



**THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF
HUMBERSIDE**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2023/24

DRAFT

CONTENTS

	Page
Narrative Report to the Statement of Accounts	3
Independent Auditor's Report to the Chief Constable of Humberside	11
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	16
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	17
Movement in Reserves	18
Balance Sheet	19
Cash Flow Statement	20
Statement of Accounting Policies	21
Notes to the Core Financial Statements	25
Police Pension Fund Accounts	49
Glossary of Accounting Terms	52

NARRATIVE REPORT TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

INTRODUCTION

This is the Statement of Accounts for the Chief Constable of Humberside Police for the year ended 31 March 2024. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The purpose of the narrative report is to offer interested parties a fair, balanced and easily understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. A 'Glossary of Terms' (to help explain some of the technical terms) can be found in the appendices.

ABOUT HUMBERSIDE POLICE

The Humberside Police Force area is located in the east of England and covers the local authority areas of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire.

It has a total area of 1,300 square miles around the Humber Estuary and has a population of over 0.9 million. Nearly 90% of the area is rural. Its main settlement and commercial capital is Kingston upon Hull. Major settlements include the port and town of Grimsby, the coastal resorts of Cleethorpes and Bridlington and the town of Scunthorpe. The predominantly rural areas of the East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire include the market towns of Beverley, Brigg, Epworth and Barton and there is a logistics hub to the west, around Goole, the UK's most inland port.

The area maintains its strong maritime heritage and the port infrastructure accounts for more than 15% of UK overseas trade. Around one million people a year travel to and from continental Europe by ferry via Hull and a further quarter of a million people travel on domestic and international flights from Humberside Airport.

Jonathan Evison is the PCC (re-elected in May 2024), and Paul Anderson is the Chief Constable. The PCC's Police and Crime Plan covers the period 2021-25.

The following page shows the Force Plan on a Page, refreshed in December 2023, which clearly articulates the strategic priorities and is designed to deliver the overall aim of 'Serving our communities to make them safer and stronger'.

CULTURE, VALUES AND BEHAVIOURS

Our values are that we always act with **Fairness, Integrity and Respect** and deliver policing with **Professionalism, Compassion** and a strong **Victim Focus**.



To deliver our mission and create the culture we want, we will:

- Ensure Humberside Police continues to be a place where our people feel engaged, can be themselves and are proud to work for an organisation that our communities trust.
- Empower our staff and communities to have a voice, which is listened to and that makes a difference.
- Continue to pursue innovation so that it is seen as a big part of who we are.

We recognise that the public come first, but how we involve, value and treat our staff is fundamental to us ensuring that we can serve our communities to make them safer and stronger. Every single person in Humberside Police has a role to play in bringing these values to life.

PEOPLE

Our staff are the key to our success, we will:



Support and promote the health, wellbeing and psychological safety of our staff

- To support their physical and mental wellbeing.
- Create an environment where people are developed and talent is recognised, encouraging them to be accountable, take personal responsibility, recognising problems and responding quickly with solutions.



Retain and develop the best people

- Through a culture of continuous improvement and organisational learning, provide our staff with the skills they require to respond to the increasingly complex demands that we face.
- Develop diverse leaders who lead by example, are positive role models and who gain trust and respect by actively listening to the needs of their staff and the communities we serve.



Be an employer of choice

- Build on our reputation as a great place to work.
- Attract, recruit and retain talented and passionate people who reflect our diverse communities and our values.

EXCELLENCE

To continuously improve and deliver sustained excellence, we will:



Provide communities and victims with excellent service, supporting people through their experiences whilst conducting investigations professionally with vigour and transparency

- Effectively align our resources to meet both current and future demand.
- Develop the most effective and efficient working practices to deliver value for money.



Drive innovation and transformation

- Support our staff to proactively put forward new ideas about how to work better and improve performance.
- Continue our commitment to support change initiatives and new ideas.
- Continue with our investment in digital innovation to transform our services.
- Effectively analyse and apply data to ensure the most efficient use of resources.



Apply organisational learning

- Continue to learn and develop from what has gone well and what has not gone so well.
- Create a safe and transparent learning environment that allow us to clarify and verify the outcomes of our actions.

PARTNERSHIPS

To provide the right services, we will:



Be accessible to, and engage with, our partners

- Work together with our communities, partners, third sector organisations and volunteers to deliver services that improve people's lives.
- Work with partners to ensure that we can identify, assess and effectively manage the most vulnerable in our communities and jointly provide long-term solutions.



Understand and prioritise the needs and demands in our communities

- Recognise the diverse challenges of our communities, responding to those who require our help and that of our partners, ensuring we work together to protect those who are most vulnerable.



Through effective partnership working

- Work together to develop effective preventative strategies and services which focus on multi agency delivery.
- Utilising early intervention, work to ensure those in need of additional support will receive the right care by the right organisation.

COMMUNITIES

Continue to serve our communities to make them safer and stronger:



Deliver a visible and accessible police service

- Continue our focus on a place based policing service that has victims at its core.
- Our Neighbourhood Policing Teams will lead on the delivery of Problem Orientated Policing, incorporating early intervention and crime prevention, supported by the wider organisation.



Prevent, reduce and investigate crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Provide a victim focused service and safeguard vulnerable people.
- Deliver proactive and preventative activities to reduce crime and ASB, including the proactive management of offenders.
- Continue to proactively target and disrupt organised crime groups.



Continue to build trust and confidence

- We will communicate openly and honestly with the public, ensuring that our actions and intentions align.
- Give a voice to our communities by actively seeking and listening to their feedback to improve our response in line with their needs.
- Ensure that we treat everyone with fairness, respect and compassion.



FORCE PERFORMANCE

The Humberside Police HMICFRS PEEL inspection report published in 2022 demonstrated its continuous improvement in many areas since the last HMICFRS inspection in 2018. HMICFRS Inspectorate have graded the force as outstanding in six areas of policing, which reflects the high level of performance and service Humberside Police provides. It is acknowledged there are still some areas for improvement and the challenge will be maintaining this level of performance in future.

Outstanding	Good	Adequate	Requires improvement	Inadequate
Preventing crime	Investigating crime	Recording data about crime		
Treatment of the public	Responding to the public			
Protecting vulnerable people				
Managing offenders				
Developing a positive workplace				
Good use of resources				

As part of this assessment, strategic planning, demand management and financial management were graded as outstanding.

The report outlined that the force has a rigorous approach to priority setting, corporate planning and performance management. There are clear links between the force's plans and the plans of the police and crime commissioner. There is a good understanding of future demand within the force, supported by strong corporate planning processes. The force demonstrates that it considers demand when dealing with workforce and financial planning. This allows the force to consider what it needs to meet future challenges, what it will invest in, and how this translates into providing value for money and improved services.

The report outlined that the force has good financial plans. With its clear medium-term resource strategy, it is well-balanced and sustainable, and demonstrates a rigorous approach to financial management. Senior leaders, at all levels, are able to explain how finance and investment translate to improved service, good investment and value for money. Any decision made on investment is subject to a check and test to make sure it is affordable and supports the force's priorities and plans.

In terms of efficiency and value for money the report outlined how the force has a digital innovation team reviewing how technology can improve efficiency. The force is working to maximise the benefits and efficiencies provided by the new command and control system. The force has recently changed its records management system to one that aligns with other forces in the region. This will support development and puts the force in a good position to adopt the learning that has already been identified by other forces through national working groups.

The Force PEEL inspection for 2024 is currently in progress and the findings will be published in the final quarter of 2024.

