launch, to create a benchmark of how residents are feeling about the two emergency services.

In 2022, we commissioned Victim Support research to conduct a Victim Needs Assessment here in North Yorkshire to listen to the voices of victims of crime. To understand needs and services to support victims cope and recover from the impact crime. In July 2023 the report, North Yorkshire Victims Voice was published. The headline from the report found that despite 88% of victims reporting the crime, only 27% accessed support services. The report suggests that these services are not actively working together as a collective. As a result, we will strengthen the profile and visibility of the Supporting Victims team as a victim’s hub to providers and wider agencies to ensure that all services and agencies understand that they can make direct referrals to Supporting Victims. This will strengthen the understanding of Supporting Victim as an independent ‘one-stop shop’ for both victims and professionals to access all victims’ services and to ensure that victims are triaged and receive the most appropriate support to meet their needs.

Outcome 1b - North Yorkshire Police have a holistic understanding of need in all our communities.

North Yorkshire is home to many rural communities and villages. The North Yorkshire Polices' Rural Task Force is equipped to cater to the unique needs of these areas such as wildlife crime and theft of equipment and vehicles. The rural task force work closely with the public to understand what issues are affecting rural areas and what support is needed. This year, through funding we received from the Governments' Safer Streets Scheme, we were able to provide 8,000 vehicle marking kits for farms. Thefts of vehicles is highly prominent and cost farmers thousands of pounds every year.

North Yorkshire Police have continued to host Community Meetings to gain a clear understanding of what the community needs. In June 2023 Police Constable Ben Ambler, held a meeting for those affected by antisocial behaviour in Foxwood, York, to provide members of the local community with an opportunity to directly voice their concerns

In October 2023, York Local Neighbourhood Policing officers attended, alongside community leaders, an evening of interfaith Prayers for Peace event. Jewish, Muslim, Christian, Baha'i, Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh faith prayers were all offered for the Israel-Hamas conflict.

Work jointly as a trusted partner to prevent harm and damage, intervene early and solve problems

Outcome 2a - North Yorkshire Police is a trusted and trusting partner, helping to drive a whole-system approach to improving outcomes.

North Yorkshire Police partnered with the York Bid and the City of York Council in August 2023 to conduct joint patrols to combat antisocial behaviour issues such as street drinking, littering and nuisance behaviour in York.

Operation Vault is an ongoing proactive operation to ensure that groups of people are not just 'moved on' but a solution is found to the problem. Officers and staff patrol the streets at different times and on different days. The operation has already seen significant success which includes over 70 engagements to offer support and safeguarding in the first three months. Arrests have also been made for public order offences, violence, and breaching criminal behaviour orders.

In February 2024, the Commissioner brought together key local partners for the Serious Violence Response Strategy, a multi-agency approach to preventing and reducing serious violence across York and North Yorkshire. Partners include North Yorkshire Police, North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service, North Yorkshire Council, City of York Council, Probation Service Yorkshire and the Humber, and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board. This strategy was informed by consultations with partners and services, as well as the public through the OPFCCs serious violence survey and violence against women and girls survey.

The strategy focusses on early intervention and prevention, funding knife drop bins, support for young people and initiatives to engage with and protect the public in the Night-time economy

Outcome 2b - Primary prevention and early intervention is embedded in the culture of North Yorkshire Police as the way of working across everything they do.

North Yorkshire Police have continued their ongoing work to tackle knife crime amongst our communities, and Operation Sceptre provides an opportunity to highlight this activity. Forces across the country carried out enhanced enforcement, engagement, and education, deploying a range of tactics to suit local knife crime profiles. In 2023, the activities focused on education and interventions by Neighbourhood Policing Teams with young people at risk of involvement in knife crime, under Operation Divan. Proactive searches of licensed premises where weapons have previously been found and this year, knife amnesty bins were placed in York, Scarborough, Malton, Northallerton, Harrogate and Skipton police stations.

In August 2023, NYP partnered with One Punch UK charity, to educate young people on the consequences of violence, even just one punch, and showing the importance of walking away from confrontation. The 'Punched out cold' campaign targeted schools, bars, gyms, and sports clubs throughout the year, with a focus on summer and festive holidays

County Lines

In January 2024, NYP collaborated with Merseyside Police on a national Project Medusa operation to disrupt county lines drug dealing and safeguard vulnerable people in which a two-day operation saw over 30 arrests in county lines crackdown. Project Medusa, funded by the Home Office, is a Merseyside Police initiative to tackle county lines drug dealing and the criminal exploitation of young people and vulnerable adults. North Yorkshire Police secured additional funding and used its specialist teams to drive the initiative in York and Selby.

Over 100 police officers and staff from both North Yorkshire Police and Merseyside Police worked on the two-day operation from a variety of departments which included intelligence teams, proactive disruption, police dogs and drones as well as local policing and specialist roads policing officers. Officers from the British Transport Police also supported the operation with high visibility and plain clothed patrols at transport hubs.

Warrants were executed at various addresses and increased plain clothed and uniformed patrols were used to intercept drug deals on the streets. A specialist strike team used intelligence-led Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) technology to intercept vehicles on the road network which are linked to drugs. The York Rescue Boat also supported the operation by providing additional river safety patrols on the River Ouse. In total 32 people were arrested, and a large quantity of Class A and B drugs were seized as well as several vehicles and dangerous weapons. Three of the 32 that were arrested were wanted on warrant.

Outcome 2c - North Yorkshire Police Officers, PCSOs, PSOs and staff have confidence in their capability to solve problems effectively.

Since the introduction of Problem-Solving Policing to North Yorkshire Police in 2022, training of all officers has continued. The model places high value on responses of a preventative nature that are not solely dependent on the criminal justice system and that engage other partner agencies (private and public sector) and the community. Partnership working is at the heart of problem solving and this method of working has been found to be successful within the force. This year it has given officers confidence to successfully manage a variety of issues in York and North Yorkshire. These included:

- Issues that presented a high risk of harm to a community and an individual (Domestic Violence, Drug dealing)
- Issues of substantial community concern (ASB in a local area)
- A complex or persistent issue that could not be resolved quickly and required coordinated activity from more than one agency. (Drug dealing, mental health concerns, repeat callers)
- A cluster of similar incidents/recurring incidents and one-off incidents (Cycle theft, burglary, shop thefts)
- A regular event which has a significant impact on police/partner resources (seasonal ASB issues during summer)

Running exercises for future issues is one of NYP's activities and in January 2024 ran Operation Obtundity, which saw North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Ambulance services took part in an exercise to test and strengthen multi-agency responses to hostile attacks. The exercise aimed to test the functionality at the York Minster, a tier one site with historical importance. Over 300 volunteers, including students and community groups, participated in the exercise. The exercise was done to identify issues and to improve the cohesive working of blue light services

Deliver the “Right People, Right Support” every time

Outcome 3a - North Yorkshire Police have the appropriate resources in the appropriate places to serve the needs of the public.

The commissioner invested £1.8million into the NYP Force Control Room (FCR), to improve responses times and protection of vulnerable people, and to improve public satisfaction and confidence in the services. This funding has allowed for the intake of communication officers, new training plans, and improved technology. This has led to improvements throughout the FCR and related areas.

Between December 2022 and 2023:

- 999 answer times fell from 13 to 6 seconds
- 101 answer times fell from 2 min 29 seconds to 1 min 34 seconds
- Responses improved by around 10%
- Improved approach to assessing risks and needs of victims

North Yorkshire Police and the Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner have increasingly been using Community Messaging to send out alerts to the public about local incidents and events and is a powerful communication tool. NYP use it to report incidents, crime reports, support services, and drop ins. In Richmond for example, PCSOs advertised a property marking service to various communities. It has been used to successfully stop antisocial behaviour, improve road safety and tackle real-time crime.

Not only is it powerful for communication to harder to reach rural communities, but neighbourhood policing teams are also using it to get residents thoughts and feedback on how policing is delivered where they live, similar to a big local conversation and listen to that to make appropriate changes

Outcome 3b - Vulnerable people and victims receive the most appropriate care according to their need

The ‘Right Care, Right Person’ model was rolled out in by NYP January 2023. The model is designed to ensure that responders with the right skills and training are attending calls with welfare concerns, such as mental health or social care issues. . . People in crisis will get high quality support from these experienced responders.

While there will always be cases where the police need to be involved in responding to someone, for example, where there is a real and immediate risk to life or serious harm, or where a crime or potential crime is involved RCRP is designed to ensure the right person with the right skills, training and experience will respond. In recent years, police officers have been involved to offer support to those who really require specialist medical or psychological care. Police intervention often had a detrimental effect on vulnerable patients who felt they were being criminalised because of their health or social care issues. Under RCRP, officers no longer take on this responsibility when it is not appropriate to do so.

The model allows the police to focus on policing issues and protecting communities. People in crisis will get high quality support from experienced responders. Since its introduction there have been approximately 2360 incidents that were not attended by NYP this saved approximately 9900 police hours, £164,000 based on a mean PC salary.

This year, the Commissioner has invested more than £2 million into a new Victims Centre in York which will house North Yorkshires’ Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), Child Sexual Assault Assessment Services, and a Video Recorded Interview Suite for vulnerable victims and witnesses. Refurbishment began in February 2024 and the Centre is set to open in autumn 2024.

This centre will co-ordinate the pathway for victims of rape and sexual assault, simplifying their access to healthcare, social care and criminal justice processes. This will improve individual health and wellbeing, improve criminal justice outcomes and support many victims in recovery, healing and rebuilding their lives. For at risk women who may be unable to access this centre, a mobile support unit has been created to ensure women and girls across the county are protected.

Maximise efficiency to make the most effective use of all available resources

Outcome 4a - North Yorkshire is outstandingly effective and efficient.

The Commissioners Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, 2022-2025, has made strong progress towards meeting goals of protecting women and girls from harm by understanding the problems faced by women and girls from all communities, tackling the root causes, and enhancing support services.

Since it was launched in June 2022, in North Yorkshire has had:

- Over 1000 North Yorkshire first responders have been trained to spot domestic abuse
- Over £930k has been invested in victims' services for 2023/24
- A 154% increase in positive outcomes for those accessing support services
- The OPFCC became a White Ribbon Organization, White Ribbon is a charity which engages men and boys to help challenge harmful attitudes and violence against women and girls.

Outcome 4b - North Yorkshire Police provides increasingly integrated services, improving the efficiency of the systems of which it is part.

In September 2023 North Yorkshire Police were announced as a regional winner in the first National Police Chiefs' Council and College of Policing's recognition event for police officers, staff and volunteers who are working to tackle violence against women and girls. NYP won the recognition under the technology category for its ground-breaking Project Shield

The Domestic Abuse Non-Molestation Order (NMO) Pilot saw NYP and partners work together to develop a new approach to ensure vital information about the existence and conditions of victims' non-molestation orders are easily accessible to safeguarding professionals and police officers. NYP's Domestic Abuse Officers are able to identify potential risk to victims earlier, allowing more time for critical safeguarding measures to be put in place to prevent harm. It also has proven to have impacted on the frontline with officers being able to take quicker enforcement action when breaches of orders had taken place.

The new North Yorkshire and City of York Domestic Abuse Strategy for 2024-2028 is a partnership between the OPFCC, NYP, North Yorkshire and City of York councils, the Independent Domestic Abuse Services (IDAS) and many other safeguarding and health and social care services. Building on the successful partnership approaches developed over the past five years, this new strategy reaffirms our commitment to working together to tackle Domestic Abuse at every opportunity. This means providing the right support at the right time, with an emphasis on awareness raising and early intervention to meet the needs of any victim, survivor, perpetrator and their children, thereby reducing demand on operational policing services and other related statutory services such as health, housing and social care This strategy will focus on prevention through promoting understanding of healthy relationships, awareness of domestic abuse, and promotion of specialist support services.

Enhance positive culture, openness, integrity, and public trust

Outcome 5a - The public trust and have confidence in the integrity of North Yorkshire Police as an organisation and in its officers and staff.

Public trust and confidence in the police depend on police officers and staff demonstrating the highest level of personal and professional behaviour. The yearly Integrity Health Check is a mandatory requirement, for every police officer, staff, and volunteer to complete. Performing any role in North Yorkshire Police places restrictions on an individual that can impact on their personal life. This annual integrity and vetting review is designed to ensure that every member of the police service understands and is regularly reminded of these obligations and the support available, particularly as policies and guidance change over time, as do personal circumstances

In 2023 North Yorkshire Police launched its Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023-2025 with the aim to integrate health and wellbeing throughout the organisation, by including initiatives in daily working activities, to create a positive and healthy working environment. It will strive to enable and equip everyone within the service to take control of their own health and wellbeing with the right support at the right time, to remain resilient and healthy. It will form part of the leadership programme to ensure all managers and leaders are equipped with appropriate skills and are aware of the wellbeing of their teams. Several wellbeing initiatives are available to the workforce including a variety of weekly workshops, educational articles, wellbeing events, wellbeing advocates and the wellbeing passport.

Additionally, Integrity Screening checks began across NYP in July 2022 and continue, these aim to improve public trust in policing and filled a gap in existing information. Checks are carried out every month through the Police National Database to check for any relevant contact with other police forces that has not been reported to NYP own Professional Standards Department instead of waiting several years until vetting is renewed. The scheme applies to all police officers, police staff, and special constables who are subjected to vetting.

Outcome 5b - Inclusivity, diversity, and equality are at the heart of North Yorkshire Police's organisational culture and service delivery.

In January 2024, a new Code of Ethics was launched. The Code is hosted on the College of Policing website and has been developed by serving police officers, police staff, academics, and representatives from partner organisations.

It's based on evidence and first-hand experience to make sure everyone working in policing, including staff and volunteers, feel fully supported within their roles.

This code has been added into every North Yorkshire Polices' staff and officers' equipment to ensure this code is embedded into everyday life, the nine principles from the 2014 Code of Ethics have been mapped into three principles that are easier to remember and apply:

- Courage
- Respect and Empathy
- Public Service

The Code of Ethics are used to guide officers and staff through the decision-making process by encouraging the use of personal responsibility and professional judgment. It is central to the National Decision Model, and by using the Code of Ethics officers and staff can ensure they are acting in a fair and ethical way in everything they do, whether that is arresting a suspect or delivering training.

In 2023 The First Line Leadership Programme (FLLP) was developed in line with the College of Policing and the National Fire Chiefs' Councils curriculums and standards. Launched in January 2023, the programme is being rolled out to all current first line leaders, modules include Inclusive Leadership covering Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI). A Mid-Level Leadership Programme is planned for roll out in 2024. In addition from 2024 people will be able to book places on specific modules and as well as the formal programme there will also opportunities to attend workshops for practical skills which will be aimed at leaders of all level.

Outcome 5c - North Yorkshire Police is an employer of choice with a clear people focus that develops leadership, integrity, and inclusivity.

In May 2023, North Yorkshire Police launched an Ethnic Minority Workforce survey, aimed at all Police Officers, PCSOs, Specials, Police Staff and Volunteers from a minority ethnic background, including anyone from a white non-British background. The purpose of the survey was to replicate a national survey that had previously been targeted towards Black Officers and Staff, but to expand the participant group to capture the views of all minority ethnic groups at NYP. 156 people were invited to complete the survey of which 57 completed (36.5%) and questions related to recruitment, retention, progression, and harassment.

Improvements and actions taken to date include:

- Increase in representation, with representation of ethnic minorities in recent recruitment increased to 6.2%, increasing representation of NYP from 2.3% to 2.7% in the last year.
- The Positive Action Team are now present in recruitment campaigns, and support is offered on all job adverts especially for any reasonable adjustments.
- First line and leading the way training to improve supervision, wellbeing passport revamp which has been launched and further time and financial investment to Staff Support Networks to support wellbeing, promotion policy and one-to-ones to support development.
- Investment in an external training program for DEI so our workforce is not just utilising College Learn and the investment is in Pearl catchers. Supervisors have now had the training which included topics of micro-aggressions, bullying and discrimination.
- A clearer exit interview process is being re-designed with exit survey/interview and guidance. There is also a Leavers survey designed to reach out to those who have left already to supplement this data where we can still learn from those who have already left the organisation.

Areas of note beyond the 5 Priority Areas:

Safer Streets Funding in 2023

In August 2023 the OPFCC successfully bid for investment to tackle Violence Against Women and Girls, burglary, and crime in urban and rural areas. We received funding from the Home Office of £465,00 for the 2023/24 financial year and £353,00 for the 2024/25 financial year.

The Home Office Safer Streets Fund has been invested into two schemes supporting the Commissioner's priorities of preventing neighbourhood and rural crime and addressing violence against women and girls, including in public places providing more support for victims.

Approximately £239,000 of the funding has been invested to help prevent neighbourhood and rural crime, an extension of the previous Protect Your Home Scheme which has already improved security at hundreds of homes and farms in York & North Yorkshire. For this year we have:

- Over 11,000 eligible homes have received home security improvement packs
- We have purchased over 1000 Video Doorbells and DNA property marking kits which will be distributed and installed later this year and funded through the 2024/2025 grant.
- We have purchased 8000 Vehicle marking DNA kits and signage for our rural farmers to mark valuable property such as trailers, quad bikes, and GPS systems on the region's farms. These are being distributed by North Yorkshire Police's Rural Task Force, the DNA kits will play a key role in the fight against crime in rural areas. The marking solution will last at least five years outdoors, and, when analysed, reveals a unique code that irrefutably links property with its rightful owner. Warning Signs about the presence of DNA is being posted prominently in farmyards and on agricultural buildings.
- The Protect Your Home scheme closes on the 31st of March 2025. So far over 1500 homes have applied for the upgrades and over 580 farms have received over 2900 DNA vehicle marking kits.

Over £212,000 of the funding to tackle Violence Against Women and Girls has been used for:

- The purchase and installation of video doorbells for repeat victims of domestic abuse and / or stalking, as a target hardening measure to improve feelings of safety and capture evidence of any post separation abuse or stalking and harassment offences
- Project Vigilant - where police officers are deployed into the night-time economy to deter, identify, and disrupt those who may wish to commit violence against women and girls and to increase feelings of safety
- Women's Whole System Approach Coordinator - to bring services for women together and make them more accessible, particularly in rural and isolated areas of the County. The Safer Streets 5 funding also purchased a campervan, to take services out to women and girls which acts as a 'drop-in', to access support and advice and signposting to specialist agencies
- A Communications Campaign via social media to raise awareness of Project Vigilant amongst those aged between 17 and 40, to increase feelings of Safety in the night-time economy
- All About Respect which is an educational package to raise awareness of gender-based violence amongst young people, which includes a focus on problematic behaviours, the delivery of Bystander Training, and focus groups using creative forms of engagement to ensure that underrepresented populations are empowered to take part.

3. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES):

The figures for the year shown here can be reconciled to the CIES via the Movement on Reserves Statement. The technical treatment required means that the outturn presented in this Narrative Report and the movement on the General Fund Balances in the accounts are different. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis in Note 2 to the Accounts presents a reconciliation.

4. Summary of the Financial Year 2023/24: Capital Expenditure and Fixed Assets

Capital Expenditure is spent on items which provide value to the Group for more than one year and is financed from income realised from the sale of capital assets, revenue contributions, loans and reserves. The assets owned by the Group are a vital platform for the delivery of the Commissioners Police, Fire and Crime Plan, with the overall purpose of the capital plan being to provide sufficient funding to renew the asset base of the organisation, informed by condition deficiency surveys, 'fit for purpose' reviews, equipment replacement programmes, business continuity requirements and invest to save expenditure. Capital plans are maintained over a rolling five year period, and the revenue consequences, in terms of the savings that are expected to be delivered from the implementation of the plans and also the costs of borrowing to fund the Capital programme in future years have been incorporated into the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

The CIPFA Prudential Code of Practice is a key element in the system of capital finance. Under this system individual Police and Crime Commissioners are responsible for deciding the level of their affordable borrowing having regard to the Prudential Code. The Capital Plan and its financing are within prudential limits.

In setting the Capital programme for 2023/24 the PFCC approved a programme of £12,991k. The finalisation of the 2022/23 position plus in year approvals increased the programme to £16,438k for the year.

Both during the year and at the year-end the Force identified £7,676k of schemes that could not be delivered in year and were therefore requested and approved for slippage into 2024/25. This left an overall Capital Budget of £8,762k for 2023/24.

In total, spend against this budget was however £8,295k which resulted in an under spend of £467k.

The details of how the actual capital expenditure was financed in the year are set out in Note 20 (a) to the Accounts.