In 2023/24 the Force performed as follows:

Force Control Room

- Answered 178,181 emergency (999) calls, answering 87.3% of 999 calls within 10 seconds. A total of 13,501 (8.2%) additional 999 calls were answered in 2023/24 when compared to 2022/23, calls answered within the 10 second time frame increased by 1.2%.
- Answered 215,278 non-emergency (101 calls), answering 81.1% of 101 calls within 2 minutes 30 seconds. We answered a total of 1,287 (0.6%) fewer 101 calls in 2023/24 when compared to 2022/23. The % of 101 calls answered within 2 minutes 30 seconds decreased from 82.2% to 81.1% year on year.
- Comparing 2023/24 with 2022/23, recorded a reduction in the number of abandoned 999 and Switchboard call but a slight increase of 0.1% across combined 101 calls. The % of abandoned calls for all call types remained within target (1% for 999 calls and 5% for 101/Switchboard).
- 999 abandoned calls 2020/21: 0.02%, 2021/22: 0.49%, 2022/23: 0.22%, 2023/24: 0.10%
- 101 abandoned calls 2022/23: 2.89%, 2023/24: 2.99%
- Switchboard abandoned calls 2020/21: 1.37%, 2021/22: 1.27%, 2022/23: 2.42%, 2023/24: 2.15%

Response

- Response times (Assign to Arrive): Force wide when comparing 2023/24 with 2022/23, median emergency call response times have decreased by 14 seconds.
- DA Response times (Assign to Arrive): Force wide when comparing 2023/24 with 2022/23, median DA emergency call response times have decreased by 48 seconds.

Other

- 17,405 custodies.
- Arrested 1,399 drivers under the influence of drink or drugs.
- Decrease of 11.3% of reported missing persons from children's homes when comparing 2023/24 with 2022/23
- Stopped and searched 4,962 people (plus a further 282 searches for vehicle only).

Operation Uplift

Whilst the national Operation Uplift programme to provide 20,000 more police officers to UK forces concluded on 31 March 2024, as requested by the Home Office we have successfully maintained our baseline and overshoot headcount target of 2309, achieving a headcount of 2356 on 31 March 2024. We have recruited 188 student officers plus 40 transferees/rejoiners. These additional 45 officers have enabled to the Force to increase our resourcing levels within Domestic Abuse Safeguarding Unit.

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The accounts provide a record of the financial position and performance for the year and incorporate transactions relating to the Force.

The Annual Governance Statement for Humberside Police for 2023/24 has been published separately and is available on the force website.

Explanation of Accounting Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

The financial statements reflect the current legislative framework as well as the local arrangements operating in practice. Key elements of this framework include:

- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA);
- The Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police Forces for England and Wales and Fire and Rescue Authorities created under Section 4A of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (July 2018).

The Corporate Governance Framework includes:-

- A statement of corporate governance – statutory framework and local policy;
- A code of corporate governance – setting out how the good governance core principles will be implemented;
- A scheme of corporate governance – defines the parameters within which the corporations sole will conduct their business;
- Separate policy and procedures for each corporation sole, with protocols where they operate jointly.

The Police and Crime Commissioner is responsible for the finances of the whole PCC Group and controls the assets, the majority of liabilities and reserves. The PCC receives all income and funding and makes all payments for the PCC Group from the PCC Police Fund.

In turn, the Chief Constable has a duty to fulfil prescribed functions under the PRSRA within the annual budget (set by the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable) in line with the approved Corporate Governance Framework. This framework sets out how the two “corporations sole” will discharge their respective responsibilities.

The Statement of Responsibilities details the responsibilities of the Chief Constable and the Chief Finance Officer/S.151 Officer for the Accounts. This statement is signed and dated by Chief Finance Officer/S.151 Officer under a statement that the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Chief Constable. This statement is split into usable and unusable reserves; the usable reserves are those that can be used by the Chief Constable to fund expenditure; and the unusable reserves are those reserves that are required to mitigate the effect of some transactions on council tax and those reserves that are created to mitigate unrealised gains and losses.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable at the balance sheet date.

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year. This statement shows how the Chief Constable generates and uses its cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The Pension Fund Account shows the movements relating to the police pension fund.

The notes to the accounting records provide more detail about the accounting policies and individual transactions.

2023/24 Financial Year

The PCC approved an original budget in February 2023 of £218.639m which following a mid-year financial review was revised to £219.567m after consultation with Branch Commanders/Heads of Department in conjunction with the Force Finance Team. The budget was realigned in November to reflect these changes and monitoring against this revised budget was undertaken during the second half of the year.

Actual expenditure for the year was £218.847m an underspend of £720k. There were variances in the following areas:

- £0.967m savings in IS
- £0.627m savings in regional Scientific Services;
- £0.337m reduced ill health retirements
- Offset by £1.1m additional officer/staff pay costs.

PCC Group reserves at the start of 2023/24 totalled £30.8m. The total level of reserves at 31 March 2023 stands at £25.7m.

The original savings target within the Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) for 2023/24 was £1.5m, the Force managed to achieve savings of £1.527m. The main areas of savings were achieved through:

- Organisational Reviews (£0.078m)
- Non-pay Savings (£0.675m)
- PCSO Savings (£0.300m)
- Additional income (£0.060m)
- Other savings (£0.414m)

A summary of capital performance compared to budget is shown in the table below:-

CAPITAL PROGRAMME	2023/24 BUDGET £m	2023/24 ACTUAL £m	VARIANCE £m
Estates Programme	1.167	1.474	(0.307)
ICT Programme	3.885	1.801	2.084
Vehicles & Equipment	3.254	2.847	0.407
Grand Total	8.306	6.122	2.184

Financing of Capital Expenditure

The PCC has a rolling capital programme that is reviewed throughout the year. The programme is financed by external borrowing, revenue, other contributions, and capital receipts.

Future Spending Plans

The PCC has published a MTRS for 2024/25 to 2028/29 which sets out the overall shape of the PCCs budget. It establishes how available resources will best deliver the Police and Crime Plan and mitigate corporate risks identified. The current level of PWLB borrowing is £98.312m. The operational boundary is £150.000m and the authorised limit is £180.000m (these are part of the PCC's prudential indicators that have been previously agreed in the PCC's Treasury Management report; Published March 2024).

International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19)

IAS 19 requires employers to report the full cost of pension benefits as they are earned, regardless of whether they have been paid for. The total 2023/24 long term pension asset has been capped by way of an asset ceiling to £0m (2022/23 £40m on the Local Government Pension Scheme) The total long term pension liability is £1,738m (2022/23 was £1,726m) of which £1.737m relates to the Police Pension Scheme and £1.0m relates to the Local Government Pension Scheme (the 2022/23 pension liability included £1,726m relating to the Police Pension Scheme). It should be noted that IAS 19 does not impact upon the level of balances held by the PCC. (Under IAS 19 injury awards are now recognised in the PCC Group accounts).

Humberside Police Pension Fund Account

The Financial Statements include a separate section for the Humberside Police Pension Fund Account. Under the pension funding arrangements each Chief Constable in England is required by legislation to operate a Pension Fund and the amounts that must be paid into and out of the fund are specified by regulation.

Change in Statutory Function

There have been no changes to the Chief Constable's statutory functions during 2023/24.

Significant Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no significant changes to the accounting policies used by the Chief Constable.

Material Events after 31 March

There have been no material events after the Balance Sheet date.

Going Concern

The MTRS ensures a balanced budget over the medium term. The Chief Constable for Humberside and Humberside Police will remain a Going Concern.

Further Information

You can also find more information about the finances of the Force and PCC on the respective websites and www.humberside.police.uk

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my appreciation to Martin Fox and the rest of the Force Finance Team for their assistance in compiling the financial statements. I would also like to thank the Assistant Chief Officer (Resources), other operational managers within the Force and the PCC Chief Finance Officer (CFO) and Deputy CFO for their support.

Andrea Mennell, BSc(Hons) FCCA

Head of Finance and Business Services & Sct 151 Officer

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Chief Constable's Responsibilities

The Chief Constable is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers (Chief Finance Officer) has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs.
- To manage its affairs to ensure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

I approve this Statement of Accounts.

Date

Paul Anderson
Chief Constable of Humberside

Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Chief Constable's statement of accounts which, in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (the 'Code of Practice'), issued by CIPFA is required to present fairly the financial position of the Chief Constable at the accounting date, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Chief Finance 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 Chief Finance 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.

I certify that the attached Statement of Accounts present a true and fair view of the position of the Chief Constable of Humberside as at 31 March 2024 and its income and expenditure for the year.