Expenditure on Capital Schemes during the year is detailed in Note 20 (b) to the Accounts.

All properties have been revalued as at 31st March 2024 and details are provided in Note 20 (c) to the Accounts.

The depreciation and amortisation charges for the year, amounting to £4.2m (2022/23 £3.9m) have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Net Cost of Services.

The sale of surplus property continued in line with the Estates Strategy and contributed £465k capital receipts which will be used to fund the capital programme in future years. Receipts from the sale of vehicles contributed a further £223k.

5. Borrowing

The Group is proactive in managing its debt and overall funding and has recognised the need to borrow to invest in infrastructure and assets. The ongoing need to make investments to respond to national requirements continues as does the need to provide kit and equipment to officers and staff to enable them to be as effective and productive as possible. The Group has therefore adopted an approach of continuing with major investments and replacement projects as a long-term strategic view of policing delivery has been taken.

In line with the Treasury Management Strategy, care will be taken to ensure a balance of economic outlook, cash flow, reserve balances and affordability are taken into account for borrowing decisions.

The Group utilises revenue budget contributions, reserves and borrowing to fund capital expenditure. The Medium Term Financial Plan, along with the funding strategy, considers all funding options and implications alongside the revenue impact for future years. These are then all taken into account as part of budget setting, which itself balances financing with performance outputs and investment in resources.

No external borrowing was taken out during the year with the overall level of borrowing for the Group remaining at £6m as set out in Note 25.

6. Pensions

As part of the terms and conditions of officers and employees, the Group offers retirement benefits in accordance with national agreements and schemes and participates in a number of pension schemes and is detailed in Note 28.

- Two Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS) for police staff, administered by North Yorkshire County Council. These are funded defined benefit schemes, meaning that the Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets;
- Three Police Pension Schemes for police officers. These are unfunded defined benefit schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, but finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid. Funding arrangements for the Police Pension Fund are detailed in the Police Pension Fund Accounts.

Although pension benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Group has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement and details are provided in Statement of Accounts Note 28. The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Group as recorded in the Balance Sheet and results in a negative overall balance. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Group remains healthy.

7. Provisions and Contingencies

Details are provided in the Statement of Accounts Notes 27 and 29

8. Accounting Policies and presentation of the Accounts

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the accounts are set out formally in the Accounting Policies which follow. There have not been any significant changes in Accounting Policies during 2023/24

9. Impact of high inflation and increased interest rates

These accounts cover a period that have seen interest rates increase from 4.25% at the start of the financial year to 5.25% by the end of the financial year. These increases are timed at reducing inflation which during the 13 months to May 2024 reduced from 10.1% in March 2023, to 2.3% by April 2024.

Interest Rates

The PFCC currently has only £6m of loans in place - all of which are at fixed rates of interest and as such there is no exposure to the PFCC from these increases in interest rates.

The first of the loans due for repayment is not until 2028.

The current medium capital programme to 2027/28 includes borrowing of £10.7m to fund the capital plans currently in place, however the expectation is that no loans will actually be taken out until 2025/26. The plan assumes borrowing of £4.4m will be needed across 2025/26 to 2027/28 with interest rates assumed of between 3.5% and 3.7%

Current interest rates are around 1.5% higher than these levels, which will continue to be monitored and reflected in future plans as necessary, however borrowing will only be taken out as/if needed.

Given that borrowing has been undertaken at fixed interest rates then there is an element of upside to higher interest rates to the PCC in terms of Treasury Management activities, with interest receivable on cash balances and investments being £974k higher than expected in 2023/24 (£1,674k versus a budget of £700k).

The budget for interest receivable for 2024/25 was increased to £1,351k however this might be overachieved.

Inflation

The vast majority (75-80%) of the funding available to the PFCC is spent on employment costs (i.e. Pay, National Insurance, Pensions etc.).

The pay awards that agreed in 2023/24 were significantly higher, at 7%, than the budget that set for 2023/24 of 4%, however the Government have fully funded this higher pay award, through an additional grant in 2023/24. The Government have also provided additional funding for 2024/25 to ensure this was affordable on a recurring basis.

The overall budget for 2023/24 includes sufficient funding for a 2.5% pay award from September 2024 which is higher than the current level of CPI of 2.3%.

Beyond pay budgets there were almost £49m of 'non-pay' budgets in 2023/24, and the inflationary pressures referred to earlier lead to overspends across these areas of £1.1m during 2023/24.

The budgets across these areas have been increased to just over £52m in 2024/25, reflecting the continued increases and pressures that are expected. These will clearly need to be closely monitored throughout 2024/25 to ensure these are sufficient.

Under Sections 25 and 26 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the Act) interested parties and local government electors have the right to inspect the Group's accounts and supporting documents, and to question the auditor, or make objections to the matters contained in them. The times at which the accounts are deposited for inspection are advertised on both the PFCC and the Chief Constable's websites.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of these accounts and compliance with accounting requirements

The Group's external auditors are:
Mazars LLP
The Corner
Bank Chambers
26 Mosley Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1DF

Michael Porter
Assistant Director of Resources & Deputy s73 Officer for Police, Fire and Crime Functions
Date: 26 February 2025

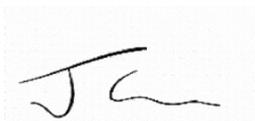
**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
of NYPFCC and the NYPFCC Police Group**

The Responsibilities of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and to ensure that one of their officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Office, that Officer is the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer;
- Manage their affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- Approve the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts was approved by the Deputy Mayor for Police, Fire and Crime on behalf of the former Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire.

By virtue of the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority Order 2023 the former Commissioner's term of office came to an end 6 May 2024, and the Deputy Mayor being appointed by the incoming Mayor of the Combined Authority.



J Coles

Deputy Mayor for Police, Fire and Crime, for and on behalf of the former Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire

Date: 26 February 2025

The Responsibilities of the Deputy s73 Officer for Police, Fire and Crime Functions

The Deputy s73 officer is responsible for the preparation of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's 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 Accounts, the Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code of Practice

The Officer has also:

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

Certificate by the Assistant Director of Resources & Deputy s73 Officer for Police, Fire and Crime Functions

I certify that the Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice and presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire and of the Group at 6 May 2024, and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



Michael Porter

Assistant Director of Resources & Deputy s73 Officer for Police, Fire and Crime Functions

Date: 26 February 2025

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (Group)

	General Fund	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Note						
Balance at 1 April 2022	19,405	-	5,999	25,404	(1,924,593)	(1,899,189)
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure	(67,411)	-	-	(67,411)	668,413	601,001
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	69,306	-	2,054	71,370	(71,370)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in year	1,895	-	2,054	3,959	597,044	601,001
Balance at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,362	(1,327,549)	(1,298,187)
Balance at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,362	(1,327,549)	(1,298,187)
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure	(60,494)	-	-	(60,494)	50,830	(9,664)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	57,520	-	688	58,208	(58,208)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in year	(2,974)	-	688	(2,286)	(7,378)	(9,664)
Balance at 6 May 2024	18,335	-	8,741	27,076	(1,334,928)	(1,307,852)
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	9,051	-	8,053	17,104		
Revenue purposes	12,258	-	-	12,258		
Total at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,362		
Capital purposes	6,322	-	8,741	15,063		
Revenue purposes	12,013	-	-	12,013		
Total at 6 May 2024	18,335	-	8,741	27,076		

An analysis of General Fund Reserves is provided in Note 4 and an analysis of Unusable Reserves is provided in Note 5 to the accounts.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (PFCC)

	General Fund	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	19,405	-	5,999	25,404	27,174	52,576
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure	7,994	-	-	7,994	3,416	11,410
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(6,100)	-	2,054	(4,046)	4,046	-
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,894	-	2,054	3,948	7,462	11,410
Balance at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,352	34,635	63,997
Balance at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,362	34,626	63,988
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure	(1,248)	-	-	(1,248)	(111)	(1,359)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(1,726)	-	688	(1,038)	1,038	-
Net increase/(decrease) in year	(2,974)	-	688	(2,286)	927	(1,359)
Balance at 6 May 2024	18,335	-	8,741	27,076	35,552	62,627
Reserves held for:						
Capital purposes	9,051	-	8,053	17,104		
Revenue purposes	12,258	-	-	12,258		
Total at 31 March 2023	21,309	-	8,053	29,362		
Capital purposes	6,322	-	8,741	15,063		
Revenue purposes	12,013	-	-	12,013		
Total at 6 May 2024	18,335	-	8,741	27,076		

An analysis of General Fund Reserves is provided in Note 4 and an analysis of Unusable Reserves is provided in Note 5 to the accounts.

**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the PERIOD 1
April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (GROUP)**

	Note	2023/24 Income/ Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Income/ Expenditure £'000
Targeted Grants		(15,458)	(10,723)
Other Income		(11,224)	(10,032)
Salary Costs		163,172	168,349
Other non Salary employee costs		5,047	3,833
Police Injury Pension Costs		4,638	3,894
Premises Costs		6,734	5,499
Supplies and Services		26,087	22,422
Transport Costs		3,817	3,536
Financial Costs		12,061	1,328
Commissioned Services		8,673	6,738
Project Costs		187	4
Recharges to CCNY		(5,863)	
Cost of Police Services		197,871	194,848
Corporate and Democratic Core		1,695	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs - Past Service Costs	28	(10)	-
Net Cost of Services		199,556	196,285
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	8	26,640	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10a	67,191	50,919
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	11	(232,893)	(205,393)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services		60,494	67,412
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			
(Surplus) Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets charged to revaluation reserve	5a	196	(2,490)
(Surplus) Deficit on remeasurements of defined benefit liability charged to pensions reserve	5c	(51,033)	(665,923)
Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		(50,837)	(668,413)
Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		£9,657	(601,001)

A comparison between expenditure funded by government grants and precept and resources consumed in accordance with accepted accounting principles is provided in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 2)

**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the PERIOD 1
April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (PFCC)**

	Note	2023/24 Income/ Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Income/ Expenditure £'000
Targeted Grants		(15,458)	(10,723)
Other Income		(732)	(660)
Salary Costs		91	338
Other Non Salary Employee Costs		-	-
Financial Costs		5,863	519
Project Costs		187	-
Supplies & Services		(202)	(24)
Commissioned Services		8,673	6,738
Recharges to CCNY		(5,863)	(520)
Cost of Police Services		(7,441)	(4,332)
Corporate and Democratic Core		1,695	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs - Past Service Costs	28	-	-
Intragroup Funding	7	214,786	175,219
Net Cost of Services		209,040	172,324
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	8	26,640	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10a	(1,538)	(526)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	11	(232,893)	(205,393)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services		1,247	(7,994)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets charged to revaluation reserve	5a	196	(2,490)
(Surplus) or deficit on remeasurements of defined benefit liability charged to pension reserve	5c	(86)	(926)
Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		110	(3,416)
Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		1,357	(11,410)

A comparison between expenditure funded by government grants and precept and resources consumed in accordance with accepted accounting principles is provided in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 2)

BALANCE SHEET for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (Group)

	Note	6 May 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Long-Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	45,873	43,587
Investment Property	17	282	590
Intangible Assets	18	543	748
Assets under Construction	16	1,647	1,669
Pension Asset	28	-	46,038
Total Long-Term Assets		48,345	92,632
Current Assets			
Assets Held for Sale	19	-	200
Inventories	22	1,107	768
Short-term Investments		-	1,407
Short-term Debtors	23	29,050	25,660
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24	19,020	14,077
Total Current Assets		49,177	42,112
Total Assets		97,522	134,744
Current Liabilities			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24	-	(4)
Short-term Creditors	26	(28,765)	(17,778)
Short-term Provisions	27	(2,268)	(2,469)
Total Current Liabilities		(31,033)	(20,251)
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long-term Provisions	27	(1,051)	(1,091)
Pension Fund Liability	28	(1,367,290)	(1,405,580)
Other Long-term Liabilities	25	(6,000)	(6,000)
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(1,374,341)	(1,412,671)
Net Assets (Liabilities)		(1,307,852)	(1,298,178)
Reserves			
Usable Reserves			
General Fund Reserves	4	18,335	21,309
Capital Receipts Reserve		8,741	8,053
Total Usable Reserves		27,076	29,362
Unusable Reserves			
Revaluation Reserve	5a	4,632	5,107
Capital Adjustment Account	5b	30,376	28,710
Pensions Reserve	5c	(1,367,290)	(1,359,542)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5d	573	836
Accumulated Absences Account	5e	(3,219)	(2,651)
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,334,928)	(1,327,540)
Total Reserves		(1,307,852)	(1,298,178)

BALANCE SHEET for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 (PFCC)

	Note	6 May 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 Restated £'000
Long-Term Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	45,873	43,587
Investment Property	17	282	590
Intangible Assets	18	543	748
Assets under Construction	16	1,647	1,669
Total Long-Term Assets		48,345	46,594
Current Assets			
Assets Held for Sale	19	-	200
Inventories	22	-	-
Short-Term Investments		-	1,407
Short-term Debtors	23	29,051	25,660
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24	19,003	14,055
Total Current Assets		48,054	41,322
Total Assets		96,399	87,916
Current Liabilities			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24	-	(4)
Short-term Creditors	26	(24,452)	(14,355)
Short-term Provisions	27	(2,268)	(2,469)
Total Current Liabilities		(26,720)	(16,828)
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long-term Provisions	27	(1,051)	(1,091)
Pension Fund Liability	28	-	-
Other Long-term Liabilities	25	(6,000)	(6,000)
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(7,051)	(7,091)
Net Assets (Liabilities)		62,628	63,997
Reserves			
Usable Reserves			
General Fund Reserves	4	18,335	21,309
Capital Receipts Reserve		8,741	8,053
Total Usable Reserves		27,076	29,362
Unusable Reserves			
Revaluation Reserve	5	4,632	5,107
Capital Adjustment Account	5	30,376	28,710
Pensions Reserve	5	-	-
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5	573	836
Accumulated Absences Account	5	(29)	(18)
Total Unusable Reserves		35,552	34,635
Total Reserves		62,628	63,997

NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING
for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024
for NYPFCC and the NYPFCC Group

	Note	2023/24 Group £'000	2023/24 PFCC £'000	2022/23 Group £'000 Restated	2022/23 PFCC £'000 Restated
Net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of services		60,494	1,247	67,411	(7,994)
<i>Adjustments to net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of services for non-cash movements:</i>					
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	27	(2,204)	(2,204)	(226)	(2,714)
Movement in pension liability	28	(58,781)	(86)	(75,850)	(343)
Depreciation, impairments and revaluations		(5,905)	(5,905)	(370)	(370)
Increase / (decrease) in debtors		3,617	3,617	(10,892)	5,816
(Increase) / decrease in provision for bad debts		(248)	(248)	2,586	2,586
(Increase) / decrease in creditors		(8,496)	(7,611)	14,386	277
Increase / (decrease) in inventories		339	-	207	-
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	9	(647)	(647)	(1,622)	(1,622)
		<u>(72,325)</u>	<u>(13,084)</u>	<u>(71,781)</u>	<u>3,630</u>
<i>Adjustments for items included in the net deficit / (surplus) on the provisions of services that are investing and financing activities:</i>					
Proceeds of disposal of non-current assets	9	688	688	2,054	2,054
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(11,143)	(11,149)	(2,316)	(2,310)
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	32	6,201	6,201	6,806	6,806
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	33	-	-	-	-
Net (increase) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,942)	(4,948)	4,490	4,496
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	24	14,077	14,055	18,568	18,552
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	24	19,020	19,003	14,077	14,055

ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the PERIOD 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 for NYPFCC and the NYPFCC Group

1. General Changes in Accounting Policy

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 and proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 (the Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance.

The functions of the NYPFCC will be transferred by Parliamentary Order (York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority Order 2023) to the Elected Mayor with effect from 7th May 2024 when all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transfer to the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority. As the functions of the NYPFCC will continue to be provided by another public sector entity, these accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The requirement in section 3(3) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014(98) for a relevant authority to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year ending on 31st March is modified under section 39 of the Order whereby in the case of North Yorkshire Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner for the financial year which began on 1st April 2023, to prepare a statement of accounts from that date for the period ended 6th May 2024. Therefore the amounts presented in these accounts for the prior period covering 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 are not entirely comparable.

Assets are included using a historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

The principle accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2. Accounting Principles

Balance Sheet

All payments on behalf of the Group are made by NYPFCC from the Police Fund and all income and funding is received by NYPFCC on behalf of the Group. NYPFCC has the responsibility for managing the financial relationships with third parties and has legal responsibilities for discharging the contractual terms and conditions of suppliers.

Based on the statutory powers and responsibilities as designated by the Act, and the local agreements and practice in place, and taking account of the guidance included in the Code, it has been determined that substantially all the assets and reserves of the Group are recognised on the NYPFCC Balance Sheet. Each individual entity balance sheet includes the assets and liabilities arising from transactions included in the relevant CIES.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

Under the Act, CCNY is responsible to NYPFCC for the day to day provision of the policing functions, including the direction and control of police officers. With effect from 1st April 2019 staff providing Corporate Support Services (comprising Information Communications and Technology, Estates, Transport and Logistics, Corporate Communications, Legal Services and Finance) are also under the direction of CCNY.

Expenditure related to the provision of policing services by officers and staff under the direction and control of CCNY appears in the CCNY CIES. Remaining expenditure related to the provision of Projects and technical financial adjustments appears in the NYPFCC single entity CIES with effect from 1 April 2014, and is then recharged to CCNY, so that all of the Cost of Police services appears in the CCNY CIES. The Cost of Police Services is funded by a recharge to NYPFCC.

Income and funding directly controlled by NYPFCC is included in the NYPFCC single entity CIES.

The Group CIES shows the consolidated income, funding and expenditure of the whole Group.

Intra-Group Charges

NYPFCC makes charges to CCNY:

- for the use of Long-Term Assets, equivalent to the debits made to the NYPFCC CIES for the impairment, depreciation, amortisation and revaluation of the assets
- for the provision of Projects

CCNY makes charges to NYPFCC:

These charges are eliminated in the Group accounts.

3. 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:

- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date of provision of the relevant goods or services;
- 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 on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract;
- Where income and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

4. Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the conditions attached to the payments will be complied with; and
- that the grants or contributions will be received.

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

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the CIES.

Police Pension Top-Up Grant

The top-up grant receivable from the Home Office in respect of the Police Pension Fund is credited to the CIES after Net Cost of Services, as part of Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income. The equal and opposite amounts payable to the Police Pension Fund are shown within the Other Operating Income and Expenditure line of the CIES, so that the impact on council tax payers is eliminated. This treatment is in line with the requirements of the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 1932/2007) (updated by SI 1887/2008).

Donated Assets

Donated assets received are recognised immediately on receipt as Property, Plant and Equipment and the value of the donation is recognised in the relevant service line in the CIES, provided that conditions have been satisfied. The fair value of donated assets received for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet in the Donated Assets Account. When conditions are satisfied, the donation is credited to the CIES. When donation income is credited to the CIES, it is reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Capital Grants

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

5. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include wages and salaries, annual leave, flexitime, time-off in-lieu and re-rostered rest days and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service. An accrual is made for the costs 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 wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the relevant service line in the CIES and then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that benefits are charged to the council tax payer in the financial year in which the absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy, and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service or, where applicable, to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the CIES when there is a demonstrable commitment to the termination of the employment of an employee or group of employees or to the making of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable 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 notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Retirement Benefits

Officers and staff participate in pension schemes, with separate schemes for police officers and for police staff. All schemes provide members with defined benefits (retirement lump sums and pensions) related to pay and service.

The main aspects of these pension schemes are:

- (a) The attributable assets of each scheme are included in the Balance Sheet at fair value;
- (b) The attributable liabilities of each scheme are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit 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;
- (c) Scheme liabilities are discounted at a rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds;
- (d) The surplus/deficit in each scheme is the excess/shortfall of the fair value of assets in the scheme over/below the present value of the scheme liabilities;
- (e) The change in the net pensions liability for each scheme is analysed into seven components:
 - Current service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year. The current service cost is stated net of employees' contributions, so as to reflect the part of the total pensions liabilities that are to be funded by the Group - allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked;
 - Past service costs - the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs;
 - Net interest on the defined benefit liability - the change during the year in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time - debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES;
 - Return on assets - the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Group, based on an average of the expected long-term return (excluding any amounts included in the net interest on the defined benefit liability) - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
 - Gains or losses on settlements or curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Group of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs;

- Actuarial gains/losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions. These include movements due to applying an asset ceiling adjustment under IFRIC14 (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee) to adjust for the value of the LGPS asset that cannot be realised by the Authority either through refunds or reducing employer contributions.
- Contributions paid to the fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities - not accounted for as an expense.

Statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable to the pension funds or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated in accordance with relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations 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 funds and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

A separate statement of Police Pension Fund Accounts is prepared to reflect the transactions in respect of funding for the Police Pension Schemes.

6. Funding of the Police Pension Fund

The top-up grant receivable from the Home Office in respect of the Police Pension Fund is included in the CIES. The amounts payable to the Police Pension Fund are shown within Other Operating Income and Expenditure so that the impact on council tax payers is eliminated. This treatment is in line with the requirements of the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 1932/2007) (updated by SI 1887/2008).

7. Value Added Tax

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to recoverable VAT. All VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and the majority of VAT paid is recoverable.

8. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those services that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the Authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. As a single service provider, the Authority charges all such overheads to a single segment i.e. Police, in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

9. Jointly Controlled Operations - Regional Working

The Group engages in collaborative working in partnership with the other Yorkshire and the Humber Forces (YATH) to deliver a number of specific services on a regional basis. The governance for this regional programme of activity is via a Regional Collaboration Board, constituted in accordance with the Heads of Agreement.

The YATH regional programme is a lead force model and each lead force is responsible for the financial administration of the programme they lead.

The participating Commissioners use their own resources to undertake this venture and the accounting arrangements for regional working are to account for this in line with CIPFA guidance.

- Each Commissioner accounts for the assets it controls, the liabilities it incurs, the expenses that it incurs and the income receivable in relation to amounts recharged to the venture.

The Group also engages in collaborative working in partnership with Cleveland and Durham forces for Legal Services (Evolve). The governance for this programme is via a Joint Governance Board, constituted of the Police and Crime Commissioners plus other officers of the participating forces in accordance with the section 22a agreement.

10. Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Change in Accounting Policy in 2022/23

Prior to 2022/23, where an item of Property, Plant & Equipment had components whose cost was significant in relation to the cost of the asset, components were separately recognised on acquisition, enhancement or revaluation. The Code's priority as regards componentisation is to ensure that the depreciation charge in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account is materially correct.

The policy of applying compensation was reviewed during 2022/23 as part of the implementation of new capital accounting software. This review concluded that application does not materially alter the depreciation charge reported. Therefore the Authority no longer recognises major components separately. The Code requires retrospective application of the new policy to prior years as if that policy had always been in place to ensure the net worth of the Authority of the earliest period presented is comparable.

A change in the depreciation charge of a prior period does not impact on the net worth previously reported and therefore no restatement of the prior year's figures in these financial statements is required.

Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- Purchase price;
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management;
- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item at the end of its useful life and restoring the site on which it is located.

Borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction are not capitalised - these are debited to the CIES as incurred.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the relevant service line in the CIES, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the fair value of donated assets received for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet in the Donated Assets Account. When conditions are satisfied, the donation is credited to the CIES.

Assets acquired under finance leases are measured at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

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

- Land and Buildings, Police Houses, Plant and Equipment and Vehicles - fair value, determined as the lower of net current replacement cost (existing use value) and net realisable value in existing use. For non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost is used as a proxy for fair value;
- Assets in the course of construction - cost less any accumulated impairment losses until brought into use, when they are valued and reclassified.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are re-valued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying value is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Gains are credited to the CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the CIES.

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

Revaluation gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. Any gains and losses charged to the CIES are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

11. Investment Properties

Investment Properties are properties that are held to earn rentals, and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or for administrative purposes. Investment Properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset.

NYPFCC measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value NYPFCC takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

NYPFCC uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

Gains or losses on revaluation are debited or credited to the Financing and Investment Income line in the CIES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal, but disposals are otherwise accounted for in accordance with Accounting Policy 15.

Revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. Gains are credited and losses charged to the CIES are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

All lease agreements entered into in respect of investment properties let to third parties are operating leases. Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and is credited to Financing and Investment income and expenditure in the CIES. Any lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income.

12. Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets are reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale when it becomes probable that the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than its continuing use. This condition is regarded as met when:

- a sale is highly probable;
- the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition;
- management are committed to the sale;
- the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value; and
- the sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Assets Held for Sale are carried at fair value. They are revalued immediately before reclassification and then annually, using the same basis as for investment properties as set out in AP14. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Assets Held for Sale are not depreciated.

If an asset no longer meets the criteria to be classified as an Asset Held for Sale, it is classified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of:

- the carrying amount before it was classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation and/or revaluations that would have been recognised had it not been classified as held for sale; and
- the recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

The eventual disposal of an Asset Held for Sale is accounted for in accordance with Accounting Policy 15.

Disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. Gains and losses charged to the CIES are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

13. Intangible Assets

Purchased Software

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

Expenditure on software is recognised initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no software licences held meet this criterion and they are therefore carried at amortised cost.

Revaluation gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. Any gains and losses charged to the CIES would therefore be reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Expenditure incurred on an intangible asset after it has been recognised does not meet the recognition requirements of the Code and is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES.

All expenditure on website development is charged to the CIES, since the website is primarily intended to promote services.

Internally Generated Assets

All expenditure on the development of intangible assets is charged to the CIES, since the expenditure does not meet the recognition requirements of the Code.

Other Intangibles

At 6 May 2024 no other intangible assets were held.

13. Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

This policy applies to the impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties, Assets Held for Sale and Intangible Assets, modified as set out in the specific accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Tangible and intangible assets are reviewed annually to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment. Where such indication exists, and if the differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall (if any).

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (less costs to sell) and value in use. Value in use of a non-cash generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Value in use of a cash generating asset is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment in respect of a non-revalued asset is recognised as an expense against the relevant service line in the CIES. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent that the impairment does not exceed the amount in the Revaluation Reserve for the same asset and thereafter in the CIES.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Impairment gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance by statutory arrangements. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and, for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000, the Capital Receipts Reserve.

15. Disposals of Tangible and Intangible Assets

This policy applies to the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties, Assets Held for Sale and Intangible Assets, modified as set out in the specific accounting policies for these categories of assets.

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

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as Capital Receipts and are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve (the usable element) or the Capital Adjustment Account (the set-aside element, if applicable) and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where there is deferred credit held in respect of the asset disposed off (e.g. a balance on the Donated Assets Account) this is written off to the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance by statutory arrangements. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

16. Depreciation of Tangible Assets and Amortisation of Intangible Assets

This policy applies to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, modified as set out in the specific accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets with a determinable finite life (i.e. excluding Land) that are available for use by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Amortisation is similarly charged on Intangible Assets.

Depreciation is calculated in the following bases:

- Land is not depreciated;
- Buildings (excluding Assets under Construction) - straight line allocation over the life of the asset, as assessed by the valuer at the time of valuation. Lives used range between 20 and 50 years;
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment - a percentage of the value of each class of asset in the Balance Sheet. Percentages used are based on estimated lives between 5 and 10 years, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets is calculated on the following basis:

- A percentage of the value in the Balance Sheet. Percentages used are based on finite useful lives of between 2 and 7 years, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Where an asset has major components with different estimated useful lives, these are depreciated or amortised separately.

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

Depreciation and amortisation are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance by statutory arrangements. The amounts charged to the CIES are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

17. Charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for the Use of Tangible and Intangible Assets

The CIES is debited with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding tangible and intangible assets during the year:

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

The Group is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, amortisation or revaluation and impairment losses. However, an annual provision from revenue is required to contribute towards the reduction of the overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, amortisation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

18. Short term Investments

Short-Term Investments comprise interest-bearing deposits, held with banks and other financial institutions, maturing more than three months from the date of acquisition. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the deposits are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

19. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at average prices. Obsolete and slow moving items are written off during the year and reduce the value of inventories shown in the Balance Sheet.

This treatment differs from the requirements of the Code, which requires stocks to be shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. It is considered that this difference in treatment does not have a material effect on the accounts.

All inventories comprise supplies that are intended for use in the provision of services.

20. Debtors

Debtors are recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable when the revenue has been recognised.

Where consideration is paid in advance of the receipt of goods or services or other benefit, a debtor is recognised in respect of the payment in advance.

In most cases, the consideration receivable is in the form of cash or cash equivalents and the amount of revenue is the amount receivable. However if payment is on deferred terms, the consideration receivable is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payments is recognised as interest revenue in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. Short duration receivables with no interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

There is no difference between the delivery and payment dates for non-contractual, non-exchange transactions (e.g. revenue from precepts) and therefore these transactions are always measured at the full amount receivable.

A provision for impairment of debtors is established when there is evidence that all the amounts due will not be able to be collected.

The amount of the provision is based on the best estimate of the likelihood of the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a doubtful debt provision account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the CIES within Cost of Services. When a debtor amount is uncollectable, it is written off against the Doubtful Debt Provision Account. Any subsequent recovery of amounts previously written off are credited to the CIES.

21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash-in-hand and deposits that are repayable on demand. Cash equivalents are defined as deposits which:

- are repayable on demand or maturing within three months of the date of acquisition;
- are readily convertible to known amounts of cash; and
- are not subject to a significant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

22. Creditors

Creditors are recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration payable when the ordered goods or services have been received.

In most cases, the consideration payable is in the form of cash or cash equivalents and the amount of the expense is the amount payable. However if payment is on deferred terms, the consideration payable is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payment is recognised as interest expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. Short duration payables with no interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

There is no difference between the delivery and payment dates for non-contractual, non-exchange transactions (e.g. expense relating to council tax and general rates) and therefore these transactions are always measured at the full amount payable.

Where consideration is received in respect of revenue, but the revenue does not meet the criteria for recognition of revenue, a creditor is recognised in respect of the receipt in advance.

23. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term financial instrument covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial instruments (e.g. trade payables and receivables) and the most complex such as equity instruments.

Typical financial instruments are trade payables and trade receivables, borrowings, bank deposits and investments.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was initially recognised. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

The Group has not given any financial guarantees.

The Group has not had any gains or losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing, nor any premiums or discounts on financial liabilities.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are measured either at amortised cost or at fair value. The Group does not hold any assets measured at fair value.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Immaterial Transaction Costs

Immaterial transaction costs that the Code would usually require to be applied to adjust a financial instrument's initial carrying amount are written off immediately to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services line in the CIES.

The Group has not made any soft loans and no assets have been identified as impaired. There have not been any gains or losses arising on the de-recognition of a Financial Asset.

The Group has not transferred any financial assets.

Compliance

In compliance with CIPFA guidance, the Group has:

- Adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice;
- Set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.

24. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives rise to an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the CIES in the year the Group becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year and where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service in the CIES.

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

25. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements 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. This would include Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts, but the Group does not have any contracts of this type.

Lessee

Finance Leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Initial direct costs are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid are applied to write down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a finance charge debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES;
- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset - applied to write down the lease liability.

Assets recognised under finance leases are accounted for using policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Group at the end of the lease period.

NYPFCC is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, amortisation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, amortisation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the CIES on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, even where this does not match the pattern of payments.

Benefits receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are included within deferred income and recognised in the CIES on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lessor

No component of the Group has any assets acquired under finance leases or operating leases that have been subsequently sub-let to third parties.

The Group has not granted a finance lease over any assets.

Certain freehold properties are let to third parties. These arrangements are all operating leases and the properties are classified as Investment Property. Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and is classified as income within the appropriate segment in the CIES, even where this does not match the pattern of payments receivable.

26. Post Balance Sheet Events

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. There are two types of events:

- Adjusting events are those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. Where any adjusting events are found amounts recognised in the Statement of Accounts are updated to reflect those adjusting events;
- Non-adjusting events are those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period. The Statement of Accounts is not updated for non-adjusting events, but where material, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature and estimated financial effect.

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

27. Exceptional Items and Prior Period Adjustments

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

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

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

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

28. Reserves

Specific amounts are set aside as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the CIES in that year to count against the Net Cost of Services. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net impact on council tax payers.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits. These do not represent usable resources - these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

The Group has a policy on Provisions and Reserves. This policy was adopted by NYPFCC on 22 November 2012 and is regularly reviewed. The treatment of reserves and provisions within the accounts is in line with this policy.

29. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In applying the Accounting Policies, the Group has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The following critical judgements have been made in the Statement of Accounts:

Future government funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for police services. However it has been determined that this uncertainty is not sufficient to provide an indication that the assets might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and/or reduce levels of service provision.

Transfer of Functions

The functions of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner in North Yorkshire, were transferred by Parliamentary Order (The York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority Order 2023) to the Elected Mayor of York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority from 7th May 2024. The transfer of the NYPFCC functions to the Mayor mean that the legal entity known as the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire ceased to exist as of 6th May 2024 and all staff, rights and liabilities transferred to the Combined Authority. As the functions of the NYPFCC will continue, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Statement of Accounts cover the period from 1st April 2023 to 6th May 2024 (a period of 13 months and 6 days). In preparing the Balance Sheet as at 6th May 2024, the following critical judgements were adopted by management:

- IAS19 pension entries for the period ended 6th May 2024 are based upon reports obtained from NYPFCC's actuaries as at the balance sheet date.
- Non-current asset valuations as at 6th May 2024 are based upon reports obtained from NYPFCC's external valuers as at 31st March 2024. Management, having regard to inflation movements between 31st March and 6th May 2024, considered whether the valuations as at 31st March were a reasonable proxy for those at 6th May, and concluded any difference within the 36 day period is not material to the financial statements. In line with this judgement, CIES costs in respect of non-current assets are actual costs as at 31st March 2024.
- Loan and investment balances reported are actuals as at 6th May 2024.
- Cash and cash equivalents reported are actuals as at 6th May 2024.
- Insurance provisions are based upon claims as at the balance sheet date.
- Collection Fund adjustments are accounted for on the basis of the actual position as at 31st March 2024 as provided by the Billing Authorities.
- Accumulated absences were accounted for on the basis of the actual position as at 31st March 2024 for accrued leave balances. Management's judgement is that any difference between 31st March and 6th May 2024 is not material to the financial statements.
- Usable reserves are accounted for on the basis of the actual position as at 6th May.

Transactions for the period 1st April 2024 to 6th May 2024 were examined and the following items deemed material and accrued into the statements for the 36 day period:

- Pay and associated employer costs are accrued on the basis of actual costs to 30th April 2024 and 6 days' expected costs to 6th May 2024.
- Non pay costs are accrued on the basis of 36 days' expected costs.
- Precept and Grant funding on the basis of 36 days' expected receipts.
- Pension income and expenditure in the Police Pension Fund account on the basis of actual costs/receipts to 30th April 2024 and 6 days' expected costs/receipts to 6th May 2024.

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures based on assumptions 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 Balance Sheet at 6 May 2024 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of maintenance and repairs that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain whether current spending on repairs and maintenance will be sustainable, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £50k (PFCC £50k) for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Assets Held for Sale.

Valuation of assets and consideration of impairment depends on a number of complex judgements and a firm of Surveyors and Valuers is engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The valuation (and any impairment review) is commissioned in accordance with UKPS 1.3 of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation Standards.

When it is not possible to measure the fair value of assets using observable inputs, judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. Changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of assets. Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement for investment properties and assets held for sale.

The effects on the asset valuation of changes in the assumptions interact in complex ways and are difficult to evaluate.

Pensions Asset

The current realisability of net defined asset for the PFCC has been restricted under IAS19 which requires an additional liability to be recognised where there is a minimum funding requirement in excess of the IAS19 valuation. When an entity has a surplus in a defined benefit plan, it shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of the surplus, and the asset ceiling, determined using the specified discount rate. The asset ceiling is a specified estimate of the present value of the economic benefit which the employer can realise, either through refunds or by gaining economic benefit through reductions in future contributions.

The asset ceiling for both the group and the PFCC has been calculated by the Actuary applying IFRIC14 as £nil. The asset reported before restriction is £75.177m. The asset reported in the Balance Sheet has been restricted to £0 recognising the reductions in future contributions to be made by the Group into the LGPS.

Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. Firms of consulting actuaries are engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The actuaries have provided the following sensitivity information:

Impact on Defined Benefit Obligations	PFCC	Group	Group
Change in Assumptions	LGPS	LGPS	Police Pension Schemes
Longevity (increase or decrease by 1 year)	£0.1m	£5.8m	£35.0m
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	£0.0m	£0.5m	£2.4m
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	£0.1m	£4.2m	£22.0m
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	£0.1m	£4.4m	£16.8m

Provisions

A provision has been made for the settlement of ongoing claims not covered by insurers, based on claims received, historical experience of claims not received at the balance sheet date and estimated settlement values.

An increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in either the number of claims or the estimated average settlement would have the effect of adding £332k (PFCC £332k) to the provision needed.

Due to the nature of the claims experience it is difficult to make a dependable assessment of the window during which particular litigation might determine, and consequently when any cost may be incurred.

A change of 10% between long-term and current provisions would result in a change of £227k (PFCC £227k) between current liabilities and long-term liabilities.

Employee Benefits

The Group has made an accrual for employee benefits outstanding at the year-end, comprising flexitime, annual leave and re-rostered rest days. The accrual is estimated based on returns from each department and data captured from the Resource Management system.

Approximately 41% (PFCC 7%) of the accrual £1,324k (PFCC £2k) relates to rest days in lieu (RDIL). An increase or decrease of 5% in the number of RDIL owed would change the accrual by £66k (PFCC £NIL).

31. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Code requires an Authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard which has been issued but not yet adopted. There are no such standards applicable to NYPFCC accounts for disclosure in 2023/24.

NOTES to the ACCOUNTS for NYPFCC and the NYPFCC Group

Note No.	Note Description
1	Supplementary information to the Movement in Reserves Statements
2	Expenditure and Funding Analysis
3	Supplementary Information to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis
4	General Fund Reserves
5	Unusable Reserves
6	Leases
7	Intragroup Funding
8	Other Operating Income and Expenditure
9	Gains and Losses on Disposal of Non-Current Assets
10	Financing and Investment
11	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income
12	Precept Income
13	Remuneration Report
14	Other Amounts Credited/Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
15	Partnership Arrangements
16	Property, Plant and Equipment
17	Investment Property
18	Intangible Assets
19	Assets Held for Sale
20	Analysis of Amounts in Relation to Non-Current Assets
21	Financial Instruments
22	Inventories
23	Debtors
24	Cash and Cash Equivalents
25	Borrowing
26	Creditors
27	Provisions
28	Retirement Benefits
29	Contingent Assets and Liabilities
30	Events after the Reporting Period
31	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities
32	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities
33	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities
34	Related Party Transactions
35	Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments
36	Prior Period Adjustments

1. Supplementary information to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Analysis of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

Current Year - Group	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
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:						
* Pension costs (transferred to or from the Pension Reserve)	58,766	-	-	58,766	(58,766)	-
* Precept (transferred to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	263	-	-	263	(263)	-
* Holiday pay etc transferred to or from the Accumulated Absence Reserve	568	-	-	568	(568)	-
* Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in relation to capital expenditure (charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	6,552	-	-	6,552	(6,552)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	66,149	-	-	66,149	(66,149)	-
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:						
* Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipt Reserve	(688)	688	-	-	-	-
* Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(522)	-	-	(522)	522	-
* Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(7,419)	-	-	(7,419)	7,419	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(8,629)	688	-	(7,941)	7,941	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources:						
* Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Notional income in relation to Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	57,520	688	-	58,208	(58,208)	-

1. Supplementary information to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Analysis of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

Current Year - PFCC

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:

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
* Pension costs (transferred to or from the Pension Reserve)	77	-	-	77	(77)	-
* Precept (transferred to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	263	-	-	263	(263)	-
* Holiday pay etc transferred to or from the Accumulated Absence Reserve	11	-	-	11	(11)	-
* Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in relation to capital expenditure (charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	6,552	-	-	6,552	(6,552)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	6,903	-	-	6,903	(6,903)	-

Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:

* Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipt Reserve	(688)	688	-	-	-	-
* Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	(522)	-	-	(522)	522	-
* Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(7,419)	-	-	(7,419)	7,419	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(8,629)	688	-	(7,941)	7,941	-

Adjustments to Capital Resources:

* Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Notional income in relation to Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Adjustments

(1,726)	688	-	(1,038)	1,038	-
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1. Supplementary information to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Analysis of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

Prior Year - Group	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
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:						
* Pension costs (transferred to or from the Pension Reserve)	75,850	-	-	75,850	(75,850)	-
* Precept (transferred to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	(398)	-	-	(398)	398	-
* Holiday pay etc transferred to or from the Accumulated Absence Reserve	(93)	-	-	(93)	93	-
* Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in relation to capital expenditure (charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	1,985	-	-	1,985	(1,985)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	77,344	-	-	77,344	(77,344)	-
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:						
* Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipt Reserve	(2,054)	2,054	-	-	-	-
* Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to Capital Adjustment Account)	(421)	-	-	(421)	421	-
* Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(5,563)	-	-	(5,563)	5,563	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(8,038)	2,054	-	(5,984)	5,984	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources:						
* Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Notional income in relation to Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	69,306	2,054	-	71,360	(71,360)	-

1. Supplementary information to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Analysis of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

Prior Year - PFCC - RESTATED

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:

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
* Pension costs (transferred to or from the Pension Reserve)	343	-	-	343	(343)	-
* Precept (transferred to or from the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	(398)	-	-	(398)	398	-
* Holiday pay etc transferred to or from the Accumulated Absence Reserve	9	-	-	9	(9)	-
* Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in relation to capital expenditure (charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	1,961	-	-	1,961	(1,961)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	1,915	-	-	1,915	(1,915)	-

Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:

* Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipt Reserve	(2,054)	2,054	-	-	-	-
* Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	(421)	-	-	(421)	421	-
* Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(5,563)	-	-	(5,563)	5,563	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(8,038)	2,054	-	(5,984)	5,984	-

Adjustments to Capital Resources:

* Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Notional income in relation to Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Adjustments

	(6,123)	2,054	-	(4,069)	4,069	-
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2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

Current year - Group	Note	Expenditure chargable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants		(15,458)	-	(15,458)
Other Income (including project income)		(13,106)	1,882	(11,224)
Salary Costs		172,683	(9,511)	163,172
Other non Salary employee costs		5,047	-	5,047
Police Injury Pension Costs		4,638	-	4,638
Premises Costs		6,745	(11)	6,734
Supplies and Services		26,103	(16)	26,087
Transport Costs		3,817	-	3,817
Financial Costs		335	11,726	12,061
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges		161	(161)	-
Repayment of loan and lease		522	(522)	-
OPFCC costs		1,683	(1,683)	-
Commissioned Services		8,673	-	8,673
Project Costs		187	-	187
Transfer to /from Reserves		4,444	(4,444)	-
Recharges to CCNY			(5,863)	(5,863)
Cost of Police Services		206,474	(8,603)	197,871
Corporate and Democratic Core		-	1,695	1,695
Non-Distributed Costs		-	(10)	(10)
Net Cost of Services		206,474	(6,918)	199,556
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		-	26,640	26,640
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		-	67,191	67,191
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		(209,448)	(23,444)	(232,892)
Deficit or (Surplus) on the Provision of Services		(2,974)	63,469	60,494
Opening General Fund	4	21,309		
Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on the General Fund in year	4	(2,974)		
Closing General Fund as at 6th May 2024	4	18,335		

Details of the main adjustments between the funding and accounting basis are set out in Note 3.

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Current year - PFCC	Note	Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants		(15,458)	-	(15,458)
Other Income (including project income)		(2,574)	1,842	(732)
Salary Costs		-	91	91
Other non Salary employee costs		-	-	-
Premises Costs		-	-	-
Supplies and Services		10	(212)	(202)
Transport Costs		-	-	-
Financial Costs		439	5,424	5,863
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges		161	(161)	-
Repayment of loan and lease		522	(522)	-
OPFCC costs		1,683	(1,683)	-
Commissioned Services		8,673	-	8,673
Project Costs		187	-	187
Transfer to /from Reserves		4,444	(4,444)	-
Recharges to CCNY		-	(5,863)	(5,863)
Cost of Police Services		(1,913)	(5,528)	(7,441)
Corporate and Democratic Core		-	1,695	1,695
Non-Distributed Costs		-	-	-
Intragroup funding		208,388	6,398	214,786
Net Cost of Services		206,475	2,565	209,040
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		-	26,640	26,640
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		-	(1,538)	(1,538)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		(209,449)	(23,444)	(232,893)
Deficit or (Surplus) on the Provision of Services		(2,974)	4,221	1,247
Opening General Fund	4	21,309		
Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on the General Fund in year	4	(2,974)		
Closing General Fund as at 6th May 2024	4	18,335		

Details of the main adjustments between the funding and accounting basis are set out in Note 3.

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Previous year - Group	Note	Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £'000	Adjustments between the funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
Targeted Grants		(10,723)	-	(10,723)
Other Income (including project income)		(10,729)	697	(10,032)
Salary Costs		144,141	24,208	168,349
Other non Salary employee costs		3,833	-	3,833
Police Injury Pension Costs		3,894	-	3,894
Premises Costs		5,511	(12)	5,499
Supplies and Services		22,472	(50)	22,422
Transport Costs		3,536	-	3,536
Financial Costs		809	519	1,328
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges		182	(182)	-
Repayment of loan and lease		421	(421)	-
OPFCC costs		1,410	(1,410)	-
Commissioned Services		6,738	-	6,738
Project Costs		4	-	4
Transfer to /from Reserves		7,467	(7,467)	-
Cost of Police Services		178,966	15,883	194,849
Corporate and Democratic Core		-	1,437	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs		-	-	-
Net Cost of Services		178,966	17,320	196,286
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		-	25,601	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		-	50,919	50,919
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		(178,966)	(26,428)	(205,394)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services		-	67,411	67,411
Opening General Fund and Earmarked Reserves	4	5,603		
Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on the General Fund and Earmarked Reserves in year	4			
Closing General Fund and Earmarked Reserves as at 31st March 2023	4	5,603		

Details of the main adjustments between the funding and accounting basis are set out in Note 3.

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis (PFCC)

Previous year - PFCC	Note	Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants		(10,723)	-	(10,723)
Other Income		(1,348)	688	(660)
Salary Costs		-	338	338
Other non Salary employee costs		-	-	-
Premises Costs		-	-	-
Supplies and Services		23	(47)	(24)
Transport Costs		-	-	-
Financial Costs		637	(118)	519
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges		182	(182)	-
Repayment of loan and lease		421	(421)	-
OPFCC costs		1,410	(1,410)	-
Commissioned Services		6,738	-	6,738
Project Costs		4	(4)	-
Transfer to /from Reserves		7,467	(7,467)	-
Recharge to CCNY for the use of Long Term Assets		-	(520)	(520)
Cost of Police Services		4,811	(9,141)	(4,331)
Corporate and Democratic Core		-	1,437	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs		-	-	-
Intragroup funding		174,155	1,064	175,219
Net Cost of Services		178,966	(6,640)	172,325
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		-	25,601	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		-	(526)	(526)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		(178,966)	(26,428)	(205,394)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services		-	(7,994)	(7,994)
Opening General Fund and Earmarked Reserves	4	5,603		
Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on the General Fund and Earmarked Reserves in year	4	-		
Closing General Fund and Earmarked Reserves as at 31st March 2023	4	5,603		

Details of the main adjustments between the funding and accounting basis are set out in Note 3.

3. Supplementary information to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides details of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Adjustments for Capital purposes:

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses to the Net Cost of Services, and removes the statutory charges for the financing of capital. It also adjusts:

* Other Operating Income for the net book value and disposal proceeds of capital disposals

* Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure for movement in the market value of Investment Properties: and

* Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income for capital grants and notional income in relation to donated assets

Many of the entries in this column come from the Capital adjustment Account (See note 5(b))

Net change for the Pensions Adjustments:

This column removes employer pension contributions made from the Net Cost of Services and replaces with current and past service costs. It also adds the net Interest on the defined benefit liability to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure.

Other Differences:

This column includes the adjustments between the charges under statutory regulations to council taxpayers and the amounts recognised in the accounts under generally accepted accounting principles (see also Note 1). This column also includes the impact of the recharges to CCNY for Corporate Services and the use of Long Term Assets.

Current year - Group	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	1,882	1,882
Salary Costs	-	(9,978)	467	(9,511)
Other Non Salary employee costs	-	-	-	-
Police Injury Pension Costs	-	-	-	-
Premises Costs	-	-	(11)	(11)
Supplies and Services	-	-	(16)	(16)
Transport Costs	-	-	-	-
Financial Costs	5,863	-	5,863	11,726
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges	-	-	(161)	(161)
Repayment of loan and lease	(522)	-	-	(522)
OPFCC costs	-	-	(1,683)	(1,683)
Commissioned Services	-	-	-	-
Project Costs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to /from Reserves	-	-	(4,444)	(4,444)
Recharges to CCNY	-	-	(5,863)	(5,863)
Cost of Police Services	5,341	(9,978)	(3,966)	(8,603)
Corporate and Democratic Core	-	-	1,695	1,695
Non-Distributed Costs	-	(10)	-	(10)
Intragroup funding	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Services	5,341	(9,988)	(2,271)	(6,918)
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	647	26,681	(688)	26,640
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	41	68,750	(1,600)	67,191
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	-	(23,707)	263	(23,444)
Deficit or (Surplus) on the Provision of Services	6,029	61,736	(4,296)	63,469

3. Supplementary Information to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Current year - PFCC	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	1,842	1,842
Salary Costs	-	80	11	91
Other non Salary employee costs	-	-	-	-
Premises Costs	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	-	-	(212)	(212)
Transport Costs	-	-	-	-
Financial Costs	5,863	-	(439)	5,424
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges	-	-	(161)	(161)
Repayment of loan and lease	(522)	-	-	(522)
OPFCC costs	-	-	(1,683)	(1,683)
Commissioned Services	-	-	-	-
Project Costs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to /from Reserves	-	-	(4,444)	(4,444)
Recharges to CCNY	-	-	(5,863)	(5,863)
Cost of Police Services	5,341	80	(10,949)	(5,528)
Corporate and Democratic Core	-	-	1,695	1,695
Non-Distributed Costs	-	-	-	-
Intragroup funding	-	-	6,398	6,398
Net Cost of Services	5,341	80	(2,856)	2,565
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	647	26,681	(688)	26,640
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	44	(3)	(1,579)	(1,538)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	-	(23,707)	263	(23,444)
Deficit or (Surplus) on the Provision of Services	6,032	3,051	(4,860)	4,221

3. Supplementary Information to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Previous year - Group	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	697	697
Salary Costs	-	24,394	(186)	24,208
Other Non Salary employee costs	-	-	-	-
Police Injury Pension Costs	-	-	-	-
Premises Costs	-	-	(12)	(12)
Supplies and Services	-	-	(50)	(50)
Transport Costs	-	-	-	-
Financial Costs	519	-	-	519
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges	-	-	(182)	(182)
Repayment of loan and lease	(421)	-	-	(421)
OPFCC costs	-	-	(1,410)	(1,410)
Commissioned Services	-	-	-	-
Project Costs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to /from Reserves	-	-	(7,467)	(7,467)
Cost of Police Services	98	24,394	(8,610)	15,882
Corporate and Democratic Core	-	-	1,437	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs	-	-	-	-
Intragroup funding	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Services	98	24,394	(7,173)	17,319
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	1,625	26,030	(2,054)	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(150)	51,456	(387)	50,919
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	-	(26,030)	(398)	(26,428)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services	1,573	75,850	(10,012)	67,411

3. Supplementary Information to the Expenditure Funding Analysis

Previous year - PFCC	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Targeted Grants	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	688	688
Salary Costs	-	329	9	338
Other Non Salary employee costs	-	-	-	-
Premises Costs	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	-	-	(47)	(47)
Transport Costs	-	-	-	-
Financial Costs	519	-	(637)	(118)
Interest Payments and Leasing Charges	-	-	(182)	(182)
Repayment of loan and lease	(421)	-	-	(421)
OPFCC costs	-	-	(1,410)	(1,410)
Commissioned Services	-	-	-	-
Project Costs	-	-	(4)	(4)
Transfer to /from Reserves	-	-	(7,467)	(7,467)
Recharges to CCNY for the use of Long Term Assets	-	-	(520)	(520)
Cost of Police Services	98	329	(9,570)	(9,143)
Corporate and Democratic Core	-	-	1,437	1,437
Non-Distributed Costs	-	-	-	-
Intragroup funding	-	-	1,064	1,064
Net Cost of Services	98	329	(7,069)	(6,642)
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	1,625	26,030	(2,054)	25,601
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(150)	14	(390)	(526)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	-	(26,030)	(398)	(26,428)
(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services	1,573	343	(9,911)	(7,994)

4. General Fund Reserves

Current Year - Group	At 1 April 2023	Transfers (to)/from Revenue	Credited to Revenue	Transfers to Finance Capital	Transfers from General Reserve	Total Movement on Reserves	At 6 May 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Reserve	9,051	4,690	-	(7,419)	-	(2,729)	6,322
Capital Reserves	9,051	4,690	-	(7,419)	-	(2,729)	6,322
General Reserve	5,603	426	-	-	-	426	6,029
Insurance Reserve	-	638	-	-	-	638	638
Incentivisation Grant	522	14	(85)	-	-	(71)	451
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Reserve	42	15	(38)	-	-	(23)	19
Cost of Change Reserve	1,397	151	(1,392)	-	-	(1,241)	156
Commissioned Services Reserve	861	428	(775)	-	-	(347)	514
Major Incident Reserve	432	-	-	-	-	-	432
Payroll and Pensions Reserve	950	900	(77)	-	-	823	1,773
Firearms Reserve	539	-	(102)	-	-	(102)	437
Investments Reserve	219	-	(132)	-	-	(132)	87
Training Reserve	265	-	(175)	-	-	(175)	90
ESMCP Reserve	739	-	-	-	-	-	739
Tax Income Guarantee Reserve	217	-	(44)	-	-	(44)	173
PCC Technical	471	168	(165)	-	-	3	474
Revenue Reserves	12,258	2,740	(2,985)	-	-	(245)	12,013
Total	21,309	7,430	(2,985)	(7,419)	-	(2,974)	18,335

Prior Year - Group	At 1 April 2022	Transfers (to)/from Revenue	Credited to Revenue	Transfers to Finance Capital	Transfers from General Reserve	Total Movement on Reserves	At 31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Reserve	4,964	9,577	-	(5,491)	-	4,086	9,051
Capital Reserves	9,928	19,154	-	(10,982)	-	8,172	18,101
General Reserve	5,603	-	-	-	-	-	5,603
Insurance Reserve	554	72	(554)	(72)	-	(554)	-
Incentivisation Grant	278	346	(102)	-	-	244	522
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Reserve	49	-	(7)	-	-	(7)	42
Cost of Change Reserve	1,120	928	(651)	-	-	277	1,397
Commissioned Services Reserve	841	154	(134)	-	-	20	861
Major Incident Reserve	1,007	-	(574)	-	-	(574)	432
Payroll and Pensions Reserve	1,850	-	(900)	-	-	(900)	950
Firearms Reserve	589	-	(50)	-	-	(50)	539
Investments Reserve	370	-	(151)	-	-	(151)	219
Training Reserve	400	-	(135)	-	-	(135)	265
ESMCP Reserve	787	-	(48)	-	-	(48)	739
Tax Income Guarantee Reserve	442	-	(225)	-	-	(225)	217
Covid Reserve	50	-	(50)	-	-	(50)	-
FCR Overtime Reserve	71	-	(71)	-	-	(71)	-
PCC Technical	429	42	-	-	-	42	471
Revenue Reserves	14,439	1,542	(3,652)	(72)	-	(2,182)	12,258
Total	24,369	20,696	(3,652)	(11,054)	-	5,990	30,359

5. Unusable Reserves

Group		6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	Note	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	5a	4,632	5,107
Capital Adjustment Account	5b	30,376	28,710
Pensions Reserve	5c	(1,367,290)	(1,359,542)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5d	573	836
Accumulated Absences Account	5e	(3,219)	(2,651)
Total Unusable Reserves		(1,334,928)	(1,327,540)

PFCC		6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	Note	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	5a	4,632	5,107
Capital Adjustment Account	5b	30,376	28,710
Pension Reserve	5c	-	-
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5d	573	836
Accumulated Absences Account	5e	(29)	(18)
Total Unusable Reserves		35,552	34,635

5 (a) Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April		5,107	2,709
Surplus or (deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	20c	(196)	2,490
Balance on reserve written off on disposal		(124)	-
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	5b	(154)	(92)
Balance at 6 May		4,633	5,107

5 (b) Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Group.

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

Note 1 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Capital Adjustment Account

Group	Note	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance at 1 April		28,710	24,620
Adjustments to CIES for Capital Purposes:			
Adjustments to Net Cost of Services:			
* Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	16	(3,923)	(3,392)
* Charges for amortisation of intangible assets		(298)	(461)
* Revaluation/impairment adjustments on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles	20c/20d	(1,642)	3,345
		(5,863)	(508)
Adjustments to CIES Other Income and Expenditure:			
Other operating expenditure			
* Movements in the market value of Assets Held for Sale	19	-	-
* Amounts of assets held for sale written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal	9	(466)	(1,371)
* Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal	9	(181)	(254)
		(647)	(1,625)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
* Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	20c	(42)	150
Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income			
* Capital grants and contributions that have been applied to capital financing	20a	-	-
* Donations income credited to I&E	20a	-	-
		-	-
Total adjustment for Capital Purposes		(6,552)	(1,983)
Other movements in the Capital Adjustment Account			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt		521	421
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	5a	278	92
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	20a	-	-
Application of Grants to Capital Financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied		-	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	20a	7,419	5,562
Total other movements		8,218	6,075
Balance at 6 May		30,376	28,710

5 (c) Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Group accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating 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 Group makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Group 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.

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	(1,359,542)	(1,949,615)
Remeasurements of pension assets and liabilities	51,033	665,923
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	(89,046)	(102,444)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	30,265	26,594
Balance at 6 May	(1,367,290)	(1,359,542)

PFCC	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	-	(583)
Remeasurements of pension assets and liabilities	86	926
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	(243)	(462)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	157	119
Balance at 6 May	-	-

5 (d) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of precept income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	836	438
Amount by which precept income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from precept income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(263)	398
Balance at 6 May	573	836

5 (e) Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 6 May. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Group	2023/24	2022/23
Balance at 1 April	(2,651)	(2,744)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	2,651	2,744
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(3,219)	(2,651)
Amounts 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	(568)	93
Balance at 6 May	(3,219)	(2,651)

PFCC	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	(18)	(8)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	18	8
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(29)	(18)
Amounts 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	(11)	(10)
Balance at 6 May	(29)	(18)

6. Leases

The Group as Lessee

The Group leases a number of properties, which have been accounted for as operating leases. The total rentals payable in 2023/24 were £224k (PFCC £10k) (2022/23 £192k (PFCC £36k)).

The Group uses certain other equipment financed under an operating lease. The amount paid in 2023/24 was £70k (PFCC £nil) (2022/23 £74k, PFCC £1k).

Commitments under Operating Leases

At the balance sheet date the Group was committed to making total payments of £2.788m (PFCC £2.788m) (2022/23 £2.800m, PFCC £12k) under operating leases:

Group		Not later than	Later than one	Later than	Total
		one year	year and not	five years	
		£'000	later than five	£'000	£'000
			years		
6 May 2024	Land and Buildings	183	614	1,757	2,554
	Plant and Equipment	76	158		234
	Total	259	772	1,757	2,788
PFCC					
6 May 2024	Land and Buildings	183	614	1,757	2,554
	Plant and Equipment	76	158	-	234
	Total	259	772	1,757	2,788

		Not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than five years	Later than five years	Total commitments
Group					
31 March 2023	Land and Building	164	622	1,935	2,721
	Plant and Equipment	68	11	-	79
	Total	232	633	1,935	2,800
PFCC					
31 March 2023	Land and Building	12	-	-	12
	Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-
	Total	12	-	-	12

The Group as Lessor

The Group (PFCC) leases out certain investment properties to tenants under operating leases. Under the terms of the operating leases no contingent rents are payable.