Andrea Mennell
Head of Finance/S151 Officer

Date **31 May 2024**

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HUMBERSIDE

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year for the Chief Constable of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. PCCs raise taxation to cover expenditure of the Chief Constable in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Year Ended 31 March 2023			Year Ended 31 March 2024				
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	
Expenditure	Income	Net		Note	Expenditure	Income	Net
48,120	-	48,120	Northbank Division		47,132	-	47,132
33,194	-	33,194	Southbank Division		32,145	-	32,145
20,719	-	20,719	Force Control Room		19,224	-	19,224
13,770	-	13,770	Protecting Vulnerable People		12,987	-	12,987
12,493	-	12,493	Regional Collaboration		11,970	-	11,970
15,154	-	15,154	Special Operations Unit		14,425	-	14,425
16,194	-	16,194	Specialist Crime		16,501	-	16,501
15,308	-	15,308	People Services		13,233	-	13,233
13,874	-	13,874	Estates Services		16,947	-	16,947
10,819	-	10,819	Information Services		13,065	-	13,065
7,683	-	7,683	Corporate Development		7,290	-	7,290
5,717	-	5,717	Criminal Justice		5,540	-	5,540
27,102	-	27,102	Centrally Managed Services		10,438	-	10,438
24,010	-	24,010	Other Services		25,650	-	25,650
264,157	-	264,157	Financial Resources Consumed		246,547	-	246,547
(273,574)	-	(273,574)	Intra-Group Adjustment	3	(294,960)	-	(294,960)
(9,417)	-	(9,417)	Net Cost of Policing Services		(48,413)	-	(48,413)
64,639	-	64,639	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure - Pension interest cost net of interest on pension assets		77,248	-	77,248
		55,222	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				28,835
		(810,205)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability				(39,886)
		-	Effect of Asset Ceiling on Net Pension Asset				61,851
		(810,205)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit	16			21,965
		(754,983)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit				50,800

The PCC receives all income and funding and makes all payments for the PCC Group from the PCC Police Fund. In turn, the Chief Constable consumes resources to deliver policing services within an annual budget.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HUMBERSIDE

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

	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	-	(1,689,855)	(1,689,855)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(28,835)	(28,835)	(21,965)	(50,800)
Adjustments between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis under Regulations	28,835	28,835	(28,835)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	-	-	(50,800)	(50,800)
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	-	(1,740,655)	(1,740,655)

	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	(2,444,838)	(2,444,838)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(55,222)	(55,222)	810,205	754,983
Adjustments between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis under Regulations	55,222	55,222	(55,222)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	-	-	754,983	754,983
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	-	(1,689,855)	(1,689,855)

A breakdown of the Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis under Regulations can be found in Note 9 of the accounts.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HUMBERSIDE

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable. The net assets/(liabilities) of the Chief Constable are matched by reserves held by the Chief Constable. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Chief Constable may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves includes reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations'.

31 March 2023		31 March 2024
£'000	Note	£'000
-	Property, Plant & Equipment	-
-	Assets under Construction	-
-	Intangible Assets	-
38,865	Long Term Pension Surplus	-
-	Other Long Term Debtors	-
38,865	Long Term Assets	-
-	Assets Held for Sale	-
-	Inventories	-
-	Short Term Investments	-
5,248	Short Term Debtors	6,114
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents	-
5,248	Current Assets	6,114
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents (liability)	-
8,118	Short Term Creditors	9,137
-	Short Term Provisions	-
-	Short Term Borrowing	-
8,118	Current Liabilities	9,137
-	Long Term Borrowing	-
1,725,850	Other Long Term Liabilities	1,737,632
1,725,850	Long Term Liabilities	1,737,632
<u>(1,689,855)</u>	Net Assets/ (Liabilities)	<u>(1,740,655)</u>
-	Usable Reserves	-
(1,689,855)	Unusable Reserves	(1,740,655)
<u>(1,689,855)</u>	Total Reserves	<u>(1,740,655)</u>

CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HUMBERSIDE

This statement does not show any cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period as all payments were made from the Police Fund which is held by the PCC and similarly all income and funding is received by the PCC. The financial consequences of the operational activities undertaken by the Chief Constable can be seen in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

31 March 2023 £'000		31 March 2024 £'000
55,222	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	28,835
(55,222)	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements	(28,835)
-	Adjustments for items included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	-
0	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	0
-	Investing Activities	-
-	Financing Activities	-
0	Net (Increase) or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	0
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	-
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	-

A breakdown of the adjustments to the provision of services for non-cash movements can be found in Note 17 of the accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HUMBERSIDE

Accounting Policies

The financial statements must meet the accounting requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting which has been agreed with HM Treasury. Consequently, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The accounting policies contained in the CIPFA Code of Practice follow International Financial Reporting Standards to the extent that they are meaningful and appropriate to Local Authority accounts, as determined by HM Treasury, which is advised by the Financial Reporting Advisory Board. Where the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounts permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be the most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Chief Constable for the purpose of presenting fairly the position of the Chief Constable has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the Chief Constable are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the financial statements.

The accounting policies also reflect the powers and responsibilities of the Chief Constable of Humberside as designated by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the revised Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice (July 2018). The accounting policies defined here are consistent with local regulations, local agreement and practice as well as the PCC Group policies.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to account for the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories. Where appropriate financial assets and liabilities have been impaired or discounted to bring them to current value.

Acquisitions and discontinued operations

Activities are considered to be 'acquired' only if they are transferred from outside the public sector. Activities are considered to be 'discontinued' only if they cease entirely. They are not considered to be 'discontinued' if they transfer from one public sector body to another.

Going Concern

After making enquires, the Chief Constable has formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that there is a reasonable expectation that the Chief Constable or its successors has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In the application of the Chief Constable's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements about complex transactions involving uncertainty about future events. There have been no critical judgements made in these Statement of Accounts regarding uncertainty of future events.

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Chief Constable about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. The items as at 31 March for which there are significant risks of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

- **Short Term Employee Benefits**

In calculating the cost of the above, the uncertainty is that the number of days of accrued annual leave or the rate used to cost the accrual are incorrect.

- **Allocation of Expenditure between the PCC and the Chief Constable**

A judgement has been made of the expenditure allocated between the PCC and the Chief Constable to reflect the financial resources of the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable.

Cost recognition

All expenditure is paid for by the PCC including the wages of Police Officers and Police Staff and no actual cash transactions or events take place between the two entities. Costs are however recognised in the Chief Constable's accounts to reflect the financial resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable.

Employee Benefits

- **Short-term employee benefits**

Employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. The financial consequences of these benefits are recognised in the Chief Constable's financial statements in the year in which the employee renders service to the Chief Constable. IAS 19 Employee Benefits also requires the PCC Group to account for short-term compensated absences which include time owing and annual leave accrued by accruing for the benefits which have accumulated but are untaken by the Balance Sheet date.

- **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Chief Constable to terminate a member of staff's employment before their normal retirement date or their decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These costs are recognised in the financial statements of the Chief Constable when the Chief Constable is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an individual or group of employees or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

- **Retirement benefit costs**

The PCC Group participates in three pension schemes for Police Officers and one for Police staff. All of the schemes provide members with defined benefits related to pay and service.

- **Police Officers**

The 1987, 2006 and 2015 Police Pension Schemes are contributory occupational pension schemes. Officers pay contributions from their pensionable pay based on salary bandings. The contribution rates are set nationally by the Home Office. The Chief Constable administers Police Pensions through the Police Pension Fund Accounts. The cost to the PCC Group is via an employers' contribution and a charge for Officers who retire on ill health. Any balance on the Pension Fund Accounts is received from or paid to Central Government. Injury awards are not part of the Police Pension Fund and are paid out of the Chief Constable's budget.

- **Police Staff**

The PCC is an admitted body to the East Riding Pension Fund, which is administered by East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Police staff are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme which has varying contribution rates based on members' salaries. The PCC makes employers' contributions as required into the East Riding Pension Fund.

The PCC Group has fully adopted IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The financial statements reflect the Chief Constable's commitment to make up any shortfall in attributable net assets in the Pension Fund. The pension liability is included in the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet and service costs are reflected in the Chief Constable's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The current economic cost outflow of police officer and police staff pensions is recognised in the Chief Constable's financial statements to reflect the cost of operating the four pension schemes.

Reserves

The Chief Constable sets aside specific amounts 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the account. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Chief Constable. Details of these reserves are provided in the relevant note to the financial statements.

Jointly Controlled Operations

The Chief Constable engages in jointly controlled operations by collaborative working with other parties to deliver a number of specific services on a regional basis.