7. Intragroup Funding

PFCC	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Charges from the PFCC to CCNY		
<i>Credited to the same headings as the costs they are recharging, as part of Cost of Police Services</i>		
Amounts equivalent to:		
- amounts charged to Income & Expenditure for use of Long Term Assets	5,863	520
- interest charge on finance leases	-	-
- charges to CCNY for Corporate Support Services	614	664
Recharges deducted in Cost of Police Services	6,477	1,184
Charges from CCNY to the PFCC		
<i>Charged to Cost of Police Services</i>		
- amounts to be transferred to reserves	-	-
- Investment property I & E	(30)	3
- Democratic Core costs	106	121
<i>Charged to Net Cost of Services</i>		
- gross expenditure on policing services	214,786	175,219
	214,862	175,343

8. Other Operating Income and Expenditure

Group	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Police Pension Top-up Grant paid to Pension Scheme	26,681	26,030
Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets (Note 9)	(41)	(429)
Movement in fair value of Assets Held for Sale	-	-
Total	26,640	25,601

9. Gains and Losses on Disposal of Non-Current Assets

An analysis of the gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets is shown below.

Group	2023/24 Net Book Value £'000	2023/24 Proceeds £'000	2023/24 Total £'000	2022/23 Net Book Value £'000	2022/23 Proceeds £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
(Gain) / loss on:						
Property, Plant and Equipment	181	(223)	(42)	254	(12)	242
Assets Held for Sale	466	(465)	1	1,371	(2,042)	(671)
Total	647	(688)	(41)	1,625	(2,054)	(429)

10 Financing and Investment

10 (a) Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Group	2023/24 Expenditure £'000	2023/24 Income £'000	2023/24 Total £'000	2022/23 Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Income £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
Interest payable:						
On bank account	161		161	148	-	148
On other loan			-	-	-	-
Leasing Charges			-	-	-	-
Net Pensions interest cost (Note 28)	68,757		68,757	51,456	-	51,456
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments		(1,739)	(1,739)	-	(537)	(537)
Amounts in relation to Investment Properties:						
<i>Net rental expenditure (note 10b)</i>	11	(41)	(30)	12	(9)	3
<i>Movement in fair value (Note 20c)</i>	42		42	-	(150)	(150)
Total	68,971	(1,780)	67,191	51,616	(696)	50,919

PFCC	2023/24 Expenditure £'000	2023/24 Income £'000	2023/24 Total £'000	2022/23 Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Income £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
Interest payable:						
<i>On bank account</i>	161		161	148	-	148
<i>On other loan</i>			-	-	-	-
Leasing Charges			-	-	-	-
Net Pensions interest cost (note 28)		(2)	(2)	14	-	14
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments		(1,739)	(1,739)	-	(537)	(537)
Amounts in relation to Investment Properties:						
<i>Net rental expenditure (Note 10b)</i>			-	-	-	-
<i>Movement in fair value (Note 20c)</i>	42		42	-	(150)	(150)
Total	203	(1,741)	(1,538)	162	(687)	(525)

10 (b) Investment Property Rentals

Gross and net rental income from Investment Properties

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Properties let to tenants under operating leases:		
Gross rent receivable	41	9
Property operating expenses	(11)	(12)
	30	(3)
Properties not let by tenants:		
Net Property operating expenses	-	-
Net rental expenditure	30	(3)

11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Precept Income	12	100,946	87,308
Home Office grant payable towards the cost of retirement benefits		26,681	26,030
Non-Ringfenced Government Grants:			
- Police Grant (inc DCLG Formula Funding)		96,589	84,157
- Legacy Council Tax Grants		8,677	7,898
Capital Grants and contributions		-	-
Donation Income		-	-
Total		232,893	205,393

12. Precept Income

The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner levies a precept on all the District and Unitary Councils within North Yorkshire equivalent to the amount needed to collect in council tax on behalf of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire. The Commissioner set a Band D precept of £295.09 in 2023/24 (2022/23 - £281.06), which was an increase of 4.99%.

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Precept set by Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner		100,651	86,556
Collection Fund surplus received		558	354
		101,209	86,910
Adjustment of surplus to accruals basis	5d	(263)	398
Total		100,946	87,308

The constituent Councils' contributions were as follows:

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Craven	-	6,530
Hambleton	-	10,654
Harrogate	-	18,304
Richmondshire	-	5,561
Ryedale	-	6,247
Scarborough	-	10,875
Selby	-	9,210
York	22,225	19,174
North Yorkshire Council	78,721	-
Total	100,946	86,556

13. Remuneration Report

13 (a) Remuneration of Senior Officers

In setting the conditions of service of Senior Officers the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner has regard to the following factors:

- the need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably qualified people to carry out their different responsibilities;
- regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff;
- differences in terms and conditions of employment between the public and private sector and taking account of relative job security and value of benefits in kind;
- changes in national pay systems, including flexibility and the reward of success, and job weight in differentiating the remuneration of particular posts;
- the relevant legal obligations, including anti-discrimination legislation regarding age, gender, race, sexual orientation, religion and belief and disability.

Total remuneration of senior police officers comprises elements that are set centrally for all police forces in the UK and other elements that are set locally. Pay elements that are set centrally include base salary, accommodation allowances and pension benefits. Centrally-set elements for serving police officers are determined in accordance with the Police Regulations 2003 (as amended).

For the purposes of this report the senior officers comprised the following personnel during the year:

- Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner
- Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner
- Chief Constable *
- Deputy Chief Constable *
- Assistant Chief Constables *
- Chief Executive Officer
- Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer
- Head of Finance and Chief Constable's 151 Officer
- Managing Director of Enable
- * *serving police officers.*

Where applicable disclosures are also provided for employees who have fulfilled the above roles on a temporary or acting basis.

	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2022/23
	Group	PFCC	Group	PFCC
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Salaries and short-term benefits	1,252	278	1,133	270
Post-employment benefits	225	30	196	29
Total	1,477	308	1,329	299

13 (b) Remuneration of Other Employees

Levels of pay for other employees are determined in accordance with the following:

- Police officer remuneration is determined in accordance with the Police Regulations 2003 (as amended);
- Remuneration of support staff is agreed by the Police Support Staff council.

13 (c) Remuneration Entitlements of Senior Officers

Salary

Pay and allowances for the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner are set by the Home Office acting on the advice of the Senior Salaries Review Board. Basic salary for serving police officers is determined and approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Office each year. Salaries are set for all police officers of all ranks up to and including Chief Constables. Pay reviews are carried out each year and any increases are applicable from 1 September. Pay reviews for other senior officers are agreed with the Police Support Staff Council. Any increases are usually applicable from 1 September.

Other Allowances and Benefits

Other allowances and benefits include allowances and expenses paid, in addition to basic salary, that are chargeable to UK income tax. They comprise the following:

- Accommodation allowance;
- Car available for private use or car allowance paid as additional salary;

Accommodation allowances are a historic payment and were paid to police officers who resided in their own accommodation as opposed to Police Houses. They are not paid to any police officers joining the Force after April 1995, other than those that may be transferred from other Forces and who are already in receipt of accommodation allowances.

Allowances

For the purposes of the disclosures that follow, amounts disclosed as allowances are those that are included with salary.

The Commissioner and the Chief Constable are committed to ensuring that Chief Officer remuneration terms are clear and lawful and that public policy standards are met.

Benefits in Kind

Benefits in kind include the estimated value of any benefits that are provided to senior officers in forms other than cash. During the year benefits in kind included the cash equivalents of cars provided to senior officers, and relocation allowance in accordance with Police Regulations, as disclosed to HM Revenue and Customs on form P11D. Benefits in kind do not include business use of private vehicles.

Pension Benefits

The Group makes pension contributions on behalf of Senior Officers and Staff who are members of pension schemes. Employer contributions are at the same rates for all members of the schemes, irrespective of rank or salary, and are determined by the Actuaries. During 2023/24 the rates were 31% for the Police Pension Schemes (2022/23 31%) .

The Actuaries confirmed the rates for the Chief Constable and for the PFCC Local Government Pension Scheme as 10.1% (2022/23 10.6%).

The pension figure included in the disclosures below represents the value of the employer's pension contribution to the senior officer's pension pot, in whichever scheme he/she is a member.

Police Officers

Those members of the senior officer team who are also serving police officers are eligible to join the Police Pension Schemes. During 2023/24 senior officers who elected to join were either members of the Police Pension Scheme 1987 or the Police Pension Scheme 2015.

The Police Pension Scheme 1987 is a defined benefit scheme, providing pension benefits linked to final salary. The scheme is a 40/60ths scheme, with a full pension payable under the scheme after 30 years' service. The maximum pension payable is 40/60ths of salary. The accrual rate for the scheme is 1/60th of salary for each year worked for the first 20 years service and 2/60ths for each year for the following 10 years and nil thereafter. At retirement members may opt to give up (commute) part of their pension entitlement in return for a lump sum cash payment.

Senior officers' contributions are currently at the rate of between 13.44% and 13.78% of pensionable salary. (See Police Pension Fund Account and Note 28 to the accounts for further information on the Police Pension schemes).

The Police Pension Scheme 2015 is a Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme rather than a final salary scheme. For each year a member contributes they will earn a fraction of their Pensionable Earnings (1/55.3) for that year as earned pension and this will be revalued for each subsequent year until they retire. A member has the option to retire at the normal minimum pension age (55) however if they were to do so their pension would be actuarially reduced by reference to the normal pension age (60). At retirement members may opt to give up (commute) part of their pension entitlement in return for a lump sum cash payment.

Other Senior Officers

Those members of the Senior Officer team who are not serving police officers are eligible to participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme ("LGPS"). During 2023/24 all eligible senior officers were members of the scheme.

The scheme is a defined benefit scheme, providing pension benefits linked to final salary. The current scheme provides for an accrual rate of 1/60th of salary for each year of service up to 31 March 2014. Thereafter the accrual rate is 1/49th. There is no time limit to the amount of service that can be built up but benefits must be taken by age 75. At retirement members may opt to give up (commute) part of their pension entitlement in return for a lump sum cash payment. Senior officers' contributions are currently at the rate of between 5.5% and 12.5% pensionable salary dependent on which scheme the officer sits within. (See Note 28 to the accounts for further information on the Local Government Pension Scheme).

13 (d) A summary of Senior Officer Remuneration for the period 1 April 2023 to 6 May 2024 is presented below:

	Salary	Benefits in kind	Allowance	Value of employers pension contribution	Termination Benefits	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
PFCC and Group						
Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner:						
Z Appleton-Metcalf	84	-	-	9	-	93
Chief Executive Officer						
S Dennis	108	-	-	11	-	119
Head of Partnerships and Commissioning						
J Newberry	86	-	-	9	-	95
Group only						
Chief Constable:						
L Winward (17/08/18 to 31/03/24)	167	-	3	49	-	219
T Forber (01/04/24 to present)	18	-	-	6	-	24
E Foskett (22/12/23 to 31/03/24)	35	3	2	11	-	51
Deputy Chief Constable:						
S Bissett (22/12/23 to present)	49	-	-	16	-	65
M Hussain (03/01/22 to 31/03/24)	140	2	-	-	-	142
Assistant Chief Constable:						
C Clarke (22/12/23 to present)	41	-	-	13	-	54
W Fox (22/12/23 to present)	41	1	-	13	-	55
E Foskett (14/03/22 to 21/12/23)	105	9	5	33	-	152
S Bissett (from 27/02/23 to 21/12/23)	92	1	-	29	-	122
Managing Director of Enable:						
L Stitt (19/06/23 to present)	101	-	7	11	-	119
G McQueen (1/04/23 to 31/08/23)	51	-	3	5	-	59
Chief Constable's 151 Officer and Head of Finance:						
L Branford-White (1/11/23 to present)	49	-	4	5	-	58
M Clements (16/3/20 to 3/09/23)	43	-	3	4	-	50
Total	1,210	16	27	224	-	1,477

* CFO - Chief Finance Officer.

The Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer is M Porter. This function is discharged via a collaboration agreement with Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner (CPCC) and the CFO's remuneration is reflected in CPCC's accounts. During 2023/24 £65k (2022/23 £54k) was incurred in respect of this contract.

A summary of Senior Officer Remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2023 is presented below:

	Salary	Benefits in kind	Allowance	Value of employers pension contribution	Termination Benefits	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
PFCC and Group						
Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner:						
Z Metcalfe	76	-	-	9	-	85
Chief Executive Officer						
S Dennis	94	-	-	11	-	105
Head of Partnerships and Commissioning						
J Newberry	67	-	-	7	-	74
Group only						
Chief Constable:						
L Winward	151	-	3	47	-	201
Deputy Chief Constable:						
M Hussain	125	-	-	13	-	138
Assistant Chief Constable:						
M Pannone (to 30/04/2022)	14	-	-	3	-	17
M Walker (from 05/09/2022 to 31/03/2023)	62	1	-	19	-	82
L Butterfield	45	-	-	14	-	59
E Foskett	107	14	-	33	-	154
S Bissett (from 27/02/2023)	11	-	-	3	-	14
Managing Director of Enable						
R Ward (to 31/03/2023)	123	8	-	14	-	145
R Brown (from (30/06/2022 to 31/03/2023)	72	-	-	10	-	82
Chief Constable's 151 Officer and Head of Finance						
M Clements	98	8	-	11	-	117
Total	1,045	31	3	194	-	1,273

* CFO - Chief Finance Officer

The Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer is M Porter. This function is discharged via a collaboration agreement with Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner (CPCC) and the CFO's remuneration is reflected in CPCC's accounts. During 2022/23 £54k (2021/22 £53k) was incurred in respect of this contract.

13 (e) Officers and Staff

A breakdown of the number of persons of each gender was as follows:

	2023/24 Group		2023/24 PFCC		2022/23 Group		2022/23 PFCC	
	As at 6 May		As at 6 May		As at 31 March		As at 31 March	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senior Officers	4	3	1	-	8	4	1	2
Other employees	1,524	1,533	7	32	1,579	1,524	6	26
	1,528	1,536	8	32	1,587	1,528	7	28

The number of individuals, excluding senior officers, who have received total remuneration greater than or equal to £50,000 per annum (in bands of £5,000) are listed below. The figures below represent the amounts paid in each year, taking account of starting and leaving dates, where retiring staff have been replaced during the year, and include officers seconded to other Forces. Total remuneration comprises gross salaries and allowances, taxable benefits as declared to HM Revenue and Customs on form P11D, and any bonus or overtime amounts in relation to the year in question (paid or payable). Total remuneration excludes any termination benefits payable and does not include employer's pension or national insurance contributions.

The table includes 847 police officers (2022/23 333) at or below the rank of Chief Superintendent.

Total remuneration	2023/24 Group	2023/24 PFCC	2022/23 Group	2022/23 PFCC
£50,000 to £54,999	432	3	162	1
£55,000 to £59,999	252	1	114	-
£60,000 to £64,999	115	-	51	-
£65,000 to £69,999	85	-	10	-
£70,000 to £74,999	45	2	5	-
£75,000 to £79,999	17	-	5	-
£80,000 to £84,999	7	-	3	-
£85,000 to £89,999	5	-	6	-
£90,000 to £94,999	7	-	1	-
£95,000 to £99,999	-	-	-	-
£100,000 to £104,999	3	-	-	-
£105,000 to £110,000	3	-	-	-
£110,000 to £115,000	1	-	-	-
Total	972	6	357	1

An increase in numbers, totalling 438 (PFCC 3), in the period ended 6th May is due to the extended reporting period.

13 (f) Termination Benefits

The Group terminated the contract of one employee in 2023/24, incurring liabilities of £2k (PFCC ££nil). In 2022/23 no employee contracts were terminated.

The number of exit packages, with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies, are set out in the table below:

Group	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of Other departures		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
							£'000	£'000
£0 - £20,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,001 - £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£200,001 - £250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-

PFCC	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of Other departures		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
							£'000	£'000
£0 - £20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,001 - £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£200,001 - £250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

14. Other Amounts Credited/Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

14 (a) Movement in Provisions

The movement in provisions is detailed in Note 27.

14 (b) Inventories Expensed during the Period

	2023/24 Group £'000	2023/24 PFCC £'000	2022/23 Group £'000	2022/23 PFCC £'000
Uniforms/other items	490	-	516	-
Garage	618	-	397	-
Write-down of inventories recognised	-	-	-	-
Total inventory charges recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	1,108	-	913	-

There were no reversals of any previous write-down in inventories.

14 (c) Sponsorship

The Police and Crime Commissioner has the power to receive gifts, loans of property and sponsorship. The guideline limit for income of this type is up to 1% of the annual net revenue budget (2023/24 limit £1.9m). Sponsorship payments and other contributions are made under specific agreements that record the link between the income and the relevant expenditure. The income may be utilised within the year or carried forward to be available in the next year if appropriate. During the year £16k (2022/23 £11k) was retained in the sponsorship and donation accounts. The income was relevant to expenditure made in 2023/24 the expenditure was primarily focused on crime reduction through engagement initiatives. £4k (2022/23 £6k) has been carried forward into 2024/25.

14 (d) Police Fire and Crime Commissioner Costs

Costs of the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner were:

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
PFCC and Deputy PCC (including Ers NI, pension and expenses)	112	99
Statutory Officers	244	286
Panel Costs / Members Costs	71	70
Support : Employees Costs	931	646
Support : Other Costs	82	54
External Audit Fees	104	31
Internal Audit Fees	64	40
Subscriptions	47	38
Community Engagement	17	82
Other	1	4
	1,673	1,350
Recharges to North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority	(100)	(57)
Total Expenditure	1,573	1,293

14 (e) Audit Fees

The Group incurred the following fees relating to external audit and inspection.

	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2022/23
	Group	PFCC	Group	PFCC
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
External Audit Fees	144	93	46	31
Total	144	93	46	31

14 (f) Grant Income

In addition to the grants included in Taxation and Non-Specific Grants Income (Note 11), the Group credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2023/24:

Group	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Credited to Services		
Counter-Terrorism	921	932
Criminal Records Bureau	993	799
Commissioning of Victim Support Services	2,074	1,949
Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advisors	147	143
Incentivisation Grant	118	346
County Lines Activity Grant	11	57
National Force Specialist Cyber Crime	163	184
Domestic Abuse Perptrators Grant	57	229
Operation Uplift Grant	4,439	2,216
Pensions Reform	-	11
Pension Grant	1,935	1,449
No Wrong Door	67	65
Home Office PS Grant	715	87
NLEDS - Driver Grant	204	144
DCMS New Units Grants	-	167
Apprenticeship Levy Grant	1,908	1,535
Apprenticeship Incentive Payment - DofE	43	52
Safer Streets Targeted Grant	817	241
Connecting Conversations Grant	67	60
S31 - Redmond Review	41	-
S31 Grant - Software Licence	195	-
DNSP ESN S31 Home Office Grant	44	-
Immediate Justice Grant	49	-
Hotspot Policing Grant	99	-
Serious Violence Duty Grant	238	30
Sundry Grants £30k or less	113	27
Total Credited to Services	15,458	10,723

The Group has received a number of grants that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them which have not been met during the year. At 6 May 2024 current liabilities include £259k (PFCC £259k) (2022/23 £268k, PFCC £268k) in respect of Revenue Grants received in advance and £115k (PFCC £115k) in respect of Capital Grants received in advance (2022/23 £115k, PFCC £115k).

15. Partnership Arrangements

15 (a) Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB)

The Group provides financial management on behalf of the LCJB, which is a combined Board made up of Criminal Justice Agencies.

During 2023/24 the Group did not receive any funding (2022/23 £nil) from the Office for Criminal Justice Reform on behalf of the LCJB. Group expenditure of £46k (PFCC £nil) (2022/23 £40k, PFCC £nil) has been incurred in 2023/24 and included in these accounts.

15 (b) Regional Collaboration

Regional Collaboration brings opportunities to the participating Forces across many policing activities whilst retaining local Police Forces, local identity and local accountability.

Yorkshire and the Humber (YATH)

The Group continued to engage in collaborative working throughout 2023/24 with the other YATH forces (South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humberside), Collaborative activity includes Specialist Crime Services, Forensic Services, Underwater Search and Procurement Services. The Regional Collaboration Board for the YATH Collaboration comprises the four Police and Crime Commissioners plus officers from each of the participating forces. It was formed to support Section 23 of the Police Act 1996/Police and Justice Act 2006.

The YATH Regional Collaboration is funded from contributions made by the four participating forces. Where there is deemed to be equal benefit the contribution is based on equal shares. Where benefit is not deemed to be equal, the level of contribution from each Force is dependent upon an assessment of the benefit to be derived from each specific project or initiative, primarily based upon net revenue expenditure proportions.

The YATH programme is a lead force model and each lead force is responsible for the financial administration of the programme they lead. The lead force employs police staff on a permanent, substantive basis and Police Officers are seconded to the lead force. The Police and Crime Commissioners within the Yorkshire and Humberside Region have agreed to indemnify the lead force to ensure that any costs are shared between them in the event of any employment tribunal or civil court claims related to regional employment.

The total net expenditure of this Group during 2023/24 in relation to the Yorkshire and the Humber regional collaboration work was £7.8m (PFCC £nil) (2022/23 £6.5m Restated, PFCC £nil).

Evolve

The Group continued to engage in collaborative working throughout 2023/24 with Cleveland and Durham forces for Collaborative Legal Services, and Cleveland only for the Cold Case Unit.

The Joint Governance Board comprises the three Commissioners plus officers from each of the participating forces. The collaboration is funded from contributions made by the three participating forces. The Evolve programmes is a lead force arrangement. The lead force employs some of the staff on a permanent substantive basis. Officers and some staff are seconded to the lead force. The total net expenditure of this group during 2023/24 in relation to the Evolve collaboration was £0.2m (PFCC £nil) (2022/23 £0.2m PFCC £nil).

Regional Collaboration costs have had the following impact on the Group Cost of Police Services (PFCC £0k, 2022/23 £0k) shown on the face of the CIES:

Current Year - Group	Group Expenditure	Group Income	Net Impact
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Employee Costs Salaries	1,381	-	1,381
Other Non Salary employee costs	1	-	1
Supplies and Services	7,864	-	7,864
Transport Costs	31	-	31
Non Grant income	-	(1,241)	(1,241)
Total	9,277	(1,241)	8,036

Prior Year - Group	Group Expenditure	Group Income	Net Impact
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Employee Costs	1,007	-	1,007
Other Non salary employee costs	3	-	3
Supplies and Services	6,656	-	6,656
Transport Costs	88	-	88
Non grant income	-	(1,099)	(1,099)
Total	7,754	(1,099)	6,655

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ending 6 May 2024 were as follows:

Current Year - Group	Land and Buildings					Total
	Police Stations and other commercial properties	Police Houses	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Assets under Construction	
Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation (GCA)						
Opening Value at 1 April 2023	34,788	912	7,045	10,554	1,669	54,968
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to GCA	(1,074)	(32)				(1,106)
Additions	801	-	4,225	3,075	103	8,204
Disposals	-	-	(94)	(1,195)		(1,289)
Revaluations	20c (1,834)	(4)				(1,838)
Impairments	20d -	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	125	(125)	-
Closing Value at 6 May 2024	32,681	876	11,176	12,559	1,647	58,939
Depreciation						
Opening Value at 1 April 2023	-	-	(3,251)	(6,458)	-	(9,709)
Charge for the year	(1,074)	(32)	(1,233)	(1,584)	-	(3,923)
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to GCA	20c and d 1,074	32	-	-	-	1,106
Write back depreciation on disposals		-	83	1,024	-	1,107
Closing Value at 6 May 2024	-	-	(4,401)	(7,018)	-	(11,419)
Net Book Value as at 6 May 2024	32,681	876	6,776	5,541	1,647	47,521
Net book value at 6 May 2024 can be analysed as follows:						
Property, Plant and Equipment						45,873
Assets under Construction						1,647
						<u>47,521</u>

Movements in Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ending 31 March 2023 were as follows:

Prior Year - Group	Note	Land and Buildings		Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Assets Under Construction	Total
		Police Stations and other commercial properties	Police Houses				
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation							
Opening Value at 1 April 2022		29,600	1,004	3,693	11,710	223	46,230
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to GCA		(1,036)	(46)	-	-	-	(1,082)
Additions		543	-	3,660	1,788	1,446	7,437
Disposals		-	-	(308)	(2,944)	-	(3,252)
Reclassifications		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	20c	5,881	(46)	-	-	-	5,835
Impairments	20d	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation		(200)	-	-	-	-	(200)
Closing value at 31 March 2023		34,788	912	7,045	10,554	1,669	54,968
Depreciation							
Opening Value at 1 April 2022		-	-	(2,720)	(7,681)	-	(10,401)
Charge for the year		(1,036)	(46)	(840)	(1,480)	-	(3,402)
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to GCA		1,036	46	-	-	-	1,082
Write back Depreciation on disposals		-	-	308	2,693	-	3,001
Closing Value at 31 March 2023		-	-	(3,252)	(6,468)	-	(9,720)
Net Book value as at 31 March 2023		34,788	912	3,793	4,086	1,669	45,248

Net book value at 31 March 2023 can be analysed as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment	43,578
Assets under Construction	1,669
	45,248

Land and Buildings (police stations and other commercial properties plus police houses) are measured at existing use value - all properties were valued at 31 March 2024. The valuations are undertaken by an external valuer in accordance with the RICS Valuation Standards ("The Red Book") published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy).

The depreciation charge for the year, amounting to £3.9m (PFCC £3.9m) (2022/23 £3.4m, PFCC £3.4m), has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement across all lines within Net Cost of Services.

17. Investment Property

Movements in Investment Property during the year are shown below:

Group	Note	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Balance at 1 April		590	440
Reclassification from/(to) Assets Held for Sale	19	(266)	-
Disposals			-
Revaluations included in CIES	20c	(42)	150
Balance at 6 May		282	590

All investment properties are freehold. Investment properties are those held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the provision of services or for administrative purposes. All investment properties are either unlet or let to tenants under operating leases.

100% (2022/23 100%) of investment properties have been measured at fair value at 31 March using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy) by an external valuer in accordance with the RICS Valuation Standards. The valuer has used a market approach to valuing the assets.

There has been no change in valuation techniques used for investment properties during the year, and no investment properties have moved between valuation hierarchy levels during the year (2022/23 none).

At the balance sheet date the Group held a total of 2 investment properties (PFCC 2) (2022/23 3, PFCC 3). All these properties were previously operational properties which are no longer required for operational purposes.

18. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets comprise purchased software only. Movements during the year are shown below:

Group	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Cost		
Balance at 1 April	4,180	4,168
Additions - purchased	93	15
Reclassifications	-	-
Disposals		(3)
Balance at 6 May	4,273	4,180
Amortisation		
Balance at 1 April	(3,432)	(2,969)
Charge for the year	(298)	(463)
Write back amortisation on disposals	-	-
Balance at 6 May	(3,730)	(3,432)
Net Book Value at 6 May	543	748

The amortisation charge for the year, amounting to £298k (PFCC £298k) (2022/23 £463k, PFCC £463k), has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Financial Costs.

19. Assets Held for Sale

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April		200	1,371
Additions in Year		-	-
Assets reclassified from/(to) Property, Plant and Equipment	16	-	-
Assets reclassified from/(to) Investment Properties	17	266	200
Disposals		(466)	(1,371)
Revaluations	20c	-	-
Balance at 6 May		-	200

20. Analysis of amounts in relation to Non-Current Assets

20 (a) Financing of Non-Current Assets

The additions to non-current assets totalled £8.297m (PFCC £8.297m) (2022/23: £7.452m, PFCC £7.452m). The table below shows the resources that have been used to finance the additions. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically that has yet to be financed.

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Capital Expenditure was incurred across the following categories:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	8,204	7,437
Intangible Fixed Assets	18	93	15
		<u>8,297</u>	<u>7,452</u>
Sources of finance:			
Capital Receipts utilised	5b	-	-
Capital Grants	5b	-	-
Major Capital Reserve	5b	-	-
Sums set aside from Revenue and Revenue Reserves	5b	7,419	5,562
Donation Income	5b	-	-
Borrowing (Internal)		878	1,890
		<u>8,297</u>	<u>7,452</u>

Group		2023/24	2022/23
		£'000	£'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement		12,579	11,109
Increase (decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)		-	-
Increase (decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)		355	1,470
Assets acquired under Finance leases		-	-
Closing Capital Financing Requirement		12,934	12,579

20 (b) Major Capital Schemes

The major items of capital expenditure are detailed in the table below:

Group Description	2023/24 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Rolling Programmes		6,979		5,288
ICT Strategy - Major Schemes		189		81
Estates Strategy - Major Schemes				
- Major works (below £50k)	144		210	
- Transformation Programme	-		-	-
- Alverton Court	279		-	
- Fulford Road	138		-	
- Easingwold	97		-	
- Mast Sites	-		58	
- Tadcaster	-		77	
- Settle	-		50	
- Scarborough	219		83	
- FCR Fallback Harrogate	-		-	
- VRI Suites	-		57	
- Sexual Assault Referral Centre	-		1,348	
Total Estate Strategy - Major Schemes		877		1,883
Digital Interview Recording		117		-
PPST Training Equipment		90		-
Other Schemes (below £50k)		42		200
Total		8,295		7,452

20 (c) Revaluation

The revaluations have had the following impact on these accounts:

Current Year - Group	Land and Buildings £'000	Police Houses £'000	Sub Total £'000	Investment Properties £'000	Assets Held for Sale £'000	Total £'000
Revaluation charged/(credited) to Revaluation Reserve	221	(25)	196	-	-	196
Revaluation charged/(credited) to Income and Expenditure	1,613	29	1,642	42	-	1,684
Total	1,834	4	1,838	42	-	1,880
Cost	2,907	36	2,943	42	-	2,985
Depreciation	(1,073)	(32)	(1,105)	-	-	(1,105)
Total	1,834	4	1,838	42	-	1,880

Prior Year - Group	Land and Buildings	Police Houses	Sub Total	Investment Properties	Assets Held for Sale	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation charged/(credited) to Revaluation Reserve	(2,486)	(4)	(2,490)	-	-	(2,490)
Revaluation charged/(credited) to Income and Expenditure	(3,395)	50	(3,345)	(150)	-	(3,495)
Total	(5,881)	46	(5,835)	(150)	-	(5,985)
Cost	(4,889)	92	(4,797)	(150)	-	(4,947)
Depreciation	(992)	(46)	(1,038)	-	-	(1,038)
Total	(5,881)	46	(5,835)	(150)	-	(5,985)

At 6 May 2024 the cost or valuation of assets subject to revaluation can be analysed as follows (all other assets are held at cost):

Group	Land and Buildings	Police Houses	Sub Total	Investment Properties	Assets Held for Sale	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Properties last revalued at:						
6 May 2024	32,680	876	33,556	282	-	33,838

At 6 May 2024 the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model can be analysed as follows:

	Land and Buildings	Police Houses	Sub Total	Investment Properties	Assets Held for Sale	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carrying Amount 6 May 2024	28,442	482	28,924	-	-	28,924

20 (d) Impairment

Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Assets Held for Sale

All properties were valued at 6 May 2024, and no separate assessment has therefore been made for impairment.

Intangible Assets

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use of the PFCC and Group.

At 6 May 2024 Intangible Assets have been impaired by £nil.

20 (e) Amounts Charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Group		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	16	3,923	3,402
Revaluation charge to Net Cost of Services	20c	1,642	(3,344)
Surplus / Deficit on disposal		(5)	209
Sub-Total Property, Plant and Equipment		5,560	267
Amortisation of Intangible Fixed Assets	18	298	463
Impairment		-	-
Revaluation Investment Properties	20c	42	(150)
Revaluation Assets Held for Sale	20c	-	-
Surplus/ Deficit on disposal		1	(653)
Total		5,901	(73)
Included in net cost of services		5,998	656
Included in other operating income and expenditure		(139)	(579)
Included in finance and Investment Income and Expenditure		42	(150)
Total		5,901	(73)

20 (f) Capital Commitments

At 6 May the Group was committed to the following capital expenditure:

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Plant and Equipment	240	518
Fleet Vehicles	2,265	196
Estates Transformation Programme Improvements	1,237	888
Intangibles	155	29
Total as at 6 May	3,897	1,631

Capital commitments related to the following asset categories:

Property, Plant and Equipment	3,742	1,602
Intangible Assets	155	29
Total	3,897	1,631

21. Financial Instruments

	Long-term		Current		Current	
	6 May 2024	31 March 2023 Restated	6 May 2024	31 March 2023 Restated	6 May 2024	31 March 2023 Restated
	Group and PFCC	Group and PFCC	Group	Group	PFCC	PFCC
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets						
Measured at Amortised Cost (incl accrued interest)	-	-	36,786	32,384	36,770	32,362
Financial Assets	-	-	36,786	32,384	36,770	32,362
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowing	6,000	6,000	31	31	31	31
Creditors						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	23,581	11,275	23,581	11,275
Total Financial Liabilities	6,000	6,000	23,581	11,275	23,581	11,275

There have not been any reclassifications of financial assets or financial liabilities as a result of the implementation of IFRS 9.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

Group	2023/24			2022/23		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables	Total	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest expense	(161)	-	(161)	(148)	-	(148)
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(161)	-	(161)	(148)	-	(148)
Interest income	-	1,740	1,740	-	537	537
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	1,740	1,740	-	537	537
Net gain/(loss) for the year	(161)	1,740	1,579	(148)	537	389

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables 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 take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and other loans payable, the discount rate used is the PWLB rate for new borrowing;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable, the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost is disclosed below.

Financial Liabilities - carried at amortised cost

Current and Long-Term

Group	6 May 2024		31 March 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft	-	-	4	4
Short-term borrowing	31	31	31	31
Long-term borrowing	6,000	4,600	6,000	4,703
Other Creditors	23,581	23,581	11,271	11,271
Total Financial Liabilities	29,611	28,211	17,305	16,008
Current	23,611	23,611	11,305	11,305
Long-term	6,000	4,600	6,000	4,703
Total Financial Liabilities	29,611	28,211	17,305	16,008

PFCC

	6 May 2024		31 March 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft	-	-	4	4
Short-term borrowing	31	31	31	31
Long-term borrowing	6,000	4,600	6,000	4,703
Other Creditors	23,581	23,581	11,270	11,270
Total Financial Liabilities	29,611	28,211	17,305	16,008
Current	23,611	23,611	11,305	11,305
Long-term	6,000	4,600	6,000	4,703
Total Financial Liabilities	29,611	28,211	17,305	16,008

Financial Assets - Carried at Amortised Cost

Current and Long Term

Group	6 May 2024		31 March 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Short term Investments	-	-	1,407	1,407
Cash and cash equivalents	19,020	19,020	14,077	14,077
Debtors	17,776	17,776	16,910	16,910
Provision for doubtful debts	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Total Financial Assets	36,786	36,786	32,384	32,384

PFCC	6 May 2024		31 March 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Short Term Investments	-	-	1,407	1,407
Cash and cash equivalents	19,004	19,004	14,055	14,055
Debtors	17,776	17,776	16,910	16,910
Provision for doubtful debts	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Total Financial Assets	36,770	36,770	32,362	32,362

22. Inventories

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Uniforms/Other Items	897	584
Garage	210	184
Total as at 6 May	1,107	768

PFCC	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Garage	-	-
Total as at 6 May	-	-

All inventories comprise supplies used in the provision of services.

23. Debtors

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Short-Term		
Amounts receivable:		
Central government bodies	12,576	10,520
Other Local Authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners)	4,239	2,747
NHS bodies	15	15
Public corporations and trading funds	-	-
Other debtors external to general government	6,938	6,278
	23,768	19,560
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(3,209)	(2,838)
	20,559	16,722
Value Added Tax	1,299	1,888
Cash at Bank Other Reconciling Items	(23)	(102)
Payments in advance	7,216	7,152
Total as at 6 May	29,051	25,660

PFCC	6 May 2024	31 March 2023 Restated
	£'000	£'000
Short-Term		
Amounts receivable:		
Central government bodies	12,576	10,520
Other Local Authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners)	4,239	2,747
NHS bodies	15	15
Public corporations and trading funds	-	-
Other debtors external to general government	6,937	6,278
	<u>23,767</u>	<u>19,560</u>
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(3,209)	(2,838)
	20,558	16,722
Value Added Tax	1,299	1,888
Cash at Bank Other Reconciling Items	(23)	(102)
Payments in advance	7,216	7,152
Total as at 6 May	<u>29,051</u>	<u>25,660</u>

Other Local Authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners) includes £613k (PFCC £613k) (2022/23 £143k, PFCC £143k restated from £nil) in respect of regional collaboration with other Police and Crime Commissioners (see note 15(b)). All debtors at the end of the current and previous year are due within one year.

Movement in the provision for doubtful debts during the year was as follows:

	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2022/23
	Group	PFCC	Group	PFCC
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	(2,838)	(2,838)	(2,586)	(2,586)
Written off as uncollectable	1	1	13	13
Recovered during the year	-	-	-	-
Provided against in year	(372)	(372)	(265)	(265)
Balance at 6 May	<u>(3,209)</u>	<u>(3,209)</u>	<u>(2,838)</u>	<u>(2,838)</u>

The provision includes an amount of £3.201m (2022/23 £2.828m) in respect of provision against precept due from Council Tax Payers of £5.692m (2022/23 £5.538m). These amounts will be collected on behalf of NYPFCC by the Local Authorities and the required provision is calculated by them.

The Group does not generally allow extended credit for customers. £194k (PFCC £194k) (2022/23 £185k, PFCC £185k restated) of the £1.355m (PFCC £1.355m) (2022/23 £1.171m, PFCC £1.171m restated) listed debtors balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed as follows:

	6 May 2024	6 May 2024	31 March 2023 Restated	31 March 2023 Restated
	Group	PFCC	Group	PFCC
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Less than three months	117	117	82	82
Three to six months	20	20	18	18
Six months to one year	57	57	45	45
More than one year	-	-	40	40
Total	<u>194</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>

24. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	26	30
Short-term deposits falling due within 3 months	18,994	14,047
Cash and short-term deposits	19,020	14,077
Bank current account	-	(4)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,020	14,073

PFCC	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	10	8
Short-term deposits falling due within 3 months	18,993	14,047
Cash and short-term deposits	19,003	14,055
Bank current account	-	(4)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,003	14,051

Banking Arrangements

The Group (PFCC) has the following facilities with North Yorkshire Barclays Corporate:

- BACS
- Company Barclaycard
- Business Internet Banking

The Group (PFCC) holds two current accounts, one is a holding account from which wages and salaries are paid, the other is for general banking and at the end of each day cleared balances are automatically swept into the Business Premium account.

25. Borrowing

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	6,000	6,000
New loans received - Public Works Loans Board	-	-
	6,000	6,000
Repayments	-	-
Balance at 6 May	6,000	6,000
Short-term	-	-
Long-term	6,000	6,000
Balance at 6 May	6,000	6,000

Maturity at 6 May	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
One to Two Years	-	-
Two to Five Years	-	-
Five to Ten Years	2,000	2,000
Over Ten Years	4,000	4,000
	6,000	6,000

Borrowing at 6 May 2024 was equivalent to debt outstanding of £7.25 (2023 £7.31) per head of population.

Interest rates vary between 2.13% and 2.61% pa. The weighted average rate is 2.45%. All loans are at fixed rates and repayable in full at maturity.

26. Creditors

Group	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
Amounts due:	£'000	£'000
Central government bodies	509	138
Other local authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners)	3,454	4,233
NHS bodies	568	329
Public corporations and trading funds	-	-
HMRC employment taxes and national insurance	4,751	3,201
Other creditors external to government	18,341	9,150
Income received in advance	1,027	589
Grants received in advance	-	23
Capital Grants In Advance	115	115
Total as at 6 May	28,765	17,778

PFCC	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
Amounts due:	£'000	Restated £'000
Central government bodies	509	138
Other local authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners)	3,454	4,233
Public corporations and trading funds	-	-
NHS Bodies	568	329
HMRC employment taxes and national insurance	4,751	3,201
Other creditors external to government	14,028	5,727
Income received in advance	1,027	589
Grants received in advance	-	23
Capital Grants In Advance	115	115
Total as at 6 May	24,452	14,355

Other local authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners) includes £40k (PFCC £40k) (2022/23 £535k, PFCC £535k) in respect of regional collaboration with other Police and Crime Commissioners in Yorkshire and Humberside (see Note 15 (b)).