The PCC Group accounts in its financial statements for the assets it controls, the liabilities it incurs, the expenses that it incurs and the income it earns in relation to these arrangements.

Accounting standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The standards and amendment to standards have been issued but not yet adopted:

- IFRS 16 Leases
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease liability in a sale and leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Non-current liabilities with covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)
- International tax reform: Pillar two model rules (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Supplier finance arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

None of the above amendments are expected to have any material impact on future financial statements of the Chief Constable.

Accounting standards issued that have been adopted early

There are no accounting standards issued that have been adopted early.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items shall be included in the costs of the service to which they relate and noted accordingly.

Prior period adjustments

Unless otherwise sanctioned by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, material prior period adjustments shall result in restatement of prior year figures and disclosure of the effect.

Events after the Reporting Period

Material events after the balance sheet date, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue shall be disclosed as a note to the financial statements and the financial statements amended as required. Other events after the balance sheet date will be disclosed in a note with an estimate of the likely effect.

Two types of event can be identified as:

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

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Chief Constable submits single VAT returns on behalf of the PCC Group. Most of the activities of the PCC Group are outside the scope of VAT and, in general, output tax does not apply. Input tax on purchases is largely recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in the capitalised purchase costs of property, plant and equipment. Where output tax is charged or input tax is recoverable, the amounts are stated net of VAT.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Notes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>	
Note 1 & 2 – Expenditure and Funding Analysis and Supporting Notes	26
Note 3 – Intercompany Funding	28
Note 4 – Summary Spending Details	29
Note 5 – Pensions Income and Expenditure Account	30
Note 6 – External Audit Fees	31
Note 7 – Officers’ Remuneration and Exit Packages	32
Note 8 – Regional Collaboration	35
<u>Notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement</u>	
Note 9 – Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis under Regulations	37
<u>Notes to the Balance Sheet</u>	
Note 10 – Short Term Debtors and Creditors	38
Note 11 – Unusable Reserves	39
Note 12 – Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Retirement Benefits	40
Note 13 – Reconciliation of Present Value of Scheme Assets and Liabilities	41
Note 14 – Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities	42
Note 15 – Assumed Mortality Rates	44
Note 16 – Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	45
<u>Notes to the Cash Flow Statement</u>	
Note 17 – Note to the Cash Flow Statement	46
<u>Other Notes to the Accounts</u>	
Note 18 – Related Party Transactions	47
Note 19 – Events after the Balance Sheet Date	48

2. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS – ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING BASIS

Year Ended 31 March 2023				Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Year Ended 31 March 2024			
Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i) £'000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note ii) £'000	Other Differences (Note iii) £'000	Total Adjustments £'000		Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i) £'000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note ii) £'000	Other Differences (Note iii) £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
-	(1,404)	173	(1,231)	Northbank Division	-	(7,137)	7	(7,130)
-	(989)	138	(851)	Southbank Division	-	(4,907)	(8)	(4,915)
-	2,553	37	2,590	Force Control Room	-	(247)	108	(139)
-	(588)	42	(546)	Protecting Vulnerable People	-	(2,045)	24	(2,021)
-	(145)	16	(129)	Regional Collaboration	-	(462)	(38)	(500)
-	(521)	60	(461)	Special Operations Unit	-	(1,987)	16	(1,971)
-	92	65	157	Specialist Crime	-	(1,781)	32	(1,749)
-	277	61	338	People Services	-	(971)	(52)	(1,023)
-	266	5	271	Estates Services	-	19	5	24
-	17	-	17	Information Services	-	(100)	13	(87)
-	611	26	637	Corporate Development	-	(370)	32	(338)
-	441	13	454	Criminal Justice	-	(87)	14	(73)
-	(11,810)	4	(11,806)	Centrally Managed Services	-	(28,244)	(12)	(28,256)
-	1,098	45	1,143	Other Services	-	(247)	12	(235)
-	(10,102)	685	(9,417)	Net Cost of Services	-	(48,566)	153	(48,413)
-	64,639	-	64,639	Other Income and Expenditure	-	77,248	-	77,248
-	54,537	685	55,222	(Surplus) or Deficit	-	28,682	153	28,835

Note i – Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This adds in depreciation and impairments in the service line which are offset by intra group funding.

Note ii – Net change for the Pensions Adjustments

This is the net change for the removal of pension contributions Grant and IAS19 Employee Benefits related expenditure and income:

- For service lines, this represents the removal of employer pension contributions as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liabilities is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note iii – Other Differences

This represents the timing difference on employee benefits for accumulated absences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute.

3. INTERCOMPANY FUNDING

As the Chief Constable has no resources with which to fulfil devolved responsibilities to provide a policing service, the expenditure is funded by the PCC. The annual budget is set by the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable. Similarly, access is granted to PCC staff and assets and a scheme of delegation operates between the two bodies determining the local arrangements and respective responsibilities.

The tables below show the movement through the intra-group accounts within the respective Balance Sheets during 2023/24 and 2022/23.

Intra-Group Movements 2023-2024:	PCC	Chief Constable	PCC Group
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2023	(5,151)	5,151	-
PCC resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable	294,960	(294,960)	-
PCC intra-group adjustment (resource funding)	(294,960)	294,960	-
	(5,151)	5,151	-
Year end adjustments:			
Accumulated absences movement	(153)	153	-
Pensions actuarial adjustments	4,635	(4,635)	-
PCC intra-group adjustment	(4,482)	4,482	-
Payroll creditors and debtors movement	(798)	798	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	(5,949)	5,949	-

Intra-Group Movements 2022-2023:

Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022	(2,841)	2,841	-
PCC resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable	273,574	(273,574)	-
PCC intra-group adjustment (resource funding)	(273,574)	273,574	-
	(2,841)	2,841	-
Year end adjustments:			
Accumulated absences movement	(685)	685	-
Pensions actuarial adjustments	1,630,510	(1,630,510)	-
PCC intra-group adjustment	(1,629,825)	1,629,825	-
Payroll creditors and debtors movement	(2,310)	2,310	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	(5,151)	5,151	-

The financial consequences of PCC resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable in pursuance of the Chief Constable's operational responsibilities are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This shows the net cost of policing for the Chief Constable and the financial consequences recognised are offset by an intra-group adjustment to reflect the payment of the PCC resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable to give a nil position on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), apart from the year end adjustments for pensions actuarial adjustments and accumulated absences. In contrast, the PCC "Net Cost of Services" includes the intra-group adjustment ("Funding of Resources at the request of the Chief Constable") in addition to the cost of administering the PCC itself to show the overall net cost of policing Humberside.

4. SUMMARY SPENDING DETAILS

The statement below reflects the financial resources of the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable. In practice, all the respective costs are paid for by the PCC and the intra-group adjustments referred to in Note 3 are shown in the statements below, resulting in a nil balance for the net cost of policing services apart from year-end adjustments.

The financial resources of the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable are shown below in a subjective analysis format. The subjective analysis is used by management to aid decisions about resource allocation in internal management reports.

2022/23 £'000	Expenditure	2023/24 £'000
204,530	Pay and Other Employment Costs	184,744
11,655	Premises	14,854
2,912	Transport	3,187
11,376	Supplies and Services	14,030
23,762	Third Party Payments	24,978
9,922	Capital Charges & Impairment of Assets	4,754
-	Non Distributable Cost	-
264,157	Total Expenditure	246,547
(273,574)	Intra-Group Adjustments*	(294,960)
(9,417)	Net Cost of Policing Services	(48,413)

* PCC funding during the year for financial resources of the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable and year-end adjustments as shown in Note 3.

The financial resources of the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable analysed by operating functions are shown in the CIES on Page 17.

5. PENSIONS INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

As part of the terms and conditions of employment the PCC Group offers retirement benefits for Police Officers and Police Staff. There are four pension schemes as described in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Further details of the Police Pension Schemes can be found in the Police Pension Fund Accounts. Details of actuarial valuations of all four pension schemes can be found in these financial statements.

To reflect the full financial consequences of utilising the services of Police Officers and Police Staff during the year, an amount for pension's costs is reflected in the Chief Constable's financial statements. In accordance with IAS 19 Employee Benefits, this amount equates to the present value of the pension benefits earned by active employees and is intended to reflect the true economic cost for the year based on current market conditions. The cost is determined independently of the funding of the schemes and measures the full liability estimated to have been generated in the year (at today's prices).

The following amounts have been included in the financial statements for the year:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Net Cost of Service				
Current Service Cost (Gross)	8,295	16,769	12,600	38,870
Non Distributed Costs	11	145	(20)	-
Reversal of IAS19 Contributions	(7,654)	(6,939)	(61,798)	(58,947)
	652	9,975	(49,218)	(20,077)
Net Operating Expenditure				
Interest Cost	12,553	10,816	79,070	61,990
Interest Income	(14,375)	(8,167)	-	-
	(1,822)	2,649	79,070	61,990
Net Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,170)	12,624	29,852	41,913
Statement of Movement in the General Fund Balance				
Reversal of Net Charges made for Retirement Benefits in Accordance with IAS19	1,170	(12,624)	(29,852)	(41,913)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for Pensions in the Year				
Employer's Contributions Payable to Scheme	7,698	7,019	24,178	21,453
Police Officer Injury and Ill Health Pension Costs	-	-	1,418	1,460

6. EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
14	Base Audit Fees	47
1	Additional Fee - IAS540	-
3	Additional Fee - VFM	-
7	Fees due relating to prior years	7
(6)	Redmond Review Audit Fees Grant	-
19		54

The table above presents the external audit fees payable to Mazars LLP for 2023/24 for the Chief Constable.

The fees relating to the 2023/24 audit of the Chief Constable accounts is the first of the second five-year local audit appointing period awarded through Public Sector Audit Appointments. As a result of the procurement exercise base audit fees have seen a significant increase. The base audit fee increase is partly due to the additional fees previously billed separately for IAS540 and VFM work being incorporated within the base fee, alongside a procurement adjustment of 151% for the new contract rates for audit firms.

7. OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION AND EXIT PACKAGES**OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION - BANDINGS**

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding employer’s pension contributions was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was:

2022/23			Remuneration Band £	2023/24		
Police Officers No.s	Support Staff - CC No.s	Total No.s		Police Officers No.s	Support Staff - CC No.s	Total No.s
172	13	185	50,000 - 54,999	276	32	308
117	5	122	55,000 - 59,999	128	7	135
60	4	64	60,000 - 64,999	111	5	116
9	2	11	65,000 - 69,999	24	2	26
6	1	7	70,000 - 74,999	8	1	9
2	-	2	75,000 - 79,999	6	1	7
4	2	6	80,000 - 84,999	3	3	6
6	1	7	85,000 - 89,999	4	-	4
1	-	1	90,000 - 94,999	4	-	4
2	1	3	95,000 - 99,999	2	-	2
-	-	-	100,000 - 104,999	2	-	2
1	1	2	105,000 - 109,999	1	1	2
-	-	-	110,000 - 114,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	115,000 - 119,999	-	-	-
1	-	1	120,000 - 124,999	1	-	1
-	-	-	125,000 - 129,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	130,000 - 134,999	-	1	1
-	-	-	135,000 - 139,999	1	-	1
1	-	1	140,000 - 144,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	145,000 - 149,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	150,000 - 154,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	155,000 - 159,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	160,000 - 164,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	165,000 - 169,999	-	-	-
1	-	1	170,000 - 174,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	175,000 - 179,999	1	-	1
383	30	413		572	53	625

The Officers disclosed separately in the Senior Officers’ note below are included in the bands above. Support staff only includes those staff employed by the Chief Constable, and not those employed by the PCC.

OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION – SENIOR OFFICERS

The remuneration paid to senior employees and senior police officers is as follows:

2023/24	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Other Emoluments	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Constable					
Chief Constable (from 1st August 2023) - Paul Anderson	125	-	125	-	125
Chief Constable (Until 1st August 2023) - Lee Freeman	59	-	59	18	77
Deputy Chief Constable (from 8th August 2023)	93	4	97	29	126
Deputy Chief Constable (Until 31st July 2023) - Paul Anderson	45	7	52	-	52
Temporary Assistant Chief Constable - Communities (from 23rd February 2024)	10	-	10	3	13
Assistant Chief Constable - Communities (from 9th October 2023)	66	-	66	17	83
Assistant Chief Constable - Communities (Until 7th August 2023)	39	2	41	12	53
Assistant Chief Constable - Operations (from 6th March 2023)	121	1	122	37	159
Assistant Chief Constable - Corporate Services (from 1st January 2024)	29	-	29	9	38
Assistant Chief Officer Resources	130	2	132	23	155
	717	16	733	148	881

2022/23	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Other Emoluments	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Constable					
Chief Constable - Lee Freeman	174	-	174	53	227
Deputy Chief Constable	137	7	144	-	144
Assistant Chief Constable - Operations	122	12	134	33	167
Assistant Chief Constable - Local Policing (until 5th July 2022)	34	-	34	9	43
Temporary Assistant Chief Constable - Local Policing (5th July 2022 to 6th March 2023)	76	-	76	22	98
Assistant Chief Constable - Local Policing (from 6th March 2023)	9	1	10	2	12
Assistant Chief Officer Resources (from 1st July 2022)	86	-	86	15	101
Assistant Chief Officer Resources (until 24th June 2022)	30	-	30	5	35
	668	20	688	139	827

OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION – EXIT PACKAGES

The numbers of employee compulsory and voluntary exit packages agreed with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies are set out below:

Exit Package Cost Band £	2023/24			Total cost of exit packages in each band £000
	No. of compulsory redundancies	No. of other agreed departures	Total No. of exit packages by cost band	
0 - 20,000	1	3	4	53
20,001 - 40,000	-	2	2	65
40,001 - 60,000	-	-	-	-
240,000 - 260,000	-	1	1	260
	1	6	7	378

Exit Package Cost Band £	2022/23			Total cost of exit packages in each band £000
	No. of compulsory redundancies	No. of other agreed departures	Total No. of exit packages by cost band	
0 - 20,000	3	2	5	21
20,001 - 40,000	1	-	1	40
60,001 - 80,000	1	-	1	45
	5	2	7	106

8. REGIONAL COLLABORATION

REGIONAL COLLABORATION BOARD

The Regional Collaboration Programme was developed to bring opportunities to participating Forces across many policing activities whilst retaining local Police Forces, local identity and local accountability.

A Regional Collaboration Board has governance of the arrangements. This Board comprises the four PCCs within the Yorkshire and Humberside Region together with their respective Chief Constables and Chief Executives. The arrangements are subject to agreement under Section 22A of the Police Act 1996 (as amended).

Regional Collaboration is funded from contributions made by the four participating PCCs and the level of contribution from each PCC is dependent upon an assessment of the benefit to be derived from each specific project or initiative.

The North East Collaboration Board has been established between Humberside, the three Yorkshire forces and Cleveland, Durham and Northumbria.

LEAD FORCE COLLABORATION ARRANGEMENTS

A Lead Force model has been adopted for each functional area of regional collaboration, with the Regional Collaboration Board having governance over all the arrangements.

The PCC for Humberside has Lead Force responsibility within the regional programme for Underwater Search services.

The Underwater Search Unit made a deficit of £0.027m in the financial year 2023/24 (Surplus £0.006m in 2022/23) with the PCC for Humberside contributing £0.469m (£0.425m in 2022/23).

The PCC for Humberside has made contributions during the year ended 31 March 2024 to other Lead Forces as follows:

Lead Force	Functional Area	Contributions Made	
		2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
OPCC for South Yorkshire	Procurement and Stores	529	512
OPCC for West Yorkshire	Serious and Organised Crime	2,573	1,877
	Scientific Support	5,090	5,160
	Collision Investigation	621	608
	Prison Intelligence Unit	10	10
	Casualty Bureau	5	5

OTHER REGIONAL COLLABORATION ARRANGEMENTS

The PCC for Humberside collaborates in a two force partnership with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for South Yorkshire on the provision of Information Services. The cost of the collaboration is shared based on the total size of the respective force budgets assessed using a measure of net revenue expenditure. The summary position for the joint operations is outlined below:

	Information Services	
	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
<u>Expenditure</u>		
Staff Costs	6,384	5,698
Property related expenses	-	1
Supplies and services	7,280	6,189
Transport related expenses	86	64
Third party costs	-	-
	13,750	11,952
<u>Income</u>		
Contributions (see below)	13,750	11,952
Other income	-	-
	13,750	11,952
Deficit/(Surplus) in year	-	-
<u>Contributions:</u>		
Humberside Police	5,941	5,128
South Yorkshire Police	7,809	6,824
	13,750	11,952

In addition to the Information Services arrangement, the PCC has a collaboration agreement in place with South Yorkshire for the use of a number of Legal Service staff. Income received by the PCC for this arrangement in 2023/24 was £0.226m (2022/23 £0.212m)

LOCAL COLLABORATION ARRANGEMENTS

Humberside Police and Humberside Fire Authority collaborate on a joint operation in respect of their emergency vehicle maintenance requirements, which are delivered by Emergency Services Fleet Management (Humberside) Ltd (ESFM), a company limited by guarantee which was established for that purpose. Humberside Police retain joint control of this company with Humberside Fire Authority.

The Net Cost of ESFM Ltd in relation to the Humberside Police in 2023/24 was £1.919m (2022/23 £2.023m), with a closing Net Assets figure of £0.354m (2022/23 £0.313m).

Humberside Police provide Estates Management Services to Humberside Fire Authority on a lead Authority basis. The Joint Estates Service (JES) provides premises repairs, regular maintenance, utility management and support for capital projects. Governance for the JES is provided by the JES board chaired by the Assistant Chief Officer (Resources). The Director of Support Services from Humberside Fire and Rescue Service also sits on the board. The overall operational cost of the JES is £16.870m (2022/23 £13.488m) with income of £3.771m received from Humberside Fire and Rescue Service (2022/23 £2.692m) and other income of £1.189m received from other organisations (2022/23 £1.050m).

In addition to the above, Humberside Fire Authority also provide the PCC with a Health and Safety service. In 2023/24 the PCC paid £0.154m for this service (2022/23 £0.141m).

9. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

The note below details the adjustments that are made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure recognised by the Chief Constable within the year to ensure that the revenue for the year within the General Fund is calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.

Year Ended 31 March 2023				Year Ended 31 March 2024			
General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(65,886)	(65,886)	65,886	-	(69,452)	(69,452)	69,452	-
120,423	120,423	(120,423)	-	98,134	98,134	(98,134)	-
685	685	(685)	-	153	153	(153)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55,222	55,222	(55,222)	-	28,835	28,835	(28,835)	-
Adjustments Relating to Capital Resources:							
Depreciation charged to the CIES							
Revaluation Losses charged to the CIES							
Adjustments Relating to the Pension Reserve:							
Reversal and Allocation of items relating to IAS19 pensions in CIES							
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year							
Adjustments Relating to the Accumulated Absences Reserve:							
Holiday pay accrual charged to the CIES							
Adjustments Relating to the Collection Fund:							
Collection Fund adjustment charged to the CIES							
Total Adjustments							

10. SHORT TERM DEBTORS AND CREDITORS**SHORT TERM DEBTORS**

The short-term debtors held on the Chief Constables balance sheet contain the following categories of debtors;

2022/23		2023/24
£'000	Short-Term Debtor by Source:	£'000
-	Government Departments	-
5,152	Other Police and Local Authorities	5,949
-	NHS	-
96	Other	165
5,248	Total Short Term Debtors	6,114
	Short-Term Debtor by Type:	
5,248	Debtors & Accruals	6,114
-	Prepayments	-
5,248	Total Short Term Debtors	6,114

SHORT TERM CREDITORS

The short-term creditors held on the Chief Constables balance sheet contain the following categories of creditors;

2022/23		2023/24
£'000	Short-Term Creditor by Source:	£'000
4,375	Government Departments	5,117
-	Other Police and Local Authorities	-
3,743	Other	4,020
8,118	Total Short Term Creditors	9,137
	Short-Term Creditor by Type:	
8,118	Creditors & Accruals	9,137
-	Income in Advance	-
8,118	Total Short Term Creditors	9,137

11. UNUSABLE RESERVES

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(1,686,985)	Pensions Reserve	(1,737,632)
(2,870)	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(3,023)
<u>(1,689,855)</u>	Total Unusable Reserves	<u>(1,740,655)</u>

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 Chief Constable accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Chief Constable makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pay any pensions for which they are 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 Chief Constable has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(2,442,653)	Opening Balance	(1,686,985)
810,205	Actuarial Gains or (losses) on the pensions assets and liabilities	39,886
-	Effect of LGPS Pension Asset Ceiling	(61,851)
65,886	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited/credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	69,452
(120,423)	Employers Pension Contributions and direct payments to pensioners	(98,134)
<u>(1,686,985)</u>	Closing Balance	<u>(1,737,632)</u>

Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulated Absences Adjustment 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 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Funding Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(2,185)	Opening Balance	(2,870)
(685)	Adjustment based on calculation for untaken leave	(153)
<u>(2,870)</u>	Closing Balance	<u>(3,023)</u>

12. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN RELATION TO RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits of the Chief Constable at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes		TOTAL	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Estimated liabilities in the Scheme	(275,330)	(269,884)	(1,737,080)	(1,725,850)	(2,012,410)	(1,995,734)
Estimated assets in the Scheme	274,762	309,670	-	-	274,762	309,670
Net Asset/(Liability)	(568)	39,786	(1,737,080)	(1,725,850)	(1,737,648)	(1,686,064)
					31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Allocation of Net Asset/(Liability):						
PCC					(16)	921
Chief Constable					<u>(1,737,632)</u>	<u>(1,686,985)</u>
					(1,737,648)	(1,686,064)

PENSION COMMENTARY

The liabilities show the PCC's and PCC Group's long-term commitments to pay retirement benefits. The total net liability of £1,738m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the PCC and PCC Group as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,648m in the PCC Group balance sheet.

Due to the continuation in high discount rates, as in 2022/23, Police and Local Government Pension Schemes are still seeing a reduction in the overall liability. This led to a pension surplus on the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) in 2023/24 of £63.045m (2022/23 £39.786m). However, IAS19 restricts, by the way of an asset ceiling, the amount of pension asset surplus which is to be disclosed on an authority's balance sheet.

It was deemed by the force's actuary that the net asset ceiling for 2023/24 was £0m, therefore a net asset ceiling adjustment has been incorporated into the force balance sheet of £63.613m. This results in an overall liability of £0.568m for the LGPS. This relates to the liability held for unfunded obligations which are not included within the net asset ceiling requirements.

In 2022/23 the net asset ceiling was calculated to be equal to the surplus of £39.786m and therefore no adjustment was made in the force's previous year accounts.

The last actuarial valuation on the Police Pension Scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2020 and was reported during 2023/24. Resulting amendments to contribution rates have been made for 2024/25. The last actuarial review was carried out on the LGPS as at 31 March 2022. The next actuarial review takes place as at 31 March 2025.

13. RECONCILIATION OF PRESENT VALUE OF SCHEME ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**RECONCILIATION OF SCHEME LIABILITIES**

	Unfunded Liabilities: Police Pension Schemes		Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1st April	(1,725,850)	(2,350,200)	(269,884)	(396,203)
Current service cost	(12,600)	(38,870)	(8,531)	(17,166)
Past service costs (including curtailments)	20	-	(11)	(145)
Interest cost	(79,070)	(61,990)	(12,911)	(11,072)
Contributions by scheme participants	(11,710)	(10,510)	(2,747)	(2,509)
Benefits paid	73,508	69,457	7,402	6,322
Remeasurements:				
Gains and losses from changes in assumptions	38,372	800,213	20,109	182,740
Experience gains and losses	(19,750)	(133,950)	(8,757)	(31,851)
31st March	<u>(1,737,080)</u>	<u>(1,725,850)</u>	<u>(275,330)</u>	<u>(269,884)</u>

The expected budgeted contributions to the LGPS for 2024/25 are £7.8m (2023/24 was £7.2m) and £33.7m for the Police Pension Fund (2023/24 was £27.1m).

RECONCILIATION OF SCHEME ASSETS

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
1st April	309,670	302,595
Interest income on Plan assets	14,785	8,360
Employer contributions	7,816	7,052
Contributions by scheme participants	2,747	2,509
Benefits paid	(7,346)	(6,271)
Remeasurements:		
Return on assets excluding net interest	10,703	(4,575)
Effect of Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(63,613)	-
31st March	<u>274,762</u>	<u>309,670</u>

14. 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 Schemes have been assessed by the Government Actuaries Department and the Local Authority Scheme, which is administered by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, has been assessed by Hymans Robertson, actuaries.

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	%	%	%	%
Rate of Inflation	2.75	2.95	2.60	2.60
Rate of Increases in Salaries	2.75	2.95	3.85	3.85
Rate of increase in Pensions	2.75	2.95	2.60	2.60
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities	4.85	4.75	3.85	4.65
CARE Revaluation			3.85	3.85
Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement grant:				
Pre April 2008 service	60	60		
Post April 2008 service	80	80		

The sensitivity of scheme liabilities to changes in the main assumptions are:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	%	£000	%	£000
2023/24				
Change in assumption:				
0.5% increase in salaries increase rate	1.00	2,995	1.00	14,000
0.5% increase in pensions increase rate	10.00	26,925	7.50	130,000
0.5% decrease in discounting of liabilities rate	11.00	29,375	7.50	131,000
1 year increase in member life expectancy rate	4.00	11,013	2.50	44,000
2022/23				
Change in assumption:				
0.5% increase in salaries increase rate	1.00	3,170	1.00	14,000
0.5% increase in pensions increase rate	9.00	25,605	7.50	127,000
0.5% decrease in discounting of liabilities rate	10.00	28,335	7.50	129,000
1 year increase in member life expectancy rate	4.00	10,795	2.50	44,000

Opposite changes in assumptions would produce equal and opposite changes in scheme liabilities. Doubling the changes in assumptions would produce approximately double the change in scheme liabilities.

The weighted average duration of the scheme liabilities are:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	Police Pension Schemes
	Years	Years
2023/24	20.0	16.0
2022/23	20.0	16.0

The Police Pension Schemes have no assets to cover the liabilities incurred.

Assets in the LGPS are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories, by proportion of the assets held by the fund:

	2023/24		2022/23	
	%	£000	%	£000
Asset quoted prices:				
Equity securities	-	-	10.1	31,207
Debt securities	7.8	26,365	8.8	27,356
Private equity	6.2	21,103	6.2	19,144
Real estate	8.3	28,117	9.1	28,038
Investment funds	76.6	259,063	64.0	198,146
Cash and cash equivalents	1.1	3,727	1.9	5,779
Effect of Asset Ceiling Adjustment		(63,613)		-
Total		274,762		309,670
In active markets	73.9	250,200	73.6	227,785
Not in active markets	26.1	88,175	26.4	81,885
Effect of Asset Ceiling Adjustment		(63,613)		-
		274,762		309,670

15. ASSUMED MORTALITY RATES

Mortality rates are projected using published tables. Future mortality improvements are in line with the 2014-based UK principle population projections.

POLICE PENSION FUND**2023/24**

Current Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	21.9	23.6

Future Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	23.6	25.1

2022/23

Current Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	21.9	23.5

Future Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	23.5	25

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME**2023/24**

Current Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	20.6	23.5

Future Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	24.40	25

2022/23

Current Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	20.8	23.7

Future Pensioners		
Exact Age	Expectation of life (in years) for existing pensioners	
	Males	Females
65	21.50	25.2

16. REMEASUREMENTS OF THE NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY

The IAS 19 remeasurement movements on the Pensions Reserve can be analysed into the following remeasurement categories, measured as absolute amounts and as percentages of assets or liabilities at 31 March:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
Return on assets, excluding net interest	(26,448)	-11.55	35,071	12.81	19,214	6.35	(4,575)	(1.48)	10,703	3.90
Difference between actuarial assumptions about liabilities and actual experience	27,544	9.52	2,903	0.71	(923)	(0.23)	(31,851)	(11.80)	(8,757)	(3.18)
Changes in the demographic and financial assumptions used to estimate liabilities	49,446	17.09	(104,269)	(25.62)	36,200	9.14	182,740	67.71	20,109	229.63
Effect of Asset Ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,613)	(23.10)
Total IAS19 Remeasurements	50,542	17.47	(66,295)	(16.29)	54,491	13.75	146,314	54.21	(41,558)	(15.09)

POLICE PENSION SCHEMES

	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
Difference between actuarial assumptions about liabilities and actual experience	46,360	2.21	54,150	2.34	(21,850)	(0.93)	(133,950)	(7.76)	(19,750)	(1.14)
Changes in the demographic and financial assumptions used to estimate liabilities	133,830	6.39	(241,917)	(10.44)	29,385	1.25	800,213	46.37	38,372	2.21
Total IAS19 Remeasurements	180,190	8.60	(187,767)	(8.10)	7,535	0.32	666,263	38.61	18,622	1.07

Allocation of IAS19 Remeasurements:

	2022/23	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
PCC	(2,372)	971
Chief Constable	(810,205)	21,965
Total IAS19 Remeasurements	(812,577)	22,936

17. NOTE TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements within the cash flow statement are as follows:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements	£'000
(685)	Movement in Accumulated Absences Reserve	(153)
(64,639)	Pension interest cost net of interest on pension assets	(77,248)
10,102	Adjustments in the Cost of Services relating to the Pension Reserve	48,566
<u>(55,222)</u>		<u>(28,835)</u>

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the reporting requirements of IAS 24, the Chief Constable is required to disclose details of material transactions with related parties, that is bodies or individuals that have the potential to influence the Chief Constable or to be controlled or influenced by the Chief Constable.

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Chief Constable. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Chief Constable operates as well as providing substantial resources in the form of grants which are paid to the PCC. It also prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the PCC Group has with other parties. Grants received from Central Government to the PCC are set out in the PCC Group and PCC financial statements.

The Chief Constable is represented on the National Police Chiefs Council which is an independent professional body of chief police officers and senior staff equivalents.

The previous Chief Constable in post until August 2023 was a member of the BlueLight Commercial Board. This board monitors and oversees the operations of BlueLight Commercial Ltd, a government funded procurement company designed to support emergency services procurement. In 2023/24 there were transactions totaling £29,660 made between the PCC Group and the organisation (£nil in 2022/23).

The relationship between the PCC and the Chief Constable is explained in note 3 to these financial statements. The monetary value of transactions between the Chief Constable and the PCC are also disclosed in these financial statements.

The Deputy Chief Constable and the Assistant Chief Officer of the force are Directors of the Emergency Services Fleet Management (Humberside) Ltd. Emergency Services Fleet Management (Humberside) Ltd is a joint operation that provides vehicle maintenance services to Humberside Police and Humberside Fire Authority. The company supplied services with a value of £2,291,715 to Humberside Police during 2023/24 (£2,132,845 in 2022/23). The PCC Group leases part of its Melton workshop facility to the company for which a rent of £198,799 was charged in 2023/24 (£198,799 2022/23). Other income received totaled £42,591 in 2023/24 (£35,675 2022/23). Details of Humberside Police's share of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of this joint operation are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside is an advisory board member for the North East Business Resilience Centre. Additionally, the Deputy Chief Constable and Chief Finance Officer for the Chief Constable are both directors of the company. The North East Business Resilience Centre is a police-led not-for-profit organization that provides cyber security support to small businesses. During 2023/24 a total of £113,857 in National Cyber Resilience Centre Group grant was made to the organisation on behalf of the NPCC through the PCC Group (£nil 2022/23).

The spouse of the Head of Talent for Humberside Police is the director of TMC3 – an IT company specialising in cyber security. During 2023/24 no transactions were made by the PCC Group to TMC3 (£25,920 in 2022/23).

A survey of the Chief Constable and Senior Officers of Humberside Police and parties related to them was undertaken in preparing these financial statements. Except as disclosed above, no material related party transactions were identified.

19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The unaudited Statement of Accounts were issued on 31 May 2024. The Chief Constable reviewed events occurring between 31 March and the issue date and did not identify any events that were adjusting events in respect of conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting sets out the accounting treatment for the Police Pension Fund Accounts in the financial year 2023/24.

The Chief Constable is responsible for administering the Police Pension Fund in accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. All payments and receipts are made to and from the PCC Police Fund. These Police Pension Fund Accounts do not form part of the Chief Constable's or PCC Group Financial Statements.

TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

The PCC Group participates in the following pension schemes:

The Police Pension Schemes for police officers – three schemes were provided for police officers, the 1987 Scheme, the 2006 scheme and the 2015 scheme. From 1 April 2022 all active scheme members have been transferred into the 2015 scheme due to the end of the police pension remedy period. The 1987 and 2006 schemes are now closed to future pension build up.

The 2015 pension scheme has officers' contributions in a range of 12.44 to 13.78% (2022/23 12.44 to 13.78%). All schemes are unfunded schemes, i.e. no investment assets are built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The Local Government Pension Scheme for police staff, administered by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council – is a funded scheme, i.e. the PCC and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

The accounting and funding arrangements for Police Pensions are detailed below:

POLICE PENSIONS FUND ACCOUNT

2022/23 £'000		2023/24 £'000
	CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE	
	Police and Crime Commissioner ("PCC"):	
(21,466)	- contributions at 31%	(24,183)
(574)	- early retirements - Ill Health	(344)
(10,117)	Officers' Contributions	<u>(11,471)</u>
		(35,998)
	TRANSFERS IN	
(412)	Transfers in from other Pension Schemes	(303)
	BENEFITS PAYABLE	
56,811	- Pensions	63,167
12,981	- Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	10,583
-	- Lump sum death benefits	<u>-</u>
		73,750
	PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS	
168	- Refunds of contributions	113
90	- Transfers out to other Pension Scheme	53
-	- Transfers out to other Police Forces: 1974 arrangements	<u>-</u>
		166
37,481	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TRANSFER FROM THE PCC	<u>37,615</u>
(35,473)	Additional funding payable by the PCC to meet the deficit (funded by the Home Office)	(35,353)
(2,008)	Additional funding payables by the PCC to meet the deficit (NOT funded by the Home Office)	(2,262)
-	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE/RECEIVABLE FOR THE YEAR	<u>-</u>

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

2022/23 £'000		2023/24 £'000
	CURRENT ASSETS	
4,895	Police Fund Debtor - Home Office	3,168
-	Police Fund Debtor	125
5,092	Pensions Paid in Advance	5,533
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	
-	Unpaid Pensions Due	-
-	Police Fund Credit	61
9,987	Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner	<u>8,765</u>
-		<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

The Police Pension Fund Account was established during 2006/07 with legal status being given by the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 no. 1932).

The Police Officer Pension Schemes make up the account:

- 1987 Police Pension Scheme (no longer holding active members)
- 2006 Police Pension Scheme (no longer holding active members)
- 2015 Police Pension Scheme

PCCs are obliged to include the Pension Fund Account in their Statement of Accounts in accordance with regulation 7(1)(d) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003. The Fund is administered and managed by the Humberside Police Finance Section.

The fund is charged with all pensions expenditure in accordance with Home Office guidance, with income being employee contributions, employer contributions, which for 2023/24 was 31% of pensionable pay (2022/23 31%).

Other income items within the fund are transfer payments from other pension schemes and a capital charge that is twice the average pensionable pay of officers that retire on ill health.

The Home Office provide a pension “top up” grant to fund differences on the fund account, 80% is received up front for the relevant financial year, with the balance provided on submission of the PCC’s financial statements.

There has been an adjustment of 2.9% to the cash flow to the Police Pension Fund due to the reduction in the employer contribution rate from 33.9% to 31% being reflected in a reduction in HM Treasury pensions top up funding of £2,262k (2022/23 £2,008k).

There are no investment assets, the fund is balanced to nil at the year-end by either a contribution from the Police Fund, or if a surplus balance on the fund, a transfer to the Police Fund.

The fund does not account for benefits payable in the future (IAS 19 Employee Benefits), which is a divergence from the accounting policy for the Police Fund Account as stated in the statement of accounting policies. Details of the long term pension obligations and the cost of pensions can be found in the PCC Group’s financial statements.

Employees’ and employer’s contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the Home Office and are subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary’s Department.

The responsibility for future pension benefits still lies with the PCC Group, through the Police Fund Account. The responsibility for amounts due to/from the Fund Account and the Home Office is shown within the Police Fund, not the Pensions Fund.

As previously stated the Chief Constable is responsible for administering the Police Pension Fund in accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. All payments and receipts are made to and from the PCCs Police Fund. As such, the Chief Constable and the PCC are the only related parties to the Fund and all the transactions shown in the Police Pension Fund Accounts have been processed through the PCC.

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTING TERMS

The Force has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) based Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting as its standard basis of accounting.

Definitions of accounting terms used are given below:

Term	Definition
Accounting period	The period of time covered by the financial statements, normally a period of twelve months.
Accruals basis	Under the accruals concept, expenses are recognised when incurred, not when the cash is actually paid out, and revenue is recognised when it is earned, not when the cash is actually received.
Agency cost	Services which are performed by or for another authority or public body, where the agent is reimbursed for the cost of the work done.
Asset	An item owned or leased by the Chief Constable, which has a value, for example, land and buildings, vehicles, equipment, cash.
Assets held for sale	Assets are held for sale if their value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.
Balance Sheet	This represents a summary of all the assets and liabilities of the Chief Constable.
Carry overs	These are underspends at the end of the financial year, which are carried forward into the next financial year to support that year’s expenditure plans.
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash includes cash held in bank accounts and cash in hand. Cash equivalents are assets that can be readily converted into cash such as deposits and certain short term investments.
CIPFA	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the main professional accountancy body relating to the public sector.
Contingent asset or liability	An asset or liability that is not recognised in the financial statements due to the level of uncertainty surrounding it but is disclosed as it is possible that it may result in a future inflow or outflow of resources.
Creditors	Amounts owed by the Chief Constable for goods received or services rendered but not yet paid for at the end of the financial year.
Current asset or liability	An asset or liability that the Chief Constable expects to hold or discharge for a period of less than one year from the Balance Sheet date.
Debtors	Sums of money due to the Chief Constable for work done or services supplied but not received at the end of the financial year.
Deferred liabilities	Liabilities which by arrangement are payable beyond the next year at some points in the future or paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.
Employee benefits	All forms of consideration given to employees for services rendered. These are salaries and wages, social security costs (national insurance), superannuation contributions, paid sick leave, paid annual and long service leave and termination payments.
Going concern basis	The underlying assumption used in producing the financial statements that the Chief Constable will continue to operate for at

	least 12 months from the Balance Sheet date.
Income Received in Advance	Income received that should be classed as a benefit in the next financial year.
Intangible assets	Capital expenditure which does not create a tangible asset.
Leases	A method of financing expenditure over a period of time. There are two types of lease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance lease, where the risks of ownership are transferred to the lessee and where the assets are recorded in the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet at a current valuation. ▪ Operating lease, where the risks of ownership stay with the leasing company and the annual rental charges are made via the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
Liability	An amount owing to a third party such as a loan or unpaid invoice from a supplier.
Net assets	Total assets less total liabilities.
Non current asset or liability	An asset or liability that the Chief Constable expects to hold or discharge for a period of more than one year from the Balance Sheet date.
Non Distributed Cost	This is where overheads are not charged or apportioned to activities within the SeRCOP service expenditure analysis.
Prepayment	Where an amount of expenditure is paid in the current financial year, but the goods or services are a benefit in the next/following year.
Provision	An amount set aside to provide for a liability which is likely to be incurred but the exact amount and the date on which it will arise are uncertain.
Reserves	General reserves are accumulated balances available to support revenue or capital spending and meet unforeseen events. Earmarked reserves are amounts set aside for an agreed purpose in one financial year and carried forward to meet expenditure in future years.
Revenue expenditure	Spending on day to day items, including salaries, premises costs and supplies and services.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CARE	Career Average Revalued Earnings
CIES	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
DA	Domestic Abuse
ESFM	Emergency Services Fleet Management
HMICFRS	Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
JES	Joint Estates Service
LGPS	Local Government Pension Scheme
MTRS	Medium Term Resource Strategy
OPCC	Office of Police and Crime Commissioner
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PEEL	Police Effectiveness Efficiency and Legitimacy
PRSRA	Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act
SeRCOP	Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VFM	Value for Money