27. Provisions

Group	Employee Related £'000	Other Insurance £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2023	1,744	1,815	3,559
Additional provision required	(62)	398	336
Amounts utilised during year	(116)	(460)	(576)
At 6 May 2024	1,566	1,753	3,319

PFCC	Employee Related £'000	Other Insurance £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2023	1,744	1,815	3,559
Additional provision required	(62)	398	336
Amounts utilised during year	(116)	(460)	(576)
At 6 May 2024	1,566	1,753	3,319

Group and PFCC

Provisions have been analysed between short-term and long-term as follows:

	2023/24 Group £'000	2023/24 PFCC £'000	2022/23 Restated Group £'000	2022/23 Restated PFCC £'000
Short-term	2,268	2,268	2,469	2,469
Long-term	1,051	1,051	1,091	1,091
Total	3,319	3,319	3,560	3,560

Employee Related provisions relate to claims arising from the Group's employers liability cover, together with other employee related provisions. Other Insurance provisions relate to claims arising from the Group's non-employee related insurance cover, principally motor and public liability claims.

Sums have been set aside to provide for the settlement of ongoing claims and cases not covered by insurance (identified as Provisions) and to provide for other possible events that might give rise to claims. Based on past experience of the time taken to settle claims, an estimate has been made of the proportion of claims which are likely to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date, and these are provided as current liabilities.

The Group has made arrangements with its insurers to provide cover for:

- liability claims subject to a policy excess of £150,000 for any one claim;
- liability and third party motor claims aggregating over £1,897,848;
- third party motor claims subject to an excess of £150,000 for any one claim;
- material damage to property, together with consequential business interruption, subject to a policy excess of £1,000 for any one occurrence in respect of all risks cover, £250 for any one occurrence in respect of cover for money and £100,000 for any one occurrence for all other incidents;
- computer, unmanned aerial vehicles, motor uninsured loss recovery, engineering, airside liability, fidelity guarantee, personal accident, environmental liability, travel and contract works subject to policy terms and conditions.

There are no reimbursements from third parties expected in relation to any of the above provisions.

28. Retirement Benefits

Group

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Group participates in four pension schemes:

- A Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS) for police staff, administered by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC). This is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. For service up to 31 March 2014 this is a final salary scheme. A Career Average Scheme (CARE) came into effect for service from April 2014.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.
- The schemes are operated under the regulatory framework for the LGPS and the governance of the schemes are the responsibility of the Pensions Board (see below). Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Pensions Board with the support of the Corporate Director Strategic Resources and the fund's external investment advisors.
- The principal risks to the NYPFCC of the schemes are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the schemes (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the schemes. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.
- Three Police Pension Schemes for police officers. These are unfunded defined benefit final salary schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. 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 to April 2015 became members of the 2006 scheme and the previous scheme was closed to new members. The third scheme came into effect for officers recruited on or after April 2015. A number of Officers have been transferred from the previous schemes in year and will continue to do so moving forward based on calculated taper dates. The Group's participation in the Police Pension Schemes is administered by XPS Group Ltd.

Under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007, if the amounts receivable by the pension funds for the year is less than the amounts payable, the Group must annually transfer to the pension funds an amount required to meet the deficit. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny and approval, up to 100% of this cost is met by a central government pension top-up grant. If, however, the pension funds are in surplus for the year, the surplus is required to be transferred from the pension funds to the Group which must then repay the amount to central government.

Scheme Governance

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 introduced a formal framework for the governance and administration of public service pension schemes, including the introduction of pension boards. The role of a public service pension board is to assist the Scheme Manager to secure compliance with scheme regulations and with legislation.

NYCC as scheme manager and administrator for the LGPS in North Yorkshire, has established a Pensions Board for all the schemes comprising the LGPS in North Yorkshire. Membership is drawn from scheme employers and members.

XPS Group Ltd has established a collaborative Police Pension Board for the Police Pension Schemes that they administer, including the Police Pension Schemes for which CCNY is the Scheme Manager. Membership is drawn from scheme employers and members.

Discretionary Post-Retirement Benefits

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund Balance.

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

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

					Group 2023/24	PFCC 2023/24	Group 2022/23	PFCC 2022/23
	LGPS	Police Pension Scheme 1987	Police Pension Scheme 2006	Police Pension Scheme 2015	Total	Total	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
<i>Net Cost of Services</i>								
Current Service Cost	8,325	820	90	10,780	20,015	236	50,755	442
Past Service (Cost)/Gain	4	(10)	-	-	(6)	-	-	-
Curtailment Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration Costs	280	-	-	-	280	9	233	6
	8,609	810	90	10,780	20,289	245	50,988	448
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>								
Interest Cost	12449	62390	1990	6640	83,469	313	59,867	162
Expected return on assets	(14,712)	-	-	-	(14,712)	(315)	(8,411)	(148)
Total post-employment benefits charged to surplus or deficit on provision of services	6,346	63,200	2,080	17,420	89,046	243	102,444	462
<i>Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</i>								
Returns on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(11,656)	-	-	-	(11,656)	(249)	38,321	(114)
Actuarial gains & losses arising on changes in financial and demographic assumptions	(22,540)	(122,592)	(3,574)	13,759	(134,947)	(506)	(866,648)	(2,594)
Other	3,643	13,650	970	2130	20,393	64	134,175	983
Changes in effect of asset ceiling	75,177	-	-	-	75,177	605	799	799
(Surplus) deficits on remeasurements of scheme assets and liabilities	44,624	(108,942)	(2,604)	15,889	(51,033)	(86)	(693,353)	(926)
Total Post-Employment Benefits charged (credited) to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	50,970	(45,742)	(524)	33,309	38,013	157	(590,909)	(464)
Movement in Reserves Statement								
Reversal of net charges made to surplus or deficit on provision of services for								
Retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	6,346	63,200	2,080	17,420	89,046	243	102,444	462
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for the year</i>								
Employers contribution payable to the scheme	(4,932)	(508)	(86)	(20,979)	(26,505)	(157)	(23,574)	(119)
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	-	(3,760)	-	-	(3,760)	-	(3,020)	-
Total	1,414	58,932	1,994	(3,559)	58,781	86	75,850	343

The figures for the Police Pension Scheme 1987 include the Injury Awards which are funded directly by the Group.

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities

Group					2023/24	2022/23
	Funded Liabilities	Unfunded Liabilities			Total	Total
	LGPS	Police Pension Scheme 1987	Police Pension Scheme 2006	Police Pension Scheme 2015		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	(235,034)	(1,246,550)	(38,770)	(120,260)	(1,640,614)	(2,260,655)
Current service cost	(8,325)	(820)	(90)	(10,780)	(20,015)	(50,755)
Administration Cost	(280)				(280)	-
Interest cost	(12,066)	(62,390)	(1,990)	(6,640)	(83,086)	(59,867)
Contributions by scheme participants	(3,035)	-	-	(9,000)	(12,035)	(10,743)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):						
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18,943	-	-	-	18,943	26,061
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	3,597	64,940	3,260	14,970	86,767	787,821
- Other	(3,643)	(13,650)	(970)	(2,130)	(20,393)	(133,406)
- Changes in the asset ceiling	(76,359)	-	-	-	(76,359)	(799)
Benefits paid	7,636	61,920	400	1,250	71,206	61,729
Curtailment cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past service costs	(4)	10	-	-	6	-
Balance at 6 May	(308,570)	(1,196,540)	(38,160)	(132,590)	(1,675,860)	(1,640,614)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets

Group					2023/24	2022/23
	LGPS	Police Pension Scheme 1987	Police Pension Scheme 2006	Police Pension Scheme 2015	Total	Restated Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Balance at 1 April	281,871	-	-	-	281,871
Interest on plan assets	14,712	-	-	-	14,712	8,411
Remeasurement gains and (losses):						
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	11,656	-	-	-	11,656	(38,321)
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	57,652	314	(28,729)	29,237	25,690
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	4,932	4,268	86	20,979	30,265	26,547
Contributions by scheme participants	3,035	-	-	9,000	12,035	10,633
Benefits paid	(7,636)	(61,920)	(400)	(1,250)	(71,206)	(62,129)
Balance at 6 May	308,570	-	-	-	308,570	281,871

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

The actual gain on scheme assets in the year was £26.4m (PFCC (£0.6m)) (2022/23 £29.9m PFCC £0.3m)

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities

PFCC	2023/24	2022/23 Restated
LGPS	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	(5,999)	(5,801)
Intragroup transfer	-	-
Current service cost	(236)	(442)
Interest cost	(268)	(162)
Contributions by scheme participants	(105)	(77)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	89	(53)
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	417	2,647
- Other	(64)	(983)
- Changes in effect of asset ceiling	-650	(799)
Benefits paid	160	(329)
Curtailment cost	-	-
Past service costs	-	-
Balance at 6 May	(6,656)	(5,999)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets

PFCC	2023/24	2022/23 Restated
LGPS	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	5,999	5,218
Intragroup transfer	-	-
Interest on plan assets	315	148
Administration expenses	(9)	(6)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):	-	-
- The return in plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	249	114
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Employer contributions	157	119
Contributions by scheme participants	105	77
Benefits paid	(160)	329
Balance at 6 May	6,656	5,999

Scheme History

Group	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Present value of liabilities:					
LGPS	(308,570)	(235,034)	(337,475)	(344,490)	(263,120)
Police Pension Scheme 1987	(1,196,540)	(1,246,550)	(1,637,040)	(1,662,510)	(1,512,290)
Police Pension Scheme 2006	(38,160)	(38,770)	(72,440)	(74,420)	(46,280)
Police Pension Scheme 2015	(132,590)	(120,260)	(213,700)	(167,310)	(107,700)
Total liabilities	(1,675,860)	(1,640,614)	(2,260,655)	(2,248,730)	(1,929,390)
Fair value of assets (LGPS):	308,570	281,072	311,040	304,436	239,981
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme:					
LGPS	-	46,038	(26,435)	(40,054)	(23,139)
Police Pension Scheme 1987	(1,196,540)	(1,246,550)	(1,637,040)	(1,662,510)	(1,512,290)
Police Pension Scheme 2006	(38,160)	(38,770)	(72,440)	(74,420)	(46,280)
Police Pension Scheme 2015	(132,590)	(120,260)	(213,700)	(167,310)	(107,700)
Total	(1,367,290)	(1,359,542)	(1,949,615)	(1,944,294)	(1,689,409)
PFCC	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
LGPS	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of liabilities	(6,656)	(5,999)	(5,801)	(5,748)	(4,297)
Fair value of assets:	6,656	5,999	5,218	5,059	3,921
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme:	-	-	(583)	(689)	(376)

The current realisability of net defined asset for the PFCC has been restricted under IAS19 which requires an additional liability to be recognised where there is a minimum funding requirement in excess of the IAS19 valuation. When an entity has a surplus in a defined benefit plan, it shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of the surplus, and the asset ceiling, determined using the specified discount rate. The asset ceiling is a specified estimate of the present value of the economic benefit which the employer can realise, either through refunds or by gaining economic benefit through reductions in future contributions.

Asset Ceiling adjustment

The asset ceiling for both the Group and PFCC has been calculated by the Actuary applying IFRIC14 as £nil. The asset reported before restriction is £76.359m. The asset reported in the Balance Sheet has been restricted to £0m recognising the reductions in future contributions to be made by the Group into the LGPS.

Asset Ceiling Reconciliation

Group	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Reconciliation from the opening to closing effect of the asset ceiling in the period:		
Effect of the asset ceiling at 31st March 2023	799	-
Changes to effect of the asset ceiling	75,177	799
Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling	383	-
Effect of the asset ceiling at 6 May 2024	76,359	799

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Group as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,308m (2022/23 £1,298m). However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Group remains healthy.

Finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid. Funding arrangements for the Police Pension Fund are detailed in the Police Pension Fund Accounts.

The projected employer contribution rates for 2024/25 and the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations for scheme members, as provided by the Actuary, are as follows:

Group

Scheme	Percentage of Pensionable Pay	Weighted Average Duration
Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	9.5%	14.8 years
Police Pension Scheme 1987	0%	15 years
Police Pension Scheme 2006	0%	29 years
Police Pension Scheme 2015	35.3%	29 years

PFCC

Scheme	Percentage of Pensionable Pay	Weighted Average Duration
Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	14.4%	19.9 years

These are the projected rates that would be required to fully cover the pension costs arising in the year and do not represent the actual cost or contributions to be made.

Members of the Police Pension Schemes are able to seek a refund of contributions if they leave the service with less than two years service. With effect from 1 April 2014 members of the LGPS will automatically receive a refund of contributions if they leave with less than two years service. Up to that date members could opt for a refund if they left with less than three months service.

The Group expects to make employer contributions of £4.376m (PFCC £136k) to the Local Government Pension Scheme in the year to 6 May 2024. Employer contributions to the Police Pension Schemes in the same period are expected to be £23.417m.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Police Pension Schemes liabilities have been assessed by the Government Actuary's Department ("GAD") and the LGPS liabilities have been assessed by AON Hewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the LGPS being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

The principal assumptions used by the actuaries have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	Group & PFCC		Group Only	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
<i>Mortality assumptions:</i>				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	22.1 yrs	22.6 yrs	21.9 yrs	21.9 yrs
Women	24.6 yrs	25 yrs	23.6 yrs	23.5 yrs
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners				
Men	23 yrs	23.5 yrs	23.6 yrs	23.5 yrs
Women	25.6 yrs	26 yrs	25.1 yrs	25 yrs
Rate of inflation	2.70 %	2.70 %	2.60 %	2.60 %
Rate of increase in salaries	3.95 %	3.95 %	3.85 %	3.85 %
Rate of increase in pensions	2.70 %	2.70 %	2.60 %	2.60 %
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.10 %	4.70 %	4.75 %	4.65 %
Rate of CARE revaluation	2.70 %	N/A	3.85 %	3.85 %

The Police Pension Schemes have no assets to cover their liabilities. The fair value of the LGPS scheme assets consist of the following categories:

	Group	PFCC	Group	PFCC
	2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2022/23
	%	%	%	%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	4	1	1
Government Bonds	12	12	11	11
Other Bonds	7	7	7	7
Property - UK	6	6	6	6
Equities	48	48	52	52
Other	23	23	23	23
Total Assets	100	100	100	100

88.4% of the assets in the LGPS have a quoted market price.

Impact on the Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. NYCC has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the long term. Funding levels are monitored on a quarterly basis. The next triennial valuation will be completed as at 31 March 2025.

29. Contingent Assets & Liabilities

Note 27 (Provisions) explains the treatment in respect of provision for amounts as known at the date of these accounts.

Civil and Employment Claims

The Group has not made provision in these accounts for the potential outcome of legal proceedings pending conclusion in relation to Civil and Employment Claims where it is not considered probable that a payment or a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations

Regional Collaboration

This Group has agreed to indemnify other Regional Police and Crime Commissioners for its share of any costs in the event of any employment tribunal or civil court claims related to regional employment. This indemnity is unlimited. At this time, it is not possible to predict the value or timing of any obligations falling due as a result of this indemnity.

The McCloud/ Sargeant Judgement

In December 2018, the Government lost a Court of Appeal case (the McCloud/Sargeant Judgement) which found that the transitional protection arrangements put in place when the Firefighters' and Judges' pension schemes were reformed amounted to illegal age discrimination. The Government acknowledged that the difference in treatment would need to be remedied across all public service pension schemes.

The remedy period is now closed and all McCloud related liabilities for eligible members are held within the legacy schemes that the Government Actuary's Department expects them to be paid from.

Legal advice is awaited as to whether any further costs to be borne by the Authority will arise in relation to application of the remedy. Until further guidance is provided, no estimation of the potential impact can be made.

30. Events after the Reporting Period

The York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority was created in December 2023 by the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority Order 2023. As a result, the functions of the NYPFCC transfer to the Elected Mayor with effect from 7th May 2024 when all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transfer to the York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority. Arrangements are being put in place to oversee the operational discharge of the function. As the functions of the NYPFCC will continue to be provided by another public sector entity, these accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

31. Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities include:

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Interest received	1,673	537
Interest paid	161	148

32. Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property, Intangible Assets and Assets under Construction	8,296	7,452
Purchase of Short Term Investments	(1,407)	1,407
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale	(688)	(2,054)
Proceeds from Short Term Investments	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	6,201	6,805

33. Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Group	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	-	-
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	-	-
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-	-

34. Related Party Transactions

The Group is required to disclose material transactions and balances with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or exercise significant influence over the Group or be controlled or influenced by the Group. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Group might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Group.

The PFCC purchases her Chief Finance Officer services from the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland. Details of the cost of the provision of these Key Management Personnel are provided in Note 13(d)

The Group has sound arrangements for internal control and corporate governance (including a scheme of delegations and purchase, contract and procurement regulations) which minimise the potential for a single officer to constrain the actions of the Group, and which seek to ensure that the Group obtains Value for Money in all transactions.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Group. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Group operates, provides a substantial part of the Group's funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions the Group has with other parties.

Central Government has a role, together with the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable, in the tripartite system of police governance. Government Grants received by the Group are set out in Notes 11 and 14(f). Grant receipts outstanding at 6 May 2024 are included in Debtors (Note 23).

Other Local Authorities (including Other Police and Crime Commissioners)

Local Government provides a proportion of the funding for the Group. Details of precepts are set out in Note 12. Transactions with the Police and Crime Commissioners in respect of Regional Collaboration are set out in Note 15(b). The amounts owing to and from Other Local Authorities at the balance sheet date are included in Debtors (Note 23) and Creditors (Note 26).

Key Management

Key Management of the Group are also classed as related parties. Key Management are considered to be the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner and other senior officers (as defined in Note 13) and other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, including the oversight of these activities.

Remuneration of Key Management is disclosed in Note 13(d).

On 15th November 2018 NYPCC became the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire (NYPFCC) when she took statutory responsibility for North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service, as the Fire and Rescue Authority (NYPFCC FRA). At the same time the PFCC CFO also became the CFO for NYPFCC FRA. NYPFCC FRA is a separate corporation sole, independent of NYPFCC. During 1st April 2023 to the 6th May 2024 the Group purchased services to the value of £583k, PFCC £131k (2022/23 £195k (PFCC £77k)) from the Fire and Rescue Authority, and received Income of £903k, PFCC £305k (2022/23 £512k (PFCC £92k)) in respect of recharge of expenditure and provision of services.

The Group is a member of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) and the Association of Police and Crime Chief Executives (APACCE) and senior officers engage with APCC and APACCE on Group business. Senior police officers are members of the National Police Chief Council (NPCC) and engage with NPCC on Force business.

During 1st April 2023 to the 6th May 2024 the Group incurred total subscription and conference costs from these organisations of £76k (PFCC £47k) (2022/23 £61k, PFCC £46k). £Nil (PFCC £nil) was outstanding at 6th May 2024 (31 March 2023 £nil, PFCC £nil).

The Group received income to a value of £2037k (PFCC £1191k) (2022/23 £886k, PFCC £390k) and purchased services to a value of £2831k (PFCC £1030k) (2022/23 £847k PFCC £678k) from organisations in which senior officers or their close relatives had positions on the governing body. In all instances transactions were made with proper consideration of declaration of interest. The relevant senior officers did not take part in any discussion or decision in relation to the transactions. At 6th May 2024 £nil (PFCC £nil) (31 March 2023 £nil, PFCC £nil) was owed by the Group to these organisations..

Pension Schemes

Transactions with Pension Schemes are set out in Note 28.

35. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- **Credit risk** the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Group
- **Liquidity risk** the possibility that the Group might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- **Refinancing risk** the possibility that the Group might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- **Market risk** the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Group as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

Overall procedures for managing risk

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - The Group's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government guidance.

These are required to be approved before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Group's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year, as is a mid-year update.

The annual Treasury Management Strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by the Commissioner for 2023/24 in February 2023. The key issues within the Strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2023/24 was set at £10.8m. This was the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long-term liabilities;
- The Operational Boundary was expected to be £7.8m. This was the expected level of debt and other long-term liabilities during the year;
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 100% and 50% based on the net debt.

These policies are implemented by the Chief Financial Officer on behalf of the Group. The Group maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Practices - TMPs) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash. These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which is based solely upon the use of "specified investments", with all investments being sterling denominated with maturities up to a maximum of 364 days and meeting a minimum "high" credit rating. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above.

The full Investment Strategy for 2023/24 was approved by the Commissioner in February 2023. It forms part of the Treasury Management Strategy.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £15m (2022/23 £15m) cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Group's deposits, but there was no evidence at 6 May 2024 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets, based on experience of default, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

Group	Total		Historical experience of default		Estimated maximum exposure to default	
	6 May 2024	31 March 2023	6 May 2024	31 March 2023	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	Restated £'000	%	%	£'000	£'000
Short Term Investments	-	1,407	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	19,020	14,077	-	-	-	-
Other debtors and amounts owed by related parties	14,565	14,072	0%	0%	9,789	10
Total	33,585	29,556			9,789	10

PFCC	Total		Historical experience of default		Estimated maximum exposure to default	
	6 May 2024	31 March 2023	6 May 2024	31 March 2023	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	Restated £'000	%	%	£'000	£'000
Short Term Investments	-	1,407	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	19,004	14,055	-	-	-	-
Other debtors and amounts owed by related parties	14,565	14,072	0%	0%	9,789	10
Total	33,569	29,534			9,789	10

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

An age analysis of the amounts due from debtors is disclosed in Note 23.

Collateral - During the reporting period the Group held no collateral as security (PFCC none).

Liquidity Risk

The Group manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Group has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day-to-day cash flow needs, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer-term funds. The Group is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The Group maintains a significant investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Group relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer-term financial liabilities and longer-term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Group's approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the Chief Financial Officer addresses the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of existing and proposed financial liabilities; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Group's day-to-day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer-term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer-term cash flow needs.

The maturity profile of financial liabilities is set out in Note 25.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Group, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates - the interest expense charged to the CIES will rise (however the Group does not currently have any variable rate borrowings);
- Borrowings at fixed rates - the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates - the interest income credited to the CIES will rise;
- Investments at fixed rates - the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The Group has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Group's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The Chief Financial Officer monitors market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect is estimated to be:

	2023/24 Group and PFCC £'000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	<u>367</u>

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in Note 21 - Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

Price Risk

The Group does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to gains or losses arising from movements in exchange rates.

36. Prior Period Adjustments

Restatement of 2022/23 Group and Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Financial Statements

The Force has discovered that the debtors and creditors for the financial year 2022/23 should have been represented in the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PFCCs) Accounts where they have been processed in the Chief Constable's (CCs) Accounts. This meant that debtors and creditors were overstated in the CCs and understated in the PFCC's Accounts. The Force has now recognised this error and has rectified the position in the 2023/24 financial year.

The prior period error took in 2022/23 has removed the debtors and creditors from the CCs Balance Sheet and included them within the PFCCs Balance Sheet. The cashflow statement has also been impacted with the error adjusted in the PFCCs and also the CCs Accounts.

The following table demonstrates the effects of the inclusion of the debtors and creditors in the Group and PFCC's Accounts and sets out the restatement adjustments made to the financial statements. In addition, the relevant Notes have been restated - Debtors, Creditors, Provisions and Financial Instruments - to reflect the changes as shown in the financial statements.

The table evidences the specific adjusted line items in the Group and PFCCs Balance Sheets and Cashflow Statements for the financial year 2022/23.

Effect on Group's Balance Sheet 2022/23

The relevant line items for the PFCC prior period Balance Sheet have been used for the Group Balance Sheet to illustrate there is no requirement for a prior period adjustment for debtors, provisions and creditors in the Group Balance Sheet as seen in the current year information on page 19 of the financial statements.

	As Previously Stated 2022/23	As restated 2022/23	Adjustments made
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Short Term Debtors	25,660	25,660	-
Total Current Assets	42,112	42,112	-
Short-term Creditors	(17,778)	(17,778)	-
Short-term Provision	(2,469)	(2,469)	-
Total Current Liabilities	(20,251)	(20,251)	-
Long-term Provision	(1,091)	(1,091)	-
Long-term Liabilities	(7,091)	(7,091)	-

Effect on the Group's Cashflow Statement 2022/23

The restated (for the relevant line items) prior period Group Cashflow Statement is provided with the current year information on page 21 of the financial statements.

	As previously stated 2022/23	As restated 2022/23	Adjustments made
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of services for non-cash movements:			
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	(3)	2,586	2,589
Increase / (decrease) in debtors	15,125	(10,892)	(26,017)
(Increase) / decrease in creditors	(9,033)	14,386	23,419
Total * of restated adjustments'	6,089	6,080	(9)

* the movements in the provisions, debtors and creditors are the same as illustrated by the "Total * of restated adjustments", albeit with a minor rounding difference of (9) which is not material for the purpose of viewing the accounts.

Effect on the PFCC's Balance Sheet 2022/23

The restated (for the relevant line items) prior period PFCC Balance Sheet is provided with the current year information on page 20 of the financial statements.

	As previously stated 2022/23	As restated 2022/23	Adjustments made
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Short-term Debtors	26,640	25,660	(980)
Total Current Assets	42,302	41,322	(980)
Short-term Creditors	(17,778)	(14,355)	3,423
Short-term Provisions	(1,077)	(2,469)	(1,392)
Total Current Liabilities	(18,859)	(16,828)	2,031
Long-term Provision	(40)	(1,091)	(1,051)
Long-term Liabilities	(6,040)	(7,091)	(1,051)

Effect on the PFCCs Cashflow Statement 2022/23

The restated (for the relevant line items) prior period PFCC Cashflow Statement is provided with the current year information on page 21 of the financial statements.

	As previously stated 2022/23	As restated 2022/23	Adjustments Made
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to net deficit /(surplus) on the provision of services for non-cash movements:			
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	(269)	(2,714)	(2,445)
Increase / (decrease) in debtors	8,418	5,816	(2,602)
(Increase) / decrease in provision for bad debts	(3)	2,586	2,589
(Increase) / decrease in creditors	(2,176)	277	2,453
Total * of 'restated adjustments'	5,970	5,965	(5)

* the movements in the provisions, debtors, provision for bad debt and creditors are the same as illustrated by the "Total * of restated adjustments", albeit with a minor rounding difference of (5) which is not material for the purpose of viewing the accounts.

**POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT
for the PERIOD ENDED 6 May 2024**

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Contributions receivable		
From Employer		
Normal	(23,315)	(19,261)
Early retirement	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(23,315)	(19,261)
From Members	(9,703)	(8,054)
Remedy adjustments	(10)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(33,028)	(27,315)
Transfers In		
Individual transfers from other schemes	(65)	(151)
Benefits payable		
Pensions	52,699	43,921
Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	6,840	9,348
Lump sum death benefits	-	-
Payments to and on account of leavers		
Refunds of contributions	52	55
Death Grants & dependants	182	124
Individual transfers to other schemes	-	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year before top up grant receivable from/(payable to) Central Government	26,680	26,030
Additional contributions payable by the employer	-	-
Top up grant receivable from Government	(26,680)	(26,030)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount payable/(receivable) for the year	-	-

**POLICE PENSION FUND NET ASSETS STATEMENT
at 6 May 2024**

		6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	Note	£'000	£'000
Current Debtors	5	6,699	7,581
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets		6,699	7,581
Current Creditors	6	(6,699)	(7,581)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets		-	-

NOTES TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting Policies

The Police Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Code and on an accruals basis. This means that sums due to or from the Pension Fund are included as they fall due, whether or not the cash has been received or paid. The accounting convention adopted is historical cost.

2. Operation of Police Pension Schemes

The Group operates three Pension Schemes for police officers. These are unfunded defined benefit schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. 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 to April 2015 become members of the 2006 scheme and the previous scheme has been closed to new members. The third scheme came into effect for officers recruited on or after April 2015. In addition a number of officers were transferred for the previous schemes on that date.

The charge in the accounts of the Group represents the net cost of pensions and other benefits paid, after deducting contributions receivable from members. Members contribution rates vary between 11% and 15.05% of pensionable pay.

3. Funding of Police Pension Schemes

The funding arrangements for Police Pension Schemes changed on 1 April 2006 and again on 1 April 2015. Before 1 April 2006 the schemes did not have a percentage of pensionable pay type of contribution, rather the Authority was responsible for paying pensions of former employees on a pay-as-you-go basis. Under the new funding arrangements the schemes remain unfunded but the Group no longer meets the pension outgoings directly, instead the Group pays an employer's contribution, based on a percentage of pay, into the Pension Fund. Each individual Police and Crime Commissioner in England and Wales is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund for police officers and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation.

Under the new arrangements, the Pension Fund will be balanced to nil at the end of the year by either paying over to the Group the amount by which amounts receivable by the Fund for the year exceeded the amounts payable or by receiving cash from the Group equal to the amount by which the amount payable from the pension fund for the year exceeded the amount receivable.

The Group will either pay an amount equal to the amount received from the Pension Fund to the Home Office or receive a pension top-up grant from the Home Office equal to the amount paid to the Pension Fund.

4. Liabilities in Relation to Retirement Benefits

The Police Pension Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. Details of the liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Group at 6 May 2024, and of the basis for assessing those liabilities, are included in Note 26 to the Statement of Accounts.

The present value of the Police Pension Scheme liabilities, based on the most recent full valuation of the Scheme (as the 31 March 2022) and updated to the balance sheet date, are disclosed below:

	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Police Pension Scheme 1987	1,196,540	1,222,420
Police Pension Scheme 2006	38,160	38,690
Police Pension Scheme 2015	132,590	117,040
Total present value of liabilities	1,367,290	1,378,150

Full details of the liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Group at 6 May 2024, and of the basis for assessing those liabilities, are included in Note 28 to the Group Accounts.

5. Debtors	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Short Term - Central Government	6,699	7,581
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
6. Creditors	6 May 2024	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Short Term - General	(6,699)	(7,581)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Independent auditor's report to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority as successor to the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire and Group

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements

We were appointed to audit the financial statements of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire (PFCC) and the Group ('the Group') for the period ended 6 May 2024, which comprise the PFCC and Group Movement in Reserves Statements, the PFCC and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, the PFCC and Group Balance Sheets, the PFCC and Group Cash Flow Statements, the Police Pension Fund Account, the Police Pension Fund Net Asset Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24.

We do not express an opinion on the financial statements. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

On 30 September 2024, the Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 ('The Amendment Regulations') came into force. The Amendment Regulations require the PFCC to publish its Accountability Statements, which include the financial statements and auditor's opinion for the period ended 6 May 2024, by 28 February 2025 ('the backstop date').

The backstop date introduced by the Amendment Regulations has impeded our ability to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence upon which to form an opinion on the financial statements as there has been insufficient time to perform all necessary audit procedures.

Responsibilities of the Assistant Director of Resources for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Assistant Director of Resources Responsibilities, the Assistant Director of Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Assistant Director of Resources is also responsible for such internal control as the Assistant Director of Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Assistant Director of Resources is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis on the assumption that the functions of the PFCC will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Assistant Director of Resources is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the PFCC and Group to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the PFCC's and Group's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements. In reaching this judgement we have complied with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and have had regard to the Local Audit Reset and Recovery Implementation Guidance published by the National Audit Office and endorsed by the Financial Reporting Council.

We are independent of the PFCC and Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Report on the PFCC's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if, in our view we are not satisfied that the PFCC has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the period ended 6 May 2024.

We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of the PFCC

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

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

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

We have undertaken our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2024.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

We are also required by the Code of Audit Practice, to give an opinion on whether other information published together with the audited financial statements, is consistent with the financial statements. Because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section we do not express an opinion on the financial statements. We also do not express an opinion on whether other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority as successor to the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire and Group, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Mayor for York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until the National Audit Office has communicated the work we are required to undertake as component auditors for the Whole of Government Accounts



James Collins, Key Audit PartnerFor and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP

The Corner

Bank Chamber

26 Mosley Street

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 1DF

27 February 2025

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCRUAL: The recognition, in the correct accounting period, of income and expenditure as it is earned or incurred, rather than as cash is received or paid.

ACCRUED BENEFITS: The benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES: For a defined benefit scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

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

AGENCY SERVICES: The provision of services by a Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable (the agent) on behalf of another Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable, which is legally responsible for providing those services. The responsible Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable reimburses the Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable providing the service.

AMORTISED COST: The cost of an intangible asset after amortisation, which is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT: Describes the governance framework incorporating the systems and processes, culture and values by which the Group is directed and controlled and the activities through which it accounts to and engages with the community.

APPROPRIATIONS: Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves.

ASSET: An item which has a value; for example, land and buildings, vehicles, equipment, cash.

AUDIT COMMISSION: An independent body, established under the Local Government Finance Act 1982. It is the responsibility of the Audit Commission to appoint external auditors to Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables.

BALANCES: The total general balances available are the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure which enable operation without borrowing until the first precept and grant payments are received in the early part of the financial year. Balances are also used to cover any unexpected expenditure during the financial year.

BALANCE SHEET: This sets out the financial position of an organisation on a particular date. It shows the balances and reserves at the organisation's disposal, its long-term indebtedness, the fixed and net current assets employed in its operations and summarised information on the fixed assets held.

BUDGET: A statement of an organisation's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved before the start of each financial year and is used to monitor actual expenditure throughout the year.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT: The account through which all financing of fixed assets is charged.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Expenditure on new assets or on the enhancement of existing assets so as to prolong their life or enhance market value.

CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES: The repayment of loans and interest used to pay for capital projects.

CAPITAL GRANT: Grant from Central Government used to finance specific schemes in the capital programme. Where capital grants are receivable these are used, as far as possible, to finance capital expenditure to which they relate in the year that the grant is received.

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

CAPITAL RESERVE: Created to provide an alternative source of financing for capital expenditure and to ensure some stability in the level of capital programmes that can be financed.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT: This summarises the cash receipts and payments of the Group arising from transactions for both revenue and capital purposes.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY (CIPFA): This is the main professional body for accountants working in the public services.

COLLECTION FUND: A fund administered by each District Council in which individuals' council tax payments are paid. The Police and Crime Commissioner raises a precept on the fund to finance part of their net revenue expenditure.

COLLECTION FUND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT: The account through which to implement the accruals basis for recording the precept in these accounts without affecting the bottom line for taxpayers.

COMPONENT ACCOUNTING: Component accounting requires that where an asset has several components, which can be physically separated from the principal asset and which have significantly different useful lives, these should be recognised separately and should be depreciated based on their respective useful lives. Component accounting aims to improve depreciation accounting and thus improves the measurement of operating results. It also facilitates accounting for replacements.

CONTINGENCY: The sum of money set aside to meet unforeseen expenditure or liability.

COUNCIL TAX: The local tax levied on householders, based on the relative market values of property, which helps to fund local services.

CREDIT APPROVAL: Authorisations given by Central Government to local authorities, which enable them to finance capital expenditure by borrowing or other credit arrangements such as leasing.

CREDITORS: Individuals or organisations to whom money is owed at the end of the financial year.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: Current assets are items that can be readily converted into cash. Current liabilities are items that are due immediately or in the short term.

CURRENT SERVICE COSTS (PENSIONS): The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from the employee service in the current period.

CURTAILMENT: For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

DEBTORS: Individuals or organisations from whom money is owed at the end of the financial year.

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

DEFERRED PENSIONS: Individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME: A pension scheme which defines the benefits independently of the contributions payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION: An annual charge to reflect the extent to which an asset has been worn out or consumed during the financial year.

DIRECT REVENUE FINANCING: Resources provided from the revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS: Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and which are awarded under discretionary powers.

EARMARKED RESERVES: These reserves represent monies set aside that can only be used for a specific purpose.

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS: For a funded defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS: Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside ordinary activities and are not expected to recur.

FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASE: A Finance lease transfers all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. If these leases are used, the assets acquired have to be included within the fixed assets in the balance sheet at the market value of the asset involved. With an operating lease the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company and an annual rent is charged to the relevant service revenue account.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS: A written code of procedures approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management.

FIXED ASSETS: Tangible assets that yield benefits for a period of more than one year.

FORMULA SPENDING SHARE (FSS): An assessment by Central Government of how much a Police and Crime Commissioner needs to spend to provide a common level of service, having regard to their individual circumstances. It is used to distribute Revenue Support Grant and Police Grant.

GAD: The Government Actuaries Department. They provide estimates of the liabilities of the Police Pension Scheme.

GOING CONCERN: The concept that an organisation will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS: Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority.

IMPAIRMENT: A reduction in the value of an asset from the balance sheet value occurring as a result of a change in the condition and consumption of the asset or as a result of market conditions.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT: This summarises the resources generated and consumed for the year and shows how the costs have been financed.

INTEREST INCOME: The money earned from the investment of surplus cash.

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

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS): Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They comprise:

- (a) International Financial Reporting Standards;
- (b) International Accounting Standards; and
- (c) Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND): The investments of a Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that Fund. However, sponsoring bodies are also required to disclose, as part of disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP): The statutory minimum amount which a Police and Crime Commissioner is required to set aside on an annual basis as a provision to redeem debt.

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

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST: The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR): The business rate in the pound is the same for all non-domestic ratepayers and is set annually by the government. Income from business rates goes into a central government pool that is then distributed according to resident population.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS: Non-operational assets are fixed assets held but not directly occupied or used in the delivery of services. They include surplus properties awaiting disposal and assets that are under construction.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS: Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed in the direct delivery of those services for which they have either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

OUTTURN: The actual amount spent in the financial year.

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

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE: These represent payments prior to 31 March for supplies and services received by the Group after 6 May.

PENSION FUND: A fund which makes pension payments on retirement of its participants.

POLICE GRANT: A grant paid by the government to Police and Crime Commissioners as a proportion of the Formula Spending Share or FSS.

PRECEPT: The income which the Police and Crime Commissioner requires the District Council to raise from Council Tax on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

PROJECTED UNIT METHOD: An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowances for projected earnings. The scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- the benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners, and their dependents, allowing where appropriate for future increases and
- the accrued benefits for members in service at the valuation date.

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

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB): A government agency which provides longer-term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government itself can borrow.

RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE: These represent income received prior to 31 March for supplies and services provided by the Group after 6 May.

RESERVES: Monies set aside by the Group that do not fall within the definition of provisions.

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

REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL: Contribution from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to finance capital expenditure and thus reduce the requirement to borrow.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG): General government grant support towards expenditure.

REVALUATION RESERVE: This account represents the difference between the current valuation of fixed assets and the historic costs of those assets. This Account came into effect 1 April 2007.

SCHEME LIABILITIES: The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employee is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

SERVICE REPORTING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES (SeRCOP): A CIPFA guide to accounting for best value which provides a consistent and comparable calculation of the cost of services.

SETTLEMENT: An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligations and the assets used to effect the settlement.

SPONSORSHIP: The voluntary provision of non-public funds, services, equipment or other resources that enable the enhancement or extension of the normal service provided.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES: This explains the basis of the figures in the accounts. The accounts can only be properly appreciated if the policies that have been followed in dealing with material items are explained. Changes in policies from previous years have been clearly shown.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS: This explains the responsibilities of both the Police and Crime Commissioner and Police and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ACCOUNTING PRACTICE (SSAP): These standards were adopted by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) from its predecessor, the Accounting Standards Committee (ASC), and regulate the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Any new Standards are now referred to as Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2007 requires compliance to these Standards or disclosures in the notes if there are any material departures from those Standards.

TRANSFER VALUES: Payment made by one pension scheme to another in respect of accrued pension rights when a member of a scheme changes pensionable employment.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY (TMP): This is a policy adopted to manage investments, cash flows, and banking transactions. It governs the control of risks associated with these activities and the pursuit of optimum investment return balanced with security of investment.

WORK IN PROGRESS: The cost of work done on an uncompleted project at the balance sheet date.

ACRONYMS

ACC	Assistant Chief Constable
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
AGS	Annual Governance Statement
APACE	Association of Policing and Crime Chief Executives
APCC	Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
ASC	Accounting Standards Committee
CC	Chief Constable
CCNY	Chief Constable of North Yorkshire Police
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CFR	Capital Financing Requirement
CIES	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
DCC	Deputy Chief Constable
FRS	Financial Reporting Standards
FSS	Formula Spending Share
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GAD	Government Actuary's Department
HM	Her Majesty
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
HO	Home Office
HPCC	Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IS	Information Systems
ISD	Information Services Department
IT	Information Technology
JANE	Joint Arrangement Not an Entity
JPAC	Joint Police Authorities Committee
LASAAC	Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee
LCJB	Local Criminal Justice Board
LGPS	Local Government Pension Scheme
MRP	Minimum Revenue Provision
MTFP	Medium Term Financial Plan
NHS	National Health Service
NYP	North Yorkshire Police
NYPA	North Yorkshire Police Authority
NYPFCC	Police Fire and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
PWLB	Public Works Loan Board
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
SeRCOP	Service Reporting Code of Practice
SORP	Statement of Recommended Practice
SSAP	Statements of Standard Accounting Practices
SYPCC	Police and Crime Commissioner for South Yorkshire
TMP	Treasury Management Practices
VAT	Value Added Tax
WYPA	West Yorkshire Police Authority
WYPCC	Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire