



Warwickshire
POLICE

**Chief Constable of
Warwickshire Police**

**Statement of
Accounts**

2017/18

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF WARWICKSHIRE POLICE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2017/18

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Message From Martin Jelley the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police

“Warwickshire Police, working together with West Mercia Police as part of the strategic alliance, continues to have a clear focus on achieving its vision of ‘Protecting People from Harm’ and specifically to ‘become great at protecting the most vulnerable’. To realise this ambition a well-established ‘Looking to 2020’ change programme has been developed to lead the transformation of policing in the county during the coming years.

I thank everyone in Warwickshire Police and across the alliance for their continued hard work and dedication in protecting people who live, work and visit our policing area.

Over the year proactive policing and our dynamic response to policing demands has resulted in some excellent outcomes meaning our communities can be reassured that we are prioritising and responding appropriately. However, there has been a rise in recorded crime which reflects the national trend. This rise in crime volumes from April 2017 to March 2018 is also reflected nationally. The increase is predominantly due to changes and improvements in the recording of crime and the consequential increases in the recording of violent and sexual offences.

We take pride in the service we provide to the public and are committed to protecting and working with our communities. Our victim satisfaction levels have consistently remained above 80%. I want to ensure that we seek to improve on this high level of victim satisfaction over the next 12 months.

The last year has seen the implementation of a wide range of technological advancement across the force as part of the Looking to 2020 Transformation programme. This has included the introduction of Body Worn Video to all our front-line officers, together with the ability to directly upload content online. Our fleet has also benefitted from new technology with in-car-media and telematics installed across the force. We have also modernised a number of internal systems such as those used for payroll and the provisioning of uniform and equipment. At a more local level we have introduced new shift patterns ensuring that more of our policing resources are available to draw on at peak times of demand. This is particularly during evenings and weekends when a significant number of incidents occur. We've also sought to increase the availability and visibility of our front line officers, equipping them with mobile technology so that they can achieve more by working remotely, saving repeated trips back to base in order to complete paperwork and file reports. All this means more time for serving the public's needs and putting victims first.

For the year ahead we have a number of new IT systems that will be introduced. This includes SAFE, our new Command & Control system.

The Police and Crime Commissioner's decision to increase the precept has allowed the recruitment of an additional 50 frontline officers, which we would not have otherwise had.

All this investment of time and resources means that we are able to provide a better equipped and more flexible approach to policing, designing our services to be the most efficient and effective as possible, focussing our resources on tackling the most serious issues and in places where most crimes occur, ensuring we put victims first.

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We know that our communities want us to deal with the issues that impact directly on them and give greatest cause for concern. We will continue to engage with people and businesses to understand their needs and respond to these through our local neighbourhood policing.

During 2018/19 we will also continue to target those offenders who are causing the most harm, we will deploy resources in areas of high risk and high demand which the new Policing Model will support and work to safeguard the most vulnerable members of our communities. We will seek to build upon this strategy, using our new technology, to ensure we deliver the best possible protection to the communities of Warwickshire Police using the available resources.”

Strategy & Structure

The primary function of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is to ensure the protection of the public and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties. Philip Seccombe, the Warwickshire PCC, was elected in May 2016 and developed his Police and Crime Plan covering the period 2016-2021, following extensive consultations with the public and partners. Almost half way through his term, work and progress on each of the four main themes from his plan, as outlined below, continues.

- Putting victims first;
- Ensuring efficient and effective policing;
- Protecting people from harm;
- Preventing and reducing crime.

The achievement of these objectives can only be accomplished through effective partnership working at all levels which includes working closely with Local Authorities and Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) through to national and regional partnerships to address some of the national threats identified in the Home Secretary's national Strategic Policing Requirement which are identified as:

- Terrorism;
- Serious and organised crime;
- Cyber security;
- Threats to public order that cannot be tackled by one force alone;
- Civil emergencies requiring an aggregate response; and
- Child sexual abuse.

The PCC is responsible for ensuring his business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. The PCC has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement and value for money in the way functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the PCC is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of his office's affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions, which includes ensuring a sound system of internal control is maintained throughout the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk. Separate PCC and force strategic risk registers are held and reviewed regularly to manage risks and mitigations are identified and action taken where necessary. The PCC places reliance on the

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Chief Constable to support the governance and risk management processes to ensure that these systems of internal control and risk are managed effectively. The PCC is required to formally review the governance arrangements annually, the results of which are contained in the Annual Governance Statement (AGS).

The AGS document outlines that it considers that there are no significant governance issues in accordance with the CIPFA definition, however, it does state that during 2018-19 the following areas will be addressed:

- Preparation for the changes in the arrangements for dealing with police complaints;
- Implementation of the alliance transformation programme and monitoring of the benefits realisation and delivery of savings;
- Establish arrangements for the Trust, Integrity and Ethics Committee when the current term ends in August 2018.

The AGS, which is published alongside the Accounts and provides a detailed explanation of the PCC's governance framework, is designed to achieve the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan and manage risk. A full copy of the Police and Crime Plan can be found at: <http://www.warwickshire-pcc.gov.uk/>

The Police and Crime Panel (PCP), composes of locally elected councillors and lay members, who hold the PCC to account through a process of scrutiny and review, which includes scrutinising the Police and Crime Plan, the annual budget and precept. The panel meets formally in open session throughout the year, to undertake their role. Whilst establishing openness in the conduct of police business the intention is that the PCP supports the PCC in the effective exercise of their functions. Further information on the role, responsibility and powers of the PCP can be found on the PCC's website.

The Alliance, between the PCC and Chief Constable and their counterparts in West Mercia is unique, using a single policing model to police Herefordshire, Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin, Warwickshire and Worcestershire covering an area of 9,400km². The Alliance involves extensive collaboration across all aspects of police business in order to enable both forces to meet the challenge of reducing policing budgets, but also providing greater benefits from operational and organisational resilience. To facilitate joint working, the forces have developed a new shared vision and set of values, which provide a unified purpose for the two organisations and a clear direction to our workforce and our stakeholders on how the forces will operate. Diagram 1 shows how the values and Code of Ethics supports our vision "To Protect People From Harm".

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Diagram 1.



The Alliance Governance Group (AGG) oversees the governance of the Alliance, and meets on a monthly basis. Two key documents that set out the arrangements that govern the Alliance are established under the Police Act 1996 as follows:

- The 'Section 23' agreement sets out how the joint Forces finances will be managed on a day-to-day basis, including the financial arrangements for cost sharing;
- The 'Section 24' agreement allows either Force to conduct policing on the other's geographical area.

These documents can be found at: www.warwickshire.police.uk/
The aims of the Alliance are:

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- To provide a more efficient and effective policing service in the geographical areas for which the Parties are responsible for policing; that is: for the communities of Herefordshire, Telford and Wrekin, Shropshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire;
- Enhanced capability and capacity;
- Greater resilience and flexibility in the use of skilled specialist staff;
- Reduction in duplication of roles and resources, and;
- Greater opportunity to maximise financial savings.

The Alliance vision is to ‘Protect People from Harm’ where harm constitutes death, injury, loss and distress. To achieve the vision we rely on our workforce; police officers, police community support officers, police staff, special constables and volunteers. We also value the contribution that the communities of the two policing areas make towards achieving this outcome, whether giving their time as volunteers or engaging with the force in other ways. The PCC supports many of these initiatives through his grant scheme and extensive community engagement work, which includes working particularly closely with the local Community Safety Partnerships which:

- Establish the levels of crime and disorder problems in local areas;
- Consult widely with local residents to make sure that the partnerships’ perception matches that of local people; and
- Devise strategies containing measures to tackle priority problems.

The Alliance workforce is key to the delivery of effective policing, an analysis of which is shown at table 1. A Home Affairs Committee report highlighted the under representation of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people in police forces in England and Wales. The force seeks to take positive action to ensure that our force better represents the communities we police.

However, the PCC is fully committed to enhancing police officer numbers in their totality to ensure the service is able to deal with the increases in demands it faces and be more effective at protecting people from harm.

Table 1. Workforce Analysis

	Warwickshire	BME %	Female %	Male %
Police Officers	805	5.09	30.56	69.44
PCSOs	86	9.30	58.14	41.86
Police Staff	708	5.37	58.62	41.38
Total	1,599	5.44	44.50	55.50
	West Mercia	BME %	Female %	Male %
Police Officers	1,973	2.58	31.07	68.93
PCSOs	215	2.79	49.30	50.70
Police Staff	1,667	2.58	64.13	35.87
Total	3,855	2.59	46.40	53.60
	Alliance	BME %	Female %	Male %
Police Officers	2,778	3.31	30.92	69.08
PCSOs	301	4.65	51.83	48.17
Police Staff	2,375	3.41	62.48	37.52
Total	5,454	3.43	45.82	54.18

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The PCC, operating as part of the Alliance, identifies, evaluates and controls key risks that if they happened could significantly impact on the ability of the PCC and Chief Constable to achieve the objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. Some of the key risks are listed below. However, actions are also put in place to mitigate these risks and various activities flow from these.

- Health and Wellbeing of our workforce – ongoing and consistent monitoring enables a better understanding of factors that affect health and wellbeing and the deployment of a consistent strategy to tackle the causes outlined;
- Financial implications due to central funding levels and some uncertainty surrounding the economic and political climate in addition to issues around the risk of not achieving financial savings identified in the Medium Term Financial Plan;
- Information quality and data inputted into systems, being used for formulating decisions;
- ICT capacity and capability to facilitate the transformation programme, specifically implementing new systems and equipment to achieve identified savings targets;
- Ability to meet our vision of Protecting People from Harm – particularly the most vulnerable by providing an effective policing service.

Whilst West Mercia Police and Warwickshire Police work in an Alliance each force has retained its own identify and both forces will work to address local policing priorities agreed with local communities and partners. The Alliance management structure is shown in diagram 2 below, it has been refined during the course of 2017/18 to reflect the operational requirements of each force.

Diagram 2.



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Financial Performance

The PCC is responsible for setting the annual budget within which the Chief Constable is expected to operate and against which financial performance is measured. The Chief Constable's only source of income is through the intra-group transfer, where the PCC reimburses the Chief Constable for the cost of day to day policing up to the agreed budget. This is representative of the relationship between the PCC and the Chief Constable, which is underpinned by the governance arrangements and features in the statement of accounts.

Financial information is monitored across the Alliance and analysed between Warwickshire and West Mercia, at the top level with no distinction between the PCC and the Chief Constable. The 2017/18 outturn position is presented here in this way. In contrast the statement of accounts makes the distinction between the PCC's and Chief Constables financial position. The annual budget is funded mainly through government funding and the precept. The expenditure that can be charged against the budget is determined on a statutory basis. By contrast the Statement of Accounts includes income and expenditure that are measured and reported in accordance with proper accounting practice as set out, chiefly, in The Code of Practice on Accounts in the United Kingdom 2017/18 (also known as 'the Code'). A reconciliation between the figures used to produce the outturn, explained in the following paragraphs and those contained in the Accounts is provided in Note 1. The following table analyses how the budget is funded.

Table 2. Funding 2017/18

Where the Money Came From	Budget £m	Actual £m	%
Central Government Funding	52.937	52.937	100
Locally Raised Funding – Precept (Council Tax)	38.125	38.125	100
Total Funding (excluding reserves)	91.062	91.062	100

The PCC agreed a 2017/18 net revenue budget of £97.826m which includes the use of £6.764m of reserves resulting in a budget requirement of £91.062m. The budget is funded by £52.937m of government funding and a further £38.125m comes from the council tax through the precept, which the PCC did not increase in 2017/18.

The following table shows the outturn position by comparing the revised budget to the actual for 2017/18, firstly for the Alliance and then for Warwickshire Police.

Narrative Report**Table 3. The Alliance Outturn for year ended 31 March 2018**

Warwickshire Police & West Mercia Police	Budget 2017/18 £m	Budget Adjustments £m	Revised Budget 2017/18 £m	Actual 2017/18 £m	%	Variance £m
Police officers' pay	152.359	(1.573)	150.786	148.440	1.6	2.346
Police officers' overtime	4.167	0.146	4.313	5.623	(30.4)	(1.310)
Police staff pay	79.848	3.889	83.737	81.418	2.8	2.319
Police staff overtime	0.926	(0.002)	0.924	0.970	(5.0)	(0.046)
PCSO pay	10.654	0.047	10.701	10.271	4.0	0.430
Police pensions	5.127	(0.375)	4.752	4.518	4.9	0.234
Other employee expenses	1.981	(0.434)	1.547	3.570	130.8	(2.023)
Premises	12.412	(0.020)	12.392	11.335	8.5	1.057
Transport	6.630	(0.211)	6.419	6.704	(4.4)	(0.285)
Supplies & services	31.951	1.696	33.647	31.676	5.9	1.971
Third party payments	23.488	(1.846)	21.642	21.262	1.8	0.380
Capital financing	3.442	0.418	3.860	3.417	11.5	0.443
Expenditure	332.985	1.735	334.720	329.204	1.6	5.516
Income	(21.742)	(1.115)	(22.857)	(22.065)	3.5	(0.792)
Net Expenditure	311.243	0.620	311.863	307.139	1.5	4.724
Use of Reserves	(17.727)	(0.620)	(18.347)	(13.623)	25.7	(4.724)
Net Force Budget Incl. Use of Reserves	293.516	0.000	293.516	293.516	0.0	0.000

Table 3 shows the actual Alliance net expenditure in 2017/18 of £307.139m, which is £13.623m more than the core funding from Government grants and precept. The revised budgeted drawdown from reserves was £18.347m, so this represents a reduction in the planned use of reserves of £4.724m at year end.

The main causes of this variance are as follows:

- The underspend on police officers pay of £2.346m in 2017/18, is due to a number of issues including a higher number of officers leaving the alliance than anticipated, and most of these occurring earlier in the year and at an increased saving rate than budgeted for. However, this saving should be considered alongside the increased costs in year of police officer overtime of £1.310m, which has been incurred to maintain capacity. Some additional costs have also been incurred to react to a series of major incidents within the alliance and in other force areas. Overtime costs incurred by the alliance for example in supporting national incidents like the Grenfell fire and Salisbury nerve agent attack are recovered and shown within income;
- The total underspend on police staff pay of £2.319m has arisen as a result of an overachievement of the target set for vacancies and staff turnover;
- PCSO pay has underspent against budget by £0.430m largely as a result of increased turnover during the year, than that budgeted for;

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- Police pensions have underspent by £0.234m due to a lower number of officer medical retirements in 17/18 than anticipated;
- Other employee expenses have overspent by £2.023m mainly due to increased redundancy and associated costs including actuarial strain in 2017/18. Inevitably as the alliance goes through a period of change, such costs will increase and are likely to fluctuate dependent on the timing of decision making and delivery around various phases of the programme of change;
- Place Partnership Limited manage the estates on behalf of the alliance, and premises costs are unpooled under the alliance cost sharing model. The total underspend on premise related costs is £1.057m. £0.516m of these reduced costs relate to rates refunds on Warwickshire properties including Leek Wootton, in addition to delayed maintenance, due to decisions around the decommissioning of some assets;
- Transport costs have overspent by a total of £0.285m in year, however, this includes some significant variations in terms of increased repairs costs, largely due to the number of collisions of police vehicles, offset against reduced vehicle hire costs, following an effort to maximise the use of fleet vehicles;
- Supplies and services underspent by £1.971m and covers a range of areas of expenditure. However, a significant proportion of this underspend relates to ICT related costs, including reduced expenditure on software, network infrastructure costs and hardware support and maintenance costs on various contracts. Digital forensics costs are also lower than budgeted, due to specific difficulties with external suppliers and the timely processing of submissions. Other areas of underspending include the interpreters and translation budget due to a new contract, and savings on insurance excess payments;
- Payments to third parties for services has a total net underspend of £0.380m. This relates primarily to lower expenditure on key areas of spend relating to the change programmes, additionally some PCC grants have been returned and unspent, which will be contributed to an earmarked reserve to fund spend in future years. Some additional costs in respect of ROCU have offset this underspending in 2017/18;
- A decision was taken in 2017/18 to amend the minimum revenue provision policy which sets out the sum to be set aside from the annual budget to pay for the costs of borrowing. This has created a more equitable method of spreading asset costs over a suitable time period, and has resulted in an underspend of £0.443m;
- There was an underachievement of the income budget in 2017/18 of £0.792m. It is openly acknowledged that there is often volatility with income, often due to the impact of a number of external factors. As a result, an earmarked reserve has been set up to smooth the in-year effect of this volatility risk in future years. The main variations in 2017/18 are attributable to reduced income from sales, fees and charges of £0.376m particularly on speed awareness and driver improvement courses, which reflects the reduction in volume and changes to legislation. Recoverable income in respect of police officers working on behalf of other forces or on national incidents is £0.896m below budget, but this will be matched by the costs incurred by the force in expenditure. A one-off payment of £0.457m has been received from Warwickshire

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County Council in respect of money they were holding on behalf of the Warwickshire Safer Roads Partnership which has now been contributed to the safer roads reserve, and will be used in future years.

Table 4 provides an analysis of the Warwickshire Police budget:

Table 4. The PCC and Chief Constable Outturn for year ended 31 March 2018

Warwickshire Police	Budget £m	Budget Adjustments £m	Revised Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m
Police officers' pay	47.694	(0.648)	47.046	46.548	0.498
Police officers' overtime	1.302	0.044	1.346	1.721	(0.375)
Police staff pay	23.734	1.199	24.933	24.133	0.800
Police staff overtime	0.289	(0.001)	0.288	0.285	0.003
PCSO pay	3.232	0.005	3.237	3.118	0.119
Police pensions	1.442	(0.225)	1.217	1.431	(0.214)
Other employee expenses	0.596	(0.136)	0.460	0.976	(0.516)
Premises	3.366	(0.066)	3.300	2.316	0.984
Transport	2.172	(0.064)	2.108	2.220	(0.112)
Supplies & services	9.622	0.609	10.231	9.465	0.766
Third party payments	6.131	(0.374)	5.757	5.635	0.122
Capital financing	1.744	0.188	1.932	1.443	0.489
Expenditure	101.324	0.531	101.855	99.291	2.564
Income	(6.167)	(0.212)	(6.379)	(5.818)	(0.561)
Net Force	95.157	0.319	95.476	93.473	2.003
Office of the PCC	0.904	0.051	0.955	0.779	0.176
PCC – victims commissioning	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023	(0.023)
PCC Commissioners grant scheme	1.265	0.305	1.570	1.492	0.078
PCC – Business, Rural & Cyber Crime	0.500	(0.500)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total PCC	2.669	(0.144)	2.525	2.294	0.231
Net Force	97.826	0.175	98.001	95.767	2.234
Use of Reserves	(6.764)	(0.175)	(6.939)	(4.705)	(2.234)
Net Force Budget Incl. Use of Reserves	91.062	0.000	91.062	91.062	0.000

In addition to the spending on day-to-day activities, the PCC incurs expenditure on buildings, information technology, vehicles and other major items of specialist equipment which have a long-term useful life. Assets are held on the PCC's Balance Sheet and the PCC exercise strategic control over assets to achieve objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan and the aims of the Alliance with West Mercia Police. The capital programme, which contains projects that lead to the creation of new assets or the enhancement of existing assets, is the responsibility of the PCC, who in turn can draw on a range of options to finance capital expenditure, including borrowing, to meet the cost of the capital programme. The Chief

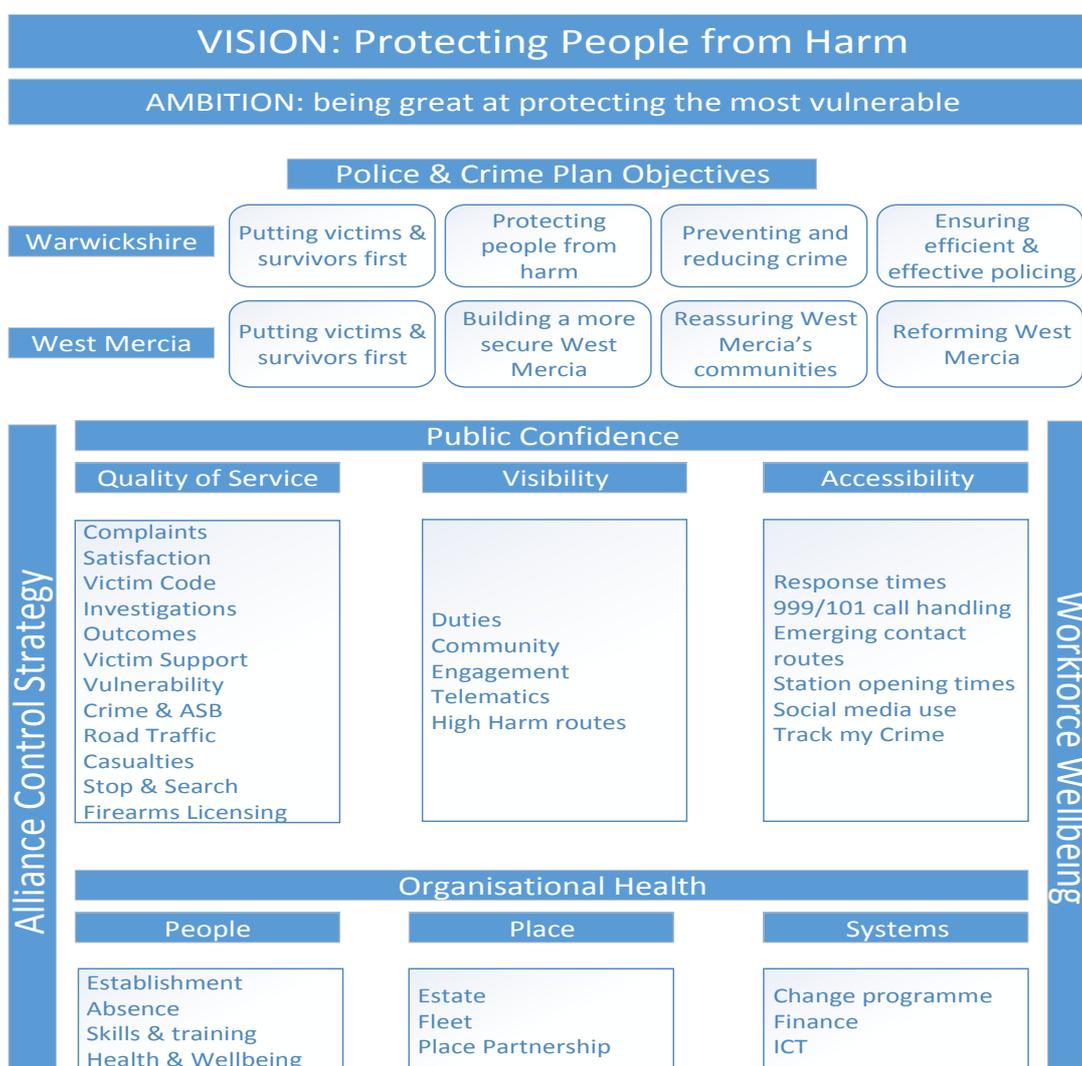
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Constable is charged for the use of assets in day to day policing. The PCC is also responsible for cash reserves, which are a key part of the Medium Term Financial Plan and used to fund the budget gap, other specific initiatives and part fund capital expenditure. The capital outturn position, borrowing and reserves are explained in the narrative report section of the Group and PCC Accounts and the accompanying notes.

Policing Performance

The Warwickshire and West Mercia PCC have set their own objectives, which are monitored under a single Alliance Performance Framework as shown in diagram 3.

Diagram 3.



As an integral part of the Alliance performance framework day to day performance is monitored through the performance dashboard on the force intranet, which is updated daily

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across a range of crime areas. The information provided by the dash board is used to take corrective action to address emerging issues and adverse trends.

Day-to-day policing is directed by the Chief Constable, which is informed by the Police and Crime Plan and the Strategic Assessment. The latter is an assessment of the highest risks and harms at national and local level. The Alliance Control Strategy is set in response to the threats identified in the Strategic Assessment. It is a framework used by operational officers, for decision making and allocating resources. Diagram 4 shows the current Alliance Control Strategy:

Diagram 4.



The Chief Constable controls specific actions through various policies and procedures, the behaviours of the workforce and culture of the Alliance are shaped by our values and the national Code of Ethics. We acknowledge that we do not always get it right and that the actions of a few can let down the vast majority of hard working and dedicated people that work to protect people from harm. However, we seek to ensure that high standards of conduct are enforced and the Professional Standards Team seek to proactively address concerns that are raised with them and to ensure that we learn from our experiences. The PCC and his office also hold the Force to account and any arising issues may also be investigated and reported through these channels.

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Table 5 is a summary of our performance for 2017/18 against the various categories of crime. As at the 31 March 2018 user satisfaction rating stood at 81.9%, which is comparable to 31 March 2017 when it stood at 82%, but is still generally high based on the 'whole experience' service. In terms of safety on our roads 2017/18 saw a 48% increase in the number of fatalities, rising to 37, compared to 25 in 2016/17. The increase in total crime follows a national trend and efforts being made by all forces to improve consistency in crime recording and the greater number of victims of violent and sexual offences coming forward. Total recorded crime in 2017/18 was 41,667, an increase of 34% compared to the four year trend and an increase of 12% compared to 2016/17. The main categories are shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5. Policing performance 2017/18

	Volume	Compared to 4 Year Trend	Compared to 2016/17
Violent Against the Person with Injury	4,441	+32%	+3%
Violent Against the Person without Injury	7,554	+103%	+16%
Rape	527	+82%	+19%
Other Sexual Offences	961	+62%	+2%
Robbery	411	+69%	+49%
Domestic burglary	2,212	+40%	+30%
Anti-social behaviour	16,474	-7%	-3%

Value for Money

Both the PCC and Chief Constable have a duty to provide efficient and effective policing at an affordable cost. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) provides an annual independent thematic inspection and assessment of the force's performance in terms of its effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy. Assessments were conducted during 2017, and covered the 3 specific areas:

- Effectiveness – how effective are the force at keeping people safe and reducing crime
- Efficient - does the force provide value for money
- Legitimacy – treating people with fairness and respect.

Full details of the HMICFRS inspection reports for Warwickshire can be found at: - www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/peel-2017/warwickshire/

The assessments were unfortunately less positive in 2017 than the previous year, with the force rated as follows:

- Effectiveness – Requires Improvement
- Efficiency – Good
- Legitimacy – Requires Improvement

The inspectors highlighted a number of key areas where the force needs to do more to better protect the public and provide a more effective service, however there was also recognition of the many aspects where the force has improved and of the hard work and dedication of the workforce. In the majority of cases the inspection reports identify a number of areas for improvement. In response, the force has developed an action plan to deliver the required

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improvements, achieved through core groups of senior officers, police staff, and with PCC representation which is overseen by chief officers.

The Alliance has already implemented some structural change to release savings, particularly across back-office functions and also developed a single policing model to ensure greater levels of protection from harm. Work on developing the local policing model continued throughout 2017/18 to ensure the force remains efficient and to match demand peaks more closely to the resources available. The new policing model went live in April 2018 and represents just one theme of the transformation programme. The other main areas of transformation are in services to policing and technology enabled change. Technology enabled change will deliver a modern flexible infrastructure to support new information and communication technologies, it includes a number of ongoing ICT projects including the continued development of Athena, the implementation of Saab SAFE in our new OCC's, in addition to other ICT related projects including in car media, telematics, mobile working initiatives and ANPR technology. The services to policing element of the transformation programme aims to ensure that the force has 'the right people, in the right place at the right time with the right skill and attitude to deliver.' It must therefore ensure that it has supporting and enabling Services designed to provide an efficient, effective, professional and business focused approach to service delivery.

The Transformation Board, chaired by the Transformation Director and attended by Chief Officers, programme managers and representatives from across the force and the PCC meets monthly to review progress and agree priorities and actions on the key project areas. It oversees the delivery of appropriate outcomes to achieve strategic objectives and to monitor the benefits realisation. The realised benefits from the transformation programme in terms of efficiency and the generation of savings are being closely monitored as the work develops, as they form a significant proportion of the financial savings targets within the Medium Term Financial Plan and are critical to the future financial sustainability and efficiency of the force.

During 2017/18 the Alliance continued its joint operation with other public sector organisations in the region to collaborate on the provision of estates services through Place Partnership Limited (PPL). The PCC is responsible for setting the estates strategy for Warwickshire police, but this is managed on a daily basis by PPL a public sector company, with the aim of providing economic and regeneration benefits. The PCC has developed a detailed estates strategy in 2017/18, which includes the decision to dispose of Leek Wootton, the Warwickshire Police headquarters, as well as considering other opportunities for rationalising, investing and updating the remaining estate. This will be part of a longer term strategy to ensure the force remain efficient and effective in protecting people from harm.

During 2017/18, Athena, which is a police collaboration ICT system went live across the Alliance. The system will help to identify criminals more quickly, reduce crime and save time and money. The use of the system will continue to embed throughout the Alliance in 2018/19. The construction and refurbishment of the two new OCC buildings that will service the Alliance were completed in 2017/18 – Southwell House at Hindlip and Stuart Ross House in Warwick. The joint OCC will operate on single telephony and IT systems to enhance and deal with calls in an efficient and effective way as well as offering additional flexibility during peak periods or critical incidents. Both sites are due to be fully operational later in 2018/19, which should realise further savings, delivering on one of the key parts of the transformation programme for the Alliance.

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Our workforce is essential in delivering the Alliance's vision, and in recognition of this, and to address some of the issues raised in recent staff surveys, the Health and Wellbeing Board meets regularly. It ensures the actions identified through the survey are implemented and improvements are made. Sickness absence and managing staff health and wellbeing remains a priority, and is a recognised risk to the Alliance. Some improvements have been made in terms of attendance during 2017/18, and work is continuing to identify attendance issues and take steps to resolve these and support individual members of the workforce to return to work.

The Medium Term Financial Plan

Setting the budget and precept proposal is one of the key responsibilities of the Warwickshire PCC under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and one of the most important decisions that he has to make.

The 2018/19 budget has been built for the Alliance and the budget requirement apportioned to each Force in accordance with the agreed cost sharing approach. In setting the budget the PCC has regard to:

- National targets and objectives including the Strategic Policing Requirement;
- The priorities within the police and crime plan and any likely changes to these for 2018/19;
- The outcome of public consultation;
- The plans and policies of other partner agencies relating to community safety and crime reduction;
- The policy of the Government on public spending as set out by the chancellor, and more specifically in accordance with the final financial settlement for 2018/19, received in January 2018, which also covers the period 2019/20;
- The medium term financial obligations;
- Prudent use of the financial reserves;
- The constant drive for continuous improvement and value for money; and
- The commitment to support the strategic Alliance with West Mercia PCC and the delivery of existing savings plans.

The PCC agreed a 2018/19 net revenue budget of £98.203m which includes the use of £3.772m of reserves resulting in a budget requirement of £94.431m. The budget is funded by £52.937m of government funding, which is the same level of central funding as received in 2017/18. The remaining funding, £41.494m, comes from the council tax through the precept, which was increased by 6.25% or £12 per annum per Band D equivalent.

Since 2010 Police Forces have faced significant reductions in resources as a result of the Government's austerity programme. At the same time the nature of crime and its consequent demands have changed significantly, particularly regarding cyber crime, child sex exploitation and terrorism. During the period of the previous and current Comprehensive Spending Review Warwickshire has implemented spending reductions of £35.1m, in addition to a further savings target in 2017/18 of £6.2m.

In setting the 2018/19 budget, the Commissioner recognised the unavoidable pressures policing faces. These included pay and price increases at 2%, in addition to other general inflationary pressures, but with no additional central funding made available to finance the

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increased costs in the final settlement. Other unavoidable cost pressures have also arisen due to statutory changes and those from changes in legislation, including the Policing and Crime Act 2017. These unavoidable spend pressures are heightened and may prove even more challenging to address, given the further pressure of both changing and growing demand for police services.

The final funding settlement covered 2018/19 and 2019/20 and included increased flexibility for PCC's around precept setting of up to £12 on a band D equivalent property. Additionally, the central government grant was confirmed at the same levels as in 2017/18 ie no cash reduction in funding for 2018/19.

The 2018/19 budget, the Medium Term Capital Programme and the Medium Term Financial Plan address all of these challenges and consider options around funding to ensure the force is able to deliver effective and efficient services which deliver value for money for local people. Given the Commissioner's priorities and the increasing pressures, Warwickshire faces a total savings target of £3.254m in 2018/19. At the same time the Commissioner needs to ensure that policing arrangements continue to protect the public from harm and policing must therefore be both efficient and effective, address changes in demand and meet public expectations. In 2018/19 the PCC therefore intends to:

- Implement the new policing model to ensure that policing services meet demand as efficiently and effectively as possible;
- Invest significantly in the estate with a new operational policing unit to enhance the deployment of firearms and roads policing resources to protect the public;
- Improve the ICT infrastructure including new telephony and communications systems, and the full implementation of the Saab SAFE system leading to further efficiency savings improved communications with the public, and an increased ability to respond promptly to their needs;
- Commission "One Place" reviews with PPL to promote shared use of facilities with key partners such as the Fire and Rescue Service and Local Authorities;
- Work with partners to further develop specialist capabilities where they are needed to better protect the public;
- Review the property assets he holds to ensure that buildings are fit for purpose and that the estate is managed as efficiently as possible;
- Drive out business benefits and savings realised from investment through the alliance Transformation Director and his team;
- Actively manage our reserves within acceptable, prudent and risk managed levels.

The PCC will continue to drive value for money across all areas of policing and closely monitor financial performance throughout the year to ensure that policing demands can be met within the resources available to the Chief Constable.

The PCC's Medium Term Financial Plan and budget report and reserve strategy are all available on the PCC's website.

Environmental Scanning

A review of challenges the force and wider public services are likely to face over the next five years has been undertaken. The force will remain mindful of these in setting its strategy to

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ensure it is able to provide effective policing services in the medium term. The detail is shown below and the challenges have been prioritised, in terms of the impact and uncertainty:

Social Challenges		Impact	Uncertainty
1	Increasing demand for high-tech investigative capacity and capability in an increasingly connected society	High	Low
2	Increasing demand from reducing social and personal financial means, including support to the most vulnerable members of society	High	Low
3	Increasing demand to meet expectations for greater automation and public access through fit for purpose ICT solutions	High	High
Partner Challenges			
4	Increasing demand on policing as a first resort as funding cuts deepen across partners	High	Medium
5	Increasing demand to exploit opportunities to share assets and provide single operating models with partners (blue light and public sector)	High	Medium
6	Increasing demand from changes in partners' working practices and strategies	High	Medium
Policing Challenges			
7	Increasing demand from increasing and more sophisticated crime and disorder	High	Low
8	Increasing demand to collect, manage and exploit often extensive volumes of data for both business and crime management purposes in ways that are legal, ethical and proven to work	High	High
9	Increasing demand to respond to societal and cultural change to review and transform our business to continue to protect people from harm	High	High

UK vote to leave the European Union

On 23 June 2016 the EU referendum took place to establish if the United Kingdom would remain part of the EU. The vote saw a decision returned to leave the EU. On 29 March 2017, Article 50 was triggered by the United Kingdom notifying the EU of its intention to leave. This decision may have an impact on our future accounting assumptions and estimates and we will keep up to date with the situation as it unfolds and as information is available to ensure that this is considered in future years. Areas that may be affected are:

- Future levels of Government support / funding;

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- The potential for an economic downturn / recession and impact on service provision / finances;
- Impact on interest rates and investment income;
- Potential impact on property valuations and the Pension Funds.

The Statement of Accounts

It is the purpose of the Statement of Accounts (the Accounts), consisting of the financial statements and notes to the accounts, to demonstrate that the Chief Constable has accounted for public money properly and been economical, efficient and effective in the use of that public money. To better understand the financial statements it is important to understand the arrangements that govern the PCC and Chief Constable and the relationship between them as well as the relationship with their counterparts in West Mercia, through the alliance, which also affects the figures contained in the financial statements and disclosures in the notes to the accounts.

The treatment of transactions (income and expenditure) and balances (assets, liabilities and reserves) in the PCC's and Chief Constable's Accounts under the Group arrangement and within the context of the Alliance is explained in Note 3 'Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies'. The PCC and Chief Constable are classified as a group arrangement under accounting standards, the Chief Constable being a subsidiary of the PCC. The specific accounting treatment takes into account the substance of the arrangements for governing the two entities and recognises the formal stage 2 transfer of responsibilities from the PCC to the Chief Constable that took place on 1 April 2014. The Alliance by comparison is instead classified as a joint operation where costs are shared in line with the cost share model on 69% to West Mercia and 31% to Warwickshire.

A summary of these arrangements was set out earlier in this report. The Accounts reflect current legislation and local operating arrangements, where legislation takes precedent over the Code or where the Group position differs from that of the PCC this is explained in the Accounts and the notes. The following is an explanation of the contents of the Accounts and the main financial statements, their purpose and relationship between them.

They comprise:

- The **Statement of Accounting Policies**, which sets out the accounting policies adopted by the Chief Constable and explains the basis on which the financial transactions are presented;
- The **Statement of Responsibilities** for the Accounts, which sets out the responsibilities of both the Chief Constable and the responsible Chief Finance Officer for the preparation of the Accounts;
- **Independent Auditor's Report** gives the auditor's opinion of the financial statements and of the Chief Constable's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources;
- The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** is a summary of the income and expenditure received and used to provide services during the year and shows how the PCC has funded the cost of net expenditure incurred at the

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request of the Chief Constable by an intra-group transfer. The surplus or deficit on the provision of services line flows into the MIRS to be transferred into the balance sheet as explained below. Following the CIPFA Telling the Story review, income and expenditure is now analysed segmentally, reporting performance on the basis of how the organisation is structured and how financial performance is monitored and managed;

- The **Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)** shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Chief Constable. A further analysis and explanation of the purpose for which these unusable reserves are held can be found at Note 9. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Chief Constable's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. This is different to the statutory amounts that can be charged against the police fund and taxation, whereas the net increase before transfers to earmarked reserves is the sum after adjustment for the entries required to comply with accounting standards, Note 7 provides detailed analysis of the adjustments contained in the MIRS;
- The **Balance Sheet**, which shows the value as at the 31 March 2018 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the usable and unusable reserves, which hold the transfers from the CIES, which have moved through the MIRS;
- The **Cash Flow Statement**, which summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes;
- **Notes to the Accounts**, these comprise a detailed analysis of the summarised financial information in the Core Financial Statements, including the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 1);
- **Police Pension Fund Account** - This identifies the payments in and out of the Police Officers Pension Fund Account for the year;
- The **Annual Governance Statement** – This section describes how the Chief Constable conducts business in accordance with proper standards and presents the findings from the annual review of the effectiveness of systems of internal control. The Annual Governance Statement does not form part of the Accounts but is included here for reporting purposes.

The Chief Constable's Accounts should be read alongside the Group and PCC Accounts and those of the West Mercia PCC and Chief Constable for West Mercia, which can be found through the following links:

<http://www.warwickshire-pcc.gov.uk/key-information/financial-information/annual-statement-of-accounts/>

<https://www.westmercia-pcc.gov.uk/key-information/financial-information/>

<https://www.westmercia.police.uk/article/2065/What-we-spend-and-how-we-spend-it>

The following figures reported in the Accounts are of note:

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The CIES shows a deficit on the provision of services of £26.4m. The deficit is arrived at after accounting for costs and income in line with the Chief Constable's accounting policies and recognised accounting conventions, which is different to the statutory basis used to identify the net expenditure to be funded from local taxation in the form of the Council Tax. For example, proper accounting practice requires the full cost of future pension liabilities to be recognised in the Accounts and is a significant part of the deficit on the Chief Constable's CIES.

The financial standing of the Chief Constable needs to be viewed from the perspective of the movement in the Police Fund, as set out in the MIRS, which reconciles the CIES to the statutory basis for determining taxation.

Pensions Liabilities

In accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, the cost of employment and post-employment liabilities is shown in the Chief Constable's Accounts. The Chief Constable maintains a negative pensions reserve to match the estimated liability in relation to Police Officers, Police Staff and Police Community Support Officers' retirement benefits, which at the 31 March 2018 is £1,095.5m. However, in considering the impact that this has on the financial position of the PCC it must be remembered that:

- Police Staff and Police Community Support Officers are entitled to join the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), which is a funded scheme. The liability will be funded by future planned increases in both the employee and employer contributions.
- The Police Pension Scheme, under the current arrangements, is funded partly by police officer and employer contributions. If there is insufficient money in the Pension Fund Account to meet all expenditure commitments in any particular year the Home Office will fund the deficit.
- The Police Pension Scheme and LGPS have been subject to reform and as from 1 April 2015 the former became a career average (CARE) scheme; the LGPS became a CARE scheme on 1 April 2014. Therefore the future benefit structures, as well as the level of contributions, will change.

Further information about the IAS19 liability can be found under Note 20 and information about the Police Pensions Fund Account can be found on page 62.

Statement of Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Chief Constable's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year-end. The accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Chief Constable when preparing and presenting the financial statements. The Chief Constable is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which must be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2017/18 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

ii. Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in the Chief Constable's 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. Apart from minor amendments to the wording of the Segmental Analysis Policy (x), no Accounting Policies have changed in 2017/18.

iii. Income and Cost Recognition and Intra-group Adjustment

The PCC is responsible for the Police Fund into which all income is received including the main funding streams of Police Grant, Revenue Support Grant and Council Tax as well as income from charges and from which all costs are met. The Police Fund is held in a single bank account: the Chief Constable does not have a separate bank account into which money can be received or from which payments can be made.

The Chief Constable's Accounts show the cost of undertaking day to day operational policing under the direction and control of the Chief Constable. Expenditure shown in the CIES include the salaries of police officers, PCSOs and police staff as well as the cost of purchases. In addition, a charge is shown for the Chief Constable's use of assets, which are strategically controlled by the PCC. The capital charge is equal to depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets plus any charge for impairment through obsolescence or physical damage. To fund the operational expenditure the Chief Constable's Accounts show income by way of funding or financial guarantee provided by the PCC to the Chief Constable. This treatment forms the basis of the intra-group adjustment between the Accounts of the PCC and the Chief Constable. However, because the Chief Constable does not have a bank account there is no actual transfer of cash between the PCC and the Chief Constable.

Statement of Accounting Policies

The cost of post employment benefits accrued by serving and ex-police officers and police staff and the cost of accrued absences is also shown in the Chief Constable's Accounts.

iv. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by police officers, police staff and PCSOs) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Manual accruals of expenditure are not made where the value of the item is less than £1,000.

Notional transactions between the PCC and the Chief Constable are assumed to be settled immediately. The effect is to minimise the debtors within the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet. Where revenue and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been paid a creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, the PCC has not given consent to the Chief Constable to enter into contracts; therefore creditors for purchases are not shown in the Chief Constable's Accounts. However, accruals for police officers, PCSOs and police staff under the control of the Chief Constable are reflected in the Chief Constable's Accounts.

v. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

However, the Chief Constable does not have his own bank account, therefore the cash figure is a notional figure derived from the PCC's cash and cash equivalents to balance with corresponding items held on the Balance Sheet.

vi. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services under the direction and control of the Chief Constable are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off;
- amortisation of intangible non-current assets attributable to the service.

Statement of Accounting Policies

vii. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, rest days, toil, paid sick leave and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Chief Constable. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable at the start of the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the MIRS so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs. The accumulated cost is carried to the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet where it is held as a liability and this is matched by an unusable reserve.

Termination Benefits

This policy only applies to members of police staff, including PCSOs.

Termination benefits are amounts payable to employees as a result of a decision by the Chief Constable to terminate their employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Cost of Services in the CIES at the earlier of when the employer can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the employer recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Police officers and police staff, including PCSOs have the option of belonging to one of two separate pension schemes relevant to them:

- Police Pension Scheme (PPS) for Police Officers.
- Local Government Pensions Scheme (LGPS) for Police Staff administered by Warwickshire County Council.

Both schemes provide index-linked defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees worked for the Chief Constable and determined by the individuals' pensionable pay and pensionable service.

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The LGPS and the PPS are accounted for as defined benefits schemes as follows:

- the liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Chief Constable are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of anticipated earnings for current employees.
- International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 requires the nominal discount rate to be set by reference to market yields on high quality corporate bonds or where there is no deep market in such bonds then by reference to government bonds.
- the PPS liabilities are discounted using the nominal discount rate based on government bond yield of appropriate duration plus an additional margin and the LGPS liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on corporate bond yields at 31 March 2018.
- the discount rates used by the actuaries and other principal assumptions are set out in Note 21.
- the assets of the LGPS fund attributable to the Chief Constable are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price
 - property – market value

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

- **Current service cost** – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned in the current year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked;
- **Past service cost** – 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 net defined benefit liability** i.e. net interest expense for the Group – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;

Statement of Accounting Policies

- **Re-measurements comprising:**
 - **the return on plan assets** – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
 - **actuarial gains and losses** – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
- **Contributions paid to the pension fund** – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the Police Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Chief Constable to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the MIRS 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 fund 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 Police Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

A difference between the two schemes is that the PPS is an unfunded, defined benefit, final salary scheme, whereas the LGPS is a funded, defined benefit scheme and, with effect from 1 April 2014, became a career average (CARE) rather than final salary scheme. As the PPS is unfunded there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due. This is further explained in the notes to the Police Pension Fund Account on page 62.

It should be noted that the Chief Constable has not exercised powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. The approach set out in the joint Government Actuary’s Department (GAD)-CIPFA paper “Assessment of Pension Liabilities Disclosures” as realised in the GAD model has been followed in order to satisfy the disclosure requirements of the Code.

The Chief Constable has powers to make awards to Police Officers who have ceased to be members of the police force and are permanently disabled as a result of an injury received without his/her own default in the execution of his/her duty. These payments are made in accordance with the Police (Injury Benefit) Regulations 2006.

viii. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the PCC and / or Chief Constable in conjunction with other ventures or organisations that involve the use of the assets and resources of the ventures rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Group recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets (Property, ICT and Vehicles) that it controls or its share thereof. Joint assets give rise to benefits of the joint venturers. The Group also recognises the liabilities that it incurs. The CIES is debited and credited with the

Statement of Accounting Policies

expenditure it incurs and the share of costs incurred or income earned through the joint operation.

The Alliance with West Mercia Police bodies is a jointly controlled operation, which lies at the heart of the policing model and governance of the PCCs and Chief Constables of both Warwickshire and West Mercia. The Alliance is primarily a joint venture for operational purposes where each party draws on the pooled resources to deliver services. Assets created or developed as an integral part of the alliance are also shared.

A full explanation of the treatment of transactions and balances under the Alliance has been explained fully in Note 11 to the Accounts 'Pooled Budgets and Joint Operations'.

ix. Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES as an expense of the services benefiting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis from the commencement of the lease term over the life of the lease; even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent free period at the inception of the lease).

x. Segmental Analysis

Income and Expenditure is reported in the CIES on the basis of the Chief Constable's organisational structure. This requirement arose from CIPFA's "Telling the Story" review that revised the presentation of Public Sector financial statements so that the CIES reflects the way that organisation's operate and manage services. The Chief Constable monitors and manages its financial performance on the basis of a single segment, Policing Services, to reflect this distinct service area. The costs of overheads and support services are charged to the segment on the same basis as they are reported in the financial performance reports. That is, the costs fall in the segment that is responsible for the support service and that directly monitors and manages that service.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) emanated from the Telling the Story review and brings together local authority performance reported on the basis of expenditure measured under proper accounting practices (including depreciation and the value of pension benefits earned by the employees) with statutorily defined charges to the Police Fund. The EFA reconciles the net expenditure chargeable to council tax to the CIES, analysed by service segment and thereby provides a direct link between the CIES and the budget ie the Police Fund.

xi. Prior Year Adjustments

Prior year adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes are applied retrospectively (unless otherwise stated) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. A prior year adjustment is required to demonstrate the impact on the CIES of the changes emanating from the CIPFA Telling the Story review, replacing the SeRCOP analysis with a segmental analysis.

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xii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Chief Constable a legal or constructive 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. For instance, the Chief Constable may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement of the payment of compensation.

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

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

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

A contingent liability or a contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Chief Constable a possible obligation or asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Chief Constable. 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 and contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in Note 18 to the Accounts.

xiii. Reserves

The Chief Constable does not hold any usable reserves as all such reserves are retained by the PCC.

Unusable reserves are held by the Chief Constable to manage the accounting processes for retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Chief Constable. These reserves are explained in the relevant disclosure notes to the accounts.

xiv. Value Added Tax

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

Statement of Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police

The Chief Constable is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of the Chief Constable's financial affairs and to ensure that one of his officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this organisation that officer is the Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable;
- manage the Chief Constable's affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard the Chief Constable's assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

I accept the above responsibilities and approve these Statement of Accounts for 2017/18.

Martin Jelley
The Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police

Date: 30 July 2018

Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer

The Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable is responsible for the preparation of Chief Constable'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 2016/17 (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable has:

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

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.

The Statement of Accounts for the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police is duly authorised for issue on 31 May 2018 by authority of the Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts represents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police at the accounting date and of the income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Jeff Carruthers
Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police
Date: 30 July 2018

Independent auditor's report to the Chief Constable for Warwickshire Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Chief Constable for Warwickshire (the 'Chief Constable') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and include the police pension fund financial statements of Warwickshire comprising the Fund Account and the notes to the financial statements. 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 2017/18.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable as at 31 March 2018 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

Who we are reporting to

This report is made solely to the Chief Constable, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Chief Constable those matters we are required to state to the Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts set out on pages 32 to 63, the Narrative Report, and the Annual Governance Statement other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our

Independent Auditor's Report

knowledge of the Chief Constable obtained in the course of our work including that gained through work in relation to the Chief Constable's arrangements for securing value for money through economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of its resources or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- we have reported a matter in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have made a written recommendation to the Chief Constable under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have exercised any other special powers of the auditor under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

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

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and the Chief Finance Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 28, the Chief Constable is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. That officer is the Chief Finance Officer. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Chief Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the Chief Constable's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Chief Constable lacks funding for its continued existence or when policy decisions have been made that affect the services provided by the Chief Constable.

The Chief Constable is Those Charged with Governance.

Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2017, we are satisfied that the Chief Constable put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

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

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2017, as to whether in all significant respects the Chief Constable had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Chief Constable put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2018.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of the Chief Constable in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.

Alex Walling

Alex Walling
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor
2 Glass Wharf, Bristol BS2 0EL
31 July 2018

Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

This Statement recognises the financial resources belonging to the PCC consumed at the request of the Chief Constable in exercising day to day direction and control of the police force for the financial year, presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The CIES includes the intra-group transfer, whereby the PCC provides resources to meet the cost of day to day policing provided by the Chief Constable. The presentation of the intra-group transfer has been revised from last year's Accounts and is now part of the Net Cost of Policing Services; Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure remains unchanged.

2016/17 Gross Expenditure £000	2016/17 Gross Income £000	2016/17 Net Expenditure £000		2017/18 Gross Expenditure £000	2017/18 Gross Income £000	2017/18 Net Expenditure £000
105,351	0	105,351	Policing Services	115,243	0	115,243
105,351	0	105,351	Cost of Policing Services	115,243	0	115,243
(100,248)	0	(100,248)	PCC's Funding for Resources Consumed	(101,699)	0	(101,699)
		5,103	Net Cost of Policing Services	13,544	0	13,544
		33,506	Financing and investment net expenditure (<i>Note 20</i>)			30,713
		(16,058)	Home Office Grant Towards the Cost of Retirement (<i>Police Pension Fund Account, Page 62</i>)			(17,817)
		22,551	Deficit on Provision of Services			26,440
		176,858	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability (<i>Notes 8 and 20</i>)			(2,244)
		176,858	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			24,196
		199,409	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			24,196

Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Chief Constable, analysed into Usable Reserves (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Group's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different to the statutory amounts charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Chief Constable.

	Notes	Police Fund Balance	Unusable Reserves	Total Chief Constable Reserves
		£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April 2016		0	(873,509)	(873,509)
Movement in reserves during 2016/17				
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	20	(22,551)	(176,858)	(199,409)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7	22,551	(22,551)	0
Net Increase before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		0	(199,409)	(199,409)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves		0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year		0	(199,409)	(199,409)
Balance at 31 March 2017 Carried Forward		0	(1,072,918)	(1,072,918)
Movement in reserves during 2017/18				
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	20	(26,440)	2,244	(24,196)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7	26,440	(26,440)	0
Net Increase before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		0	(24,196)	(24,196)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves		0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year		0	(24,196)	(24,196)
Balance at 31 March 2018 Carried Forward		0	(1,097,114)	(1,097,114)

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable. The Chief Constable holds employment liabilities, which is associated with the Chief Constable's day-to-day direction and control of police officers and police staff, the costs of which are shown in the CIES. The net liabilities are matched by an unusable reserve held at the bottom of the balance sheet.

31 March 2017 £000		Notes	31 March 2018 £000
0	Long Term Assets		0
5,248	Short Term Debtors	15	7,283
5,248	Current Assets		7,283
(3,603)	Short Term Creditors	16	(4,021)
(3,181)	Intra-Group Creditor	9	(4,851)
(6,784)	Current Liabilities		(8,872)
(1,071,382)	Liability Relating to Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	20	(1,095,525)
(1,071,382)	Long Term Liabilities		(1,095,525)
(1,072,918)	Net Liabilities		(1,097,114)
(1,072,918)	Unusable Reserves	8	(1,097,114)
(1,072,918)	Total Reserves		(1,097,114)

The unaudited accounts were authorised for issue on 31 May 2018 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on the 30 July 2018.

Chief Finance Officer to the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police

Cash Flow Statement

This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Chief Constable during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable are funded by the PCC.

2016/17 £000		Notes	2017/18 £000
22,551	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services *		26,440
(22,551)	Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	7, 21	(26,440)
0	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		0
0	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		0
0	Investing Activities		0
0	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		0
0	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		0
0	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		0

Notes to the Financial Statements

The following notes contain information which is in addition to that contained in the main financial statements, and is intended to provide a fuller explanation and description of specific figures to aid the reader's understanding of the Statement of Accounts.

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)

This Statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Chief Constable in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Chief Constable in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Chief Constable's service areas. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the CIES.

	2017/18 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund Balances £000	2017/18 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	2017/18 Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
Policing Services	101,450	13,793	115,243
Net Cost of Policing Services	101,450	13,793	115,243
Funding from the PCC	(101,450)	(249)	(101,699)
Other income and expenditure	0	12,896	12,896
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of Services	0	26,440	26,440

Opening Police Fund at 31 March 2017	0
Less Deficit on Police Fund in Year	0
Closing Police Fund at 31 March 2018	0

	2016/17 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the Police Fund Balances £000	2016/17 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	2016/17 Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
Policing Services	100,025	5,326	105,351
Net Cost of Policing Services	100,025	5,326	105,351
Funding from the PCC	(100,025)	(223)	(100,248)
Other income and expenditure	0	17,448	17,448
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of Services	0	22,551	22,551

Opening Police Fund at 31 March 2016	0
Deficit on Police Fund in Year	0
Closing Police Fund at 31 March 2017	0

Notes to the Financial Statements**1(a) Note to the EFA**

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis

2017/18					
Adjustments from Police Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note i)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (note ii)	Financing and Investment Adjustments (note iii)	Other Adjustments (note iv)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Policing Services	937	13,491	(688)	53	13,793
<i>Net Cost of Services</i>	937	13,491	(688)	53	13,793
Funding from the PCC	(937)	0	688	0	(249)
Other income and expenditure from the Funding Analysis	0	12,896	0	0	12,896
Difference between Police Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit	0	26,387	0	53	26,440

2016/17					
Adjustments from Police Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note i)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (note ii)	Financing and Investment Adjustments (note iii)	Other Adjustments (note iv)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Policing Services	954	5,040	(731)	63	5,326
<i>Net Cost of Services</i>	954	5,040	(731)	63	5,326
Funding from the PCC	(954)	0	731	0	(223)
Other income and expenditure from the Funding Analysis	0	17,448	0	0	17,448
Difference between Police Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit	0	22,488	0	63	22,551

Note (i) Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and amortisation in the services line. MRP and other revenue contributions to capital expenditure are deducted because they are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Note (ii) Net Change for Pensions Adjustments**

This column reflects the net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Group as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs;
- For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Note (iii) Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure Adjustments – this column adjusts for borrowing costs that are charged to the Police Fund but are not included in the Net Costs of Policing Services.

Note (iv) Other Adjustments – this column reflects timing differences relating to accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year (absorbed by the Accumulated Absences Account).

1(b) Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
49,056	Police officers pay	48,269
26,758	Police staff pay	27,537
1,142	Police pensions	1,431
520	Other Employee Expenses	975
15,321	Pensions current cost of service	23,096
(10,589)	Cost of pensions based on cash flows	(10,873)
63	Accumulated absences	53
18,969	Other service expenditure	19,637
308	Non distributed costs	1,268
4,153	Depreciation, Amortisation, Revaluation Loss and REFCUS	5,075
(350)	Capital Charge between PCC and Chief Constable - net	(1,225)
33,506	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	30,713
138,857	Total Expenditure	145,956
(100,248)	Funding from the PCC for financial resources consumed	(101,699)
(16,058)	Government grants and contributions	(17,817)
(116,306)	Total Income	(119,516)
22,551	Deficit on the Provision of services	26,440

2. Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The Code requires the Chief Constable to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

The impact of the following standards that have not yet been adopted that will be introduced in the 2018/19 Code are shown below:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – no impact for the Chief Constable. Impacts on authorities that have a more diverse range of investments;
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – it is anticipated that there will be minimal impact on the Chief Constable from this standard due to the nature of its revenue streams; any impact will certainly be immaterial. Some additional disclosure may be required in 2018/19;
- amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses* – not relevant;
- amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative* – not relevant;

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The financial statements are prepared using the accounting policies set out in the earlier section; however the Chief Constable is required to exercise judgement and make estimates and assumptions, based on a range of factors including experience or expert valuation, which affects the application of these policies and the value of transactions and balances reported in the financial statements. This is often the case where there are complex transactions or uncertainty about future events and/or figures are not readily available from another source. The estimates and assumptions are kept under review and revisions, where appropriate, are recognised in the period in which they are made. The critical judgements that have a material impact on the Accounts are as follows:

PCC and Chief Constable Group Relationship

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 came into effect on 22 November 2012, creating two corporation soles: The Police and Crime Commissioner for Warwickshire (PCC) and the Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police (CC).

The allocation of transactions and balances between the PCC and the CC affects the values reported in the two entities' Accounts. The allocation of transactions and balances is a judgement in light of the legislation, accounting standards and the substance of the local arrangements that are in place rather than the legal form underpinning the arrangements. The treatment of the Group, consisting of the PCC and CC, and the Alliance which also includes the PCC and Chief Constable for West Mercia has to be considered jointly.

The approach taken to the accounts is that:

- Revenue expenditure directly relating to those budgets delegated to the CC for the provision of policing services is predominantly included within his Accounts;

Notes to the Financial Statements

- The CC's accounts have been charged with the expense associated with IAS19 pensions and accumulated staff absences as well as the fair value of non-current assets consumed during the year and the CC's Balance Sheet contains the net liabilities associated with these items offset by unusable reserves as required by the Code of Practice;
- An intra-group transfer has been made between the CC's and the PCC's CIES offsetting the above expenses;
- Within the Group accounts, where material, a distinction is made between the transactions and balances of the Group and the PCC;
- The Chief Constable's Balance Sheet contains employment-related debtors, creditors and provisions together with all inventories.

Alliance

The allocation of transactions and balances between partners within the Alliance also affects the values reported in the two entities' respective Accounts.

Judgements taken in the application of accounting policies and the allocation of transactions and balances in the Accounts in respect of the Alliance are consistent to those taken in regard to the Group (PCC and CC) and comply with the requirements of the Code. Integral to this judgement is the financial arrangements for the Alliance as set out in the Section 23 Agreement and the cost sharing model. The economic reality of the Alliance cost sharing model takes precedence over the Group in many respects and has been influential in determining the treatment of transactions and balances in the Group Accounts in line with accounting policies and our interpretations of the Code.

A judgement, which is fundamental to the cost sharing model, is that costs and benefits relating to the Alliance are apportioned 69% to West Mercia and 31% to Warwickshire. This has been arrived at by looking at various indicators including funding, demographics, work force profile, expenditure, crime volumes etc. and has been widely consulted on and independently validated. This judgement will be reviewed at an appropriate interval to determine if circumstances have changed as the Alliance develops.

Post Employment Benefits (Pension Liability)

Estimation of the pension liability depends on a number of complex judgements and assumptions relating to the discount rate, the future value of the assets and liabilities of the Police Pension Schemes (PPS) and Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), the rate of increase in pay, changes in retirement ages and mortality rates. Two actuaries are engaged to provide the PCC and the Chief Constable with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied to the pension schemes.

The assumptions used to value the pension assets and liabilities are reviewed annually when the actuaries prepare the figures for inclusion in the Accounts. They will vary year on year based on experience and changes to the pension schemes e.g. scheme profiles and the most appropriate inflation index. A variance in the assumptions compared to reality can produce material changes to the assets and liabilities of the pension schemes. The actuary produces sensitivity analysis to show the impact of a plus or minus 1% variation in key assumptions. The impact of these changes is dampened by the fact that only employer contributions, the cost of ill health retirements and injury awards are charged against the General Fund. The impact on the employer's contributions is smoothed over time by the valuation of the schemes, which is undertaken every three years.

Employee Benefits

With the exception of leave built up through flexible working hours the majority of the hours required to calculate the accrued annual leave and toil are taken directly from the HR and Duty Management system. The flexi hours are calculated by extrapolating a sample of police staff. A cost is applied to the hours to calculate the employee benefit accrual using average salary cost per rank based on the data held in the payroll. This is the most significant estimate used to affect the accruals.

Cost of Service – Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

As explained in the Accounting Policies, income and expenditure is categorised into one segment: Policing Services, as this is how the organisation monitors and manages its financial performance. Support service costs are reported as part of the services where they are monitored and managed.

The Net Cost of Policing Services has increased by £8.4m compared to 2016/17, mainly due to fluctuations between years relating to the valuations of pensions costs, as well as reflecting the use of reserves to fund expenditure, as explained in the Narrative Statement.

Funding

As explained in the Narrative Statement, there is a high degree of uncertainty around future funding from the Government received through the funding formula. This has been accommodated in the MTFP and is addressed through the requirement to make savings. At this time it is not perceived that this issue will impact further on the assets of the PCC; there is already an asset rationalisation plan in place and as a consequence some land and buildings are classified as assets held for sale, further to this an annual impairment review is also carried out.

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

The Accounts contain estimated figures that are based on judgements and assumptions made by the Chief Constable about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from those that have been estimated. The items in the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2018 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Post Employment Benefits (Pension Liability)

The basis of estimating the net liability to pay pension benefits to police officers and police staff is referred to in the previous section. This estimate depends on a number of complex judgements and assumption around the discount rates used to calculate the pension liabilities. Any changes could have a material impact on the total liability of the pension funds. The actuaries provide illustrations of variations in assumptions within reasonable bounds to help the PCC and Chief Constable understand the potential impact of changes in mortality rates, retirement ages and expected returns on fund assets etc. The actuaries provide the Group with advice and illustrations of the potential impact of the changes in assumptions and these are set out at the end of Note 20.

Notes to the Financial Statements**Provisions**

The Chief Constable has no provisions remaining as at 31 March 2018.

5. Material Items of Income and Expenditure

The re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure section of the CIES is a relatively minor gain of £2.2m, compared to a loss of £176.8m in 2016/17. The gain is due to a minor change in the rates used by the actuaries for discounting scheme liabilities. The Pensions Liability held on the Balance Sheet, has increased slightly by £24.1m to £1,095.5m at 31 March 2018. Further information regarding the Pensions Liabilities can be found in Note 20.

6. Events After the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue by the Treasurer to the PCC on 30 July 2018. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. There were no events taking place before this date that provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2018 and therefore no adjustments have been made to the figures in the financial statements and notes.

7. Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2017/18	Police Fund Balance
	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve	
Pensions Costs (transferred to or from Pensions Reserve)	(26,387)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account	
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Account)	(53)
Total Adjustments	(26,440)
2016/17	Police Fund Balance
	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve	
Pensions Costs (transferred to or from Pensions Reserve)	(22,488)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account	
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Account)	(63)
Total Adjustments	(22,551)

Notes to the Financial Statements**8. Unusable Reserves**

The Pensions Reserve and Accumulated Absences Reserves are held by the Chief Constable and all other unusable reserves are held by the PCC. Unusable reserves are consolidated in the Group Accounts. The Chief Constable's reserves can be summarised as follows:

31 March 2017 £000		31 March 2018 £000
1,071,382	Pension Reserve	1,095,525
1,536	Accumulated Absences Account	1,589
1,072,918	Total Unusable Reserves	1,097,114

(i) Pensions Reserve

Payments for the cost of post employment benefits and the associated liability are shown in the Chief Constable's Accounts. 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 CIES 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 employers contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which he 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 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 are due to be paid and that the PCC can continue to meet the liability in the Chief Constable's Accounts, which is made up as follows:

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
872,036	Balance as at 1 April	1,071,382
176,858	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	(2,244)
49,135	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	55,077
(26,647)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(28,690)
1,071,382	Balance as at 31 March	1,095,525

(ii) Accumulated Absences Account

The cost of employment benefits and the associated Accumulated Absences liability is shown in the Chief Constable's Accounts. The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the Police Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. time off in lieu carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the Police Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2016/17			2017/18	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	1,473	Balance as at 1 April		1,536
(1,473)		Cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(1,536)	
1,536		Amount accrued at the end of the current year	1,589	
	63	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		53
	1,536	Balance as at 31 March		1,589

9. Intra-Group Funding Arrangements Between the PCC and the Chief Constable

The treatment of transactions and balances within the Group Accounts is set out in Note 3.

The Intra-Group funding arrangement is eliminated on consolidation of the Group Accounts, a treatment adopted for any transactions between the PCC and Chief Constable. The guarantee from the PCC in respect of the resources consumed by the Chief Constable in 2017/18 amounts to £101.699m (£100.248m in 2016/17). This has been re-presented in the CIES and is now included within the Net Cost of Policing Services, in line with current best practice for the preparation of Police Accounts.

The Balance Sheet includes an Intra-Group Creditor of £4.850m (£3.181m in 2016/17) being the net balance of funding not settled between the PCC and Chief Constable as at the 31 March; this relates mainly to the balance of Debtors and Creditors shown in each of the single-entity accounts as at this date.

The calculation of the Intra-Group funding is set out in the following table:

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
105,351	Chief Constable's Cost of Services	115,243
33,506	Interest on the net defined benefit liability	30,713
(16,058)	Home Office grant towards the cost of retirement	(17,817)
176,858	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	(2,244)
299,657	Resources consumed	125,895
	Items removed through the MIRS:	
(199,346)	Movement in pensions liability	(24,143)
(63)	Movement in accumulated absences liability	(53)
100,248	Total resources consumed for the year by the Chief Constable and funded by the PCC	101,699

Notes to the Financial Statements**10. Pooled Budgets and Joint Operations****Alliance with West Mercia Police**

Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police operate in an 'Alliance' that provides an opportunity for the two neighbouring forces to work closely together and to share resources and assets. Each PCC retains strategic control and their own sovereignty, finances, estates and identity and each Chief Constable retains operational independency.

The Alliance policing model results in over 90% of all costs being pooled, as set out in the following table. Costs are shared across the entities in line with the cost sharing arrangements, Warwickshire 31%, West Mercia 69%. The governance arrangements and resulting treatment of transactions and balances is set out in Note 3.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(83,063)	Contribution from Warwickshire	(84,543)
(184,880)	Contribution from West Mercia	(188,177)
(267,943)	Total Funding provided to the Alliance	(272,720)
228,087	Pay and allowances	229,191
6,241	Transport costs	5,687
27,615	Supplies and services	29,329
5,762	Third party payments	8,513
238	Revenue Contribution to Capital	0
267,943	Total Expenditure (pooled)	272,720

Place Partnership Limited

Place Partnership Limited (PPL) is a single asset management company co-owned by Warwickshire Police, West Mercia Police, Worcestershire County Council, Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority, Redditch Borough Council and Worcester City Council that commenced business on 1 September 2015. Each party has equal shares and equal voting rights. PPL has been classified as a Joint Operation, because there is joint control and the arrangement is primarily to provide services to the parties within the parties' boundaries. In 2017/18, the operating costs for Warwickshire Police were £3.183m (£3.410m in 2016/17) and this is reflected in the CIES. PPL has not been fully consolidated into Warwickshire Police's Accounts as a Joint Operation, because there is no material difference to the costs already reflected.

Warwickshire Police's share of PPL's Local Government Pension Scheme assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018 have been incorporated into the Accounts and are shown separately in the tables in Note 21. The actuaries assessed both the total assets and total liabilities relating to PPL as £30.525m as at 31 March 2018 (£29.858m as at 31 March 2017): a net liability of zero. In assessing this position the actuaries have taken into account the guarantee that is in place between the partners and PPL to ensure that PPL's pension position is fully funded at inception and at the year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements**West Midlands Regional Organised Crime Unit**

The West Midlands Regional Organised Crime Unit (WMROCU) is a collaboration between the police forces of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and West Mercia to fight organised crime across the region.

The aim of WMROCU is to reduce the impact and increase the disruption of serious and organised crime within the region and beyond. West Midlands Police acts as the lead force for this joint arrangement and provides the financial management service for this unit.

The unit is funded in part by force contributions and also by grants from the Home Office and the National Cyber Security Programme (NCSP). The revenue account for this unit covers all operating costs. The details are as follows:

2016/17		2017/18
£000		£000
(4,858)	Contribution from West Midlands Police	(11,787)
(1,426)	Contribution from West Mercia Police	(3,619)
(1,587)	Contribution from Staffordshire Police	(3,515)
(733)	Contribution from Warwickshire Police	(1,758)
(2,413)	WMROCU Grant	(2,399)
(358)	National Cyber Security Programme funding	(270)
(168)	Regional Asset Recovery Team grant	(155)
0	ROCU Reserves	(135)
0	Additional Home Office funding (grant provided End-year in 2017-18) *	(1,000)
(11,543)	Total funding provided to the WMROCU	(24,638)
997	Regional Asset Recovery Team (RART)	1,138
168	RART – ACE team	155
789	Regional Cyber Crime Unit	678
196	Regional Fraud Team	248
784	Regional Intelligence Unit (inc in Regional Confidential Unit)	0
879	Regional Prisons Intelligence Unit	999
893	UKPPS (protected Persons)	968
82	Project Management	0
76	Operational Security (OPSY)	18
49	Regional Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN)	34
948	Command Team	1,378
3,984	Regional Confidential Unit	4,903
741	TIDU – Technical Intelligence	813
0	Enabling Services	108
0	SOCU	3,954
0	Regional Surveillance Unit (FSU)	6,970
957	Other Regional Operations	1,274
0	Additional Contribution to Reserves *	1,000
11,543	Total Expenditure	24,638
0	Total Net Expenditure	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

*The additional £1m Home Office grant was provided in March 2018 to be used in 2018-19. Therefore the grant has been shown as income in 2017-18 and then contributed to reserves. In 2018-19 the grant will be released to ROCU for the provision of services.

East Midlands Air Support Unit (EMASU) and National Police Air Service (NPAS)

The EMASU was a joint operation by the Chief Constables of Warwickshire, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, the latter provided the financial administration service for this joint unit, with the three PCCs jointly owning the helicopter.

NPAS was set up by the Home Office with effect from 2 October 2012 with administration of the service being provided by the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire. The Warwickshire, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire helicopter was formally transferred to the new national service provider on 3 October 2013. NPAS does not constitute a jointly controlled operation and so the PCC only accounts for the expense of payments to NPAS amounting to £0.332m in 2017/18, (£0.428m in 2016/17) and not for a share of the assets or liabilities.

As part of the transfer arrangements, the PCC will receive an annual payment from NPAS to reflect the value of the air frame credits for the transferred helicopter. NPAS's liability to the PCC is shown in the PCC's balance sheet as a long term debtor of £0.217m, representing the discounted value of future expected cash flows in subsequent years. Future payments from NPAS will be offset against these debtors and an annual interest amount credited to the CIES.

The Northern Justice Centre and Southern Justice Centre

The Warwickshire Justice Centres are a multi-partner jointly controlled operation. Whilst no legal entity exists, the business of the Justice Centres is conducted through a separate Justice Centre Board, under a formal agreement. The partners to the agreement have joint control of operations; therefore the PCC for Warwickshire is not the sole beneficiary or controlling partner. The Chief Constable provides financial administration support to the Warwickshire Justice Centres Board.

Partners contribute to the running costs on the basis of floor area as follows:

Northern Justice Centre

- 45.6% Police
- 40.0% Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service
- 10.4% Probation
- 3.8% Youth Justice Service
- 0.2% Victim Support

Southern Justice Centre

- 27.9% Police
- 56.9% Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service
- 7.8% Probation
- 5.1% Crown Prosecution Service
- 2.3% Youth Justice Service

The operational costs, including building maintenance, for the Northern Justice and Southern Justice Centre are met from partner's contributions. A surplus or deficit on the Justice Centre Accounts is carried forward and taken into account in setting the following year's budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Sinking funds exist for both Justice Centres to meet future building maintenance costs, these funds are ring fenced in their earmarked Reserves and do not form part of the Chief Constable, PCC or Group Accounts. The sinking funds are cash-backed Reserves and £3.355m (£4.685m as at 31 March 2017) relating to these reserves is invested by Warwickshire Police on behalf of the Justice Centres.

The assets of the two Justice Centres (land and buildings) are recorded in the PCC and Group Balance Sheet representing the PCC's control over these assets. The entire income and expenditure associated with operating the Warwickshire Justice Centres is set out in the following tables, however only the Chief Constable's share of this income and expenditure is included in the Chief Constable and Group financial statements.

Northern Justice Centre

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
	Income	
(1,526)	Contribution from partners	(1,426)
(41)	Other income	(73)
(1,567)	Total Income	(1,499)
	Expenditure	
56	Pay and Allowances	49
1,320	Premises	1,410
1	Transport	0
63	Supplies & Services	61
1,440	Total Expenditure	1,520
(127)	Net (Income) / Expenditure	21

Southern Justice Centre

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
	Income	
(2,777)	Contribution from partners	(2,677)
(67)	Other income	(109)
(2,844)	Total Income	(2,786)
	Expenditure	
76	Pay and Allowances	65
2,102	Premises	2,314
1	Transport	0
86	Supplies & Services	92
438	Capital Charges – loan repayment	437
2,703	Total Expenditure	2,908
(141)	Net (Income) / Expenditure	122

Notes to the Financial Statements

The reserves, including the sinking funds, for the Justice Centres do not form part of the Chief Constable's Accounts, they are shown here to present the complete picture of a significant partnership arrangement, which the PCC and Chief Constable are involved in:

RESERVE	Balance at 1 April 2016 £000	Transfers out 2016/17 £000	Transfers in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Transfers out 2017/18 £000	Transfers in 2017/18 £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
Sinking fund	(2,957)	32	(624)	(3,549)	249	(646)	(3,946)
General Reserve	(241)	781	(972)	(432)	239	0	(193)
TOTAL	(3,198)	813	(1,596)	(3,981)	488	(646)	(4,139)

11. Officers' Remuneration

Regulation 7(3) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 sets out the information to be disclosed to increase transparency and accountability in Local Government for reporting remuneration of senior employees and senior police officers. Remuneration includes all sums paid to or receivable by an employee and expense allowance chargeable to tax, including non-cash benefits in kind. The relevant remuneration information is as follows:

Senior Officer and Relevant Police Officer Emoluments:

		Salary, Fees & Allowances	Bonuses	Expenses Allowances	Benefits in Kind (e.g. car allowance)	Other Payments (Police Officers only)	Exit Packages	Pension Contributions	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable - Mr M Jelley	2017/18	136,113	0	0	5,031	10,226	0	32,939	184,309
	2016/17	134,765	0	0	4,138	9,178	0	31,613	179,694
Deputy Chief Constable 1	2017/18	113,957	0	0	8,073	4,918	0	13,732	140,680
	2016/17	112,828	0	0	7,952	4,918	0	27,304	153,002
Deputy Chief Constable 2 - Note 1	2017/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016/17	112,828	0	0	1,290	14,125	0	0	128,243
Asst Chief Constable 1 – Note 2	2017/18	76,993	0	0	2,008	2,681	0	18,632	100,314
	2016/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asst Chief Constable 2 – Note 3	2017/18	27,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,538
	2016/17	97,161	0	0	4,918	0	0	15,643	117,722
Asst Chief Constable 3 – Note 4	2017/18	14,949	0	0	0	648	0	2,250	17,847
	2016/17	84,918	0	0	916	4,226	0	20,550	110,610

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Director of Enabling Services	2017/18	110,791	0	0	17,743	0	0	18,502	147,036
	2016/17	109,693	0	0	16,700	0	0	15,247	141,640
Transformation Director – Note 5	2017/18	74,770	0	0	0	0	0	12,487	87,257
	2016/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acting Chief Finance Officer – Note 6	2017/18	6,664	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	7,777
	2016/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:	
1	Seconded outside the Force from 1 May 2015 onwards and retired 31 March 2017.
2	Commenced in post on 19 June 2017.
3	Commenced in post on 7 December 2015, Temporary DCC for West Mercia from 15 August 2016, reverted back to ACC on 19 February 2017 and retired on 12 July 2017.
4	Temporary ACC from 9 January 2017 to 27 May 2017.
5	Commenced in post on 3 July 2017.
6	Following the removal of the Director of Finance post on 28 February 2018, the Acting Chief Finance Officer (section 151 Officer) commenced in this new post on 1 March 2017. The Director of Finance was employed by West Mercia with the costs being shown in the West Mercia Group and Chief Constable Accounts.
*	Under the Alliance agreement the costs of Assistant Chief Constables from West Mercia Police and Warwickshire Police (including Director of Enabling Services) are pooled and the expenditure is shared between the two forces on the basis of 31% Warwickshire and 69% West Mercia. The Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable costs are not shared.

Senior police officers and police staff receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) and including Senior Officers listed above were paid the following amounts:

Number of Employees		Number of Employees
2016/17	Remuneration Band	2017/18
39	£50,000 - £54,999	45
20	£55,000 - £59,999	11
5	£60,000 - £64,999	4
3	£65,000 - £69,999	3
1	£70,000 - £74,999	3
5	£75,000 - £79,999	6
3	£80,000 - £84,999	0
0	£85,000 - £89,999	2
1	£90,000 - £94,999	0
1	£115,000 - £119,999	0
1	£125,000 - £129,999	2
2	£135,000 - £139,999	0
1	£145,000 - £149,999	0
0	£150,000 - £154,999	1
82	Total	77

Notes to the Financial Statements**12. Exit Packages**

In order to make savings as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan it has been necessary to review how police services are delivered. As a result a number of exit packages have been approved during 2017/18. Exit packages include charges by the LGPS in respect of benefits paid before normal retirement age. There were no compromise agreements covering the 2017/18 exit packages. All of the employees left the organisation prior to 1 April 2018. The number of exit packages resulting from redundant posts with total cost per band is set out in the table:

Exit Package cost band (including special payments)	Number of Exit Packages		Total cost of Exit Packages in each band	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
£0 - £20,000	2	4	26	39
£20,001 - £40,000	1	3	23	94
£60,001 - £80,000	0	1	0	64
£100,000 - £150,000	0	2	0	252
Total	3	10	49	449

13. External Audit Costs

The Chief Constable has incurred £15,000 (£15,000 in 2016/17) in relation to the Statement of Accounts statutory audit provided by the Group's external auditors, Grant Thornton. The total audit fee for the Group is £46,035 (£46,035 in 2016/17). The PCC's share of the audit fees is £31,035 (£31,035 in 2016/17). The Chief Constable has received a rebate of £2,230 in 2017/18 from Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing auditors and setting audit fees, resulting in a net audit fee for the year of £12,770. The PCC received a rebate of £4,610 (Group total £6,840), resulting in net audit fees of £26,425 (Group total £39,195).

Grant Thornton provided no non-audit services during the year (nil in 2016/17).

14. Related Parties

The PCC and the Chief Constable are intrinsically related. The PCC empowers the Chief Constable through the scheme of delegation and provides funding to meet expenditure incurred by the Chief Constable on behalf of the PCC. A full explanation of this relationship is set out in Note 3 to the Accounts.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Constable operates. The PCC has direct control over the Group's finances, including making crime and disorder reduction grants and is responsible for setting the Police and Crime Plan. The Chief Constable retains operational independence and operates within the budget set by the PCC, to deliver the aims and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

Warwickshire County Council administer the LGPS and provide Legal Services and Internal Audit services to the Group. Worcestershire County Council provide payroll services to the Group and the administration of the police pension schemes is provided by Kier Business Services Limited.

The PCC and Chief Constable participate in various partnerships with a range of public bodies, the most significant of which is the Alliance under a Section 23 Agreement with West Mercia Police. Details of the transactions with other public bodies participating in joint arrangements are set out in Note 11 to the Accounts.

The Alliance with West Mercia Police involves a cross-charge in and cross-charge out in 2017/18 of £46.1m (£46.7m in 2016/17) and £35.8m (£35.9m in 2016/17) respectively as shown in the table below.

As explained in Note 11, Place Partnership Limited (PPL) is a single asset management company co-owned by Warwickshire Police, West Mercia Police, Worcestershire County Council, Hereford & Worcester Fire Authority, Redditch Borough Council and Worcester City Council that commenced business on 1 September 2015. Each party holds two shares of £1 each; the PCC and the Chief Constable each hold one share of Warwickshire Police's shares. The PCC and Chief Constable receive no remuneration from PPL. The Director of Enabling Services is a Director of PPL and also receives no benefit or remuneration.

The following table shows the extent of the expenditure and income with other local authorities and police forces.

	Expenditure £000	Income £000
West Mercia Police Strategic Alliance S23 Agreement cross-charges	46,055	(35,770)
Local Authorities in the Policing Area	2,868	(334)
Other Local Authorities	5	(1)
Seconded Police Officers	0	(1,166)
Other Police Forces	1,681	(1,413)
Place Partnership Limited	3,183	0
Total	53,792	(38,684)

There are no related party transactions for the Chief Constable other than those set out above, which require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statements or the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements**15. Debtors**

This note shows money owed to the Chief Constable for funding and services provided on or before 31 March 2018 where the money has not been received by this date.

31 March 2017 £000		31 March 2018 £000
3,451	Central Government bodies (balance of Police Pensions Top-up Grant)	5,410
86	Other Local Authorities	82
1,711	Other entities and individuals (April pensions paid 31 March 2017: £1.692m)	1,791
5,248	Total Debtors	7,283

16. Creditors

This note shows money owed by the Group and PCC for goods and services purchased and received on or before 31 March 2018 where the money has not been paid by this date.

31 March 2017 £000		31 March 2018 £000
(1,386)	Central Government bodies	(1,420)
(9)	Other Local Authorities	0
(2,208)	Other entities and individuals	(2,602)
(3,603)	Total Creditors	(4,022)

17. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

No provisions were charged to the CIES in 2017/18 in respect of events or decisions which are likely to give rise to payments in the future.

Police Pension Scheme 2015 (CARE scheme) – Legal Challenge

The Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police, along with other Chief Constables and the Home Office, currently have claims lodged against them with the Central London Employment Tribunal. The claims are in respect of alleged unlawful discrimination arising from the Transitional Provisions in the Police Pension Regulations 2015. Claims of unlawful discrimination have also been made in relation to the changes to the Judiciary and Firefighters Pension regulations and in 2016/17 these claims were heard in the Employment Tribunal.

In 2017/18 the Judiciary and Firefighter claims were heard in the Appeal Tribunal. Subsequent to this the respondents are appealing against the Appeal Tribunal judgements. In the case of the Firefighters the claimants are also appealing against aspects of the judgement. The outcome of these further appeals may influence the outcome of the Police claims. The Tribunal has agreed to stay the Police hearing and the Home Office has requested that the stay is extended in light of the further appeals. In the event that the Police claims are successful it is unclear what remedy would be applied, whether this would require further legislation and who it would impact. Given the fact that the Judiciary and Firefighter claims are subject to further

Notes to the Financial Statements

appeal and the Police claims are yet to be heard, and the uncertainty regarding remedy and quantum at this point in time it is not possible to provide an estimate of the financial effect in the event that the claims are partially or fully successful. Therefore it has been assessed that the Chief Constable has no liability at the Balance Sheet date.

18. Proceeds of Crime

The Act gives powers to the Police and Customs to seize cash derived from, or intended for use in crime, and to secure its forfeiture in civil magistrates' court proceedings. The PCC is currently holding cash totalling £0.118m.

19. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The Chief Constable does not hold a bank account and in order to balance the mandatory cash flow statement a non-cash movement is shown in respect of the sums required at the financial year end to finance the Chief Constable's share of external debtors, external creditors, provisions and the employment liability due to employees and the pensions accounts, as shown below.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(131)	(Increase)/decrease in revenue creditors	(418)
1,643	Increase/(decrease) in revenue debtors	2,035
(1,575)	Movement in Intra-Group Funding	(1,670)
(22,488)	Movement in pension liability	(26,387)
(22,551)	Total – Group and PCC	(26,440)

20. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The costs and liabilities associated with retirement benefits are primarily recorded in the Chief Constable's Accounts.

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment for police officers and other employees the Chief Constable makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits (pensions). Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Chief Constable has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn their future entitlement, no matter when the actual financial cost is incurred.

The Chief Constable participates in two defined benefit pension schemes:

- the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), for police staff and PCSOs, administered locally by Warwickshire County Council. This is a funded, defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Chief Constable and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment

Notes to the Financial Statements

assets. With effect from 1 April 2014, the LGPS became a career average (CARE) scheme rather than a final salary scheme.

- the Police Pension Scheme 1987 (OPPS), the New Police Pension Scheme 2006 (NPPS) and the Police Pension Scheme 2015 (PPS) are administered by Kier Business Services Limited. These are unfunded defined benefit final salary schemes, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due. The disclosures for the various Police Pension Schemes, including the Injury Awards Scheme, are consolidated in the notes below, as the rules of the schemes are not materially different. The income and expenditure incurred by the police pension schemes and how they are funded is summarised in the section covering the Police Pensions Fund Account.

The pension schemes above provide members with indexed-linked benefits, which are determined predominantly by the individual's pensionable salary and length of service. As part of the government's pension reforms, these schemes are undergoing significant changes in how they are funded and the benefits they offer. However, the purpose of this note is to explain the financial impact, in accordance with the Code, of the pension schemes, on the Accounts. Details of how the police pension schemes operate can be found on the Home Office website and details of how the LGPS operates can be found on the Warwickshire County Council website.

As explained in Note 15, Warwickshire's 3.9% share of PPL's LGPS assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2018 have been incorporated into the Accounts and are shown separately in the tables below. The actuaries assessed the total assets and liabilities relating to PPL as £30.525m as at 31 March 2018 (£29.858m as at 31 March 2017): a net liability of zero.

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded 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 Post-Employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is reported in the Cost of Services when they are earned by police officers, police staff and PCSOs, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the Police Fund via the Group MIRS. The following transactions have been made in the Group CIES and the Police Fund via the MIRS during the year:

2017/18	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL ele- ment) £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
CIES				
Cost of Services:				
- current service costs	7,153	53	15,890	23,096
- past service costs and gain/loss from settlements	28	0	1,240	1,268
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				

Notes to the Financial Statements

– net interest expense	3,623	30	27,060	30,713
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	10,804	83	44,190	55,077
Other Post-Employment Benefits charged to the CIES				
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and return on plan assets	(5,597)	(63)	3,416	(2,244)
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the CIES	5,207	20	47,606	52,833
MIRS				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code.	(10,804)	(83)	(44,190)	(55,077)
Actual amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year				
– employers' contributions payable to the scheme	3,014	20	24,856	27,890
– benefits paid direct to beneficiaries			800	800
2016/17				
	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL element) £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
CIES				
Cost of Services:				
– current service costs	3,933	38	11,350	15,321
– past service costs and gain/loss from settlements	39	9	260	308
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
– net interest expense	3,944	32	29,530	33,506
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	7,916	79	41,140	49,135
Other Post-Employment Benefits charged to the CIES				
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and return on plan assets	6,744	(53)	170,167	176,858
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the CIES	14,660	26	211,307	225,993
MIRS				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code.	(7,916)	(79)	(41,140)	(49,135)
Actual amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year				
– employers' contributions payable to the scheme	2,574	26	23,247	25,847
– benefits paid direct to beneficiaries	0	0	800	800

Notes to the Financial Statements

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheets for the Chief Constable and the Group

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

2017/18	LGPS £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation (including PPL £1.164m)	(144,212)	(1,047,620)	(1,191,832)
Fair value of plan assets (including PPL £1.164m)	96,307	0	96,307
Net liabilities arising from the defined benefit obligation	(47,905)	(1,047,620)	(1,095,525)

2016/17	LGPS £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation (including PPL £1.164m)	(137,507)	(1,025,670)	(1,163,177)
Fair value of plan assets (including PPL £1.164m)	91,795	0	91,795
Net liabilities arising from the defined benefit obligation	(45,712)	(1,025,670)	(1,071,382)

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation) for the Chief Constable and the Group

2017/18	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL ele-ment) £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(136,343)	(1,164)	(1,025,670)	(1,163,177)
Current service cost	(7,153)	(53)	(15,890)	(23,096)
Interest cost	(3,623)	(30)	(27,060)	(30,713)
Contributions by scheme participants	(1,168)	(11)	(3,950)	(5,129)
Re-measurement of liabilities	3,164	55	(4,240)	(1,021)
Benefits paid	2,129	13	30,430	32,572
Past service costs	(28)	0	(1,240)	(1,268)
Curtailments	0	0	0	0
Closing balance 31 March	(143,022)	(1,190)	(1,047,620)	(1,191,832)

Notes to the Financial Statements

2016/17	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL element) £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(111,346)	(907)	(838,410)	(950,663)
Current service cost	(3,933)	(38)	(11,350)	(15,321)
Interest cost	(3,944)	(32)	(29,530)	(33,506)
Contributions by scheme participants	(1,048)	(11)	(4,070)	(5,129)
Re-measurement of liabilities	(18,213)	(196)	(170,990)	(189,399)
Benefits paid	2,180	29	28,940	31,149
Past service costs	(39)	0	(260)	(299)
Curtailments	0	(9)	0	(9)
Closing balance 31 March	(136,343)	(1,164)	(1,025,670)	(1,163,177)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Scheme Assets for the Chief Constable and the Group

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets (LGPS)	2016/17 £000	PPL element 2016/17 £000	Total 2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000	PPL element 2017/18 £000	Total 2017/18 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	77,720	907	78,627	90,631	1,164	91,795
Interest income	2,743	33	2,776	2,381	31	2,412
Re-measurement gain/loss: The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	8,726	216	8,942	52	(23)	29
Contributions by employer	2,574	26	2,600	3,014	20	3,034
Contributions from employees into the scheme	1,048	11	1,059	1,168	11	1,179
Benefits paid	(2,180)	(29)	(2,209)	(2,129)	(13)	(2,142)
Closing balance 31 March	90,631	1,164	91,795	95,117	1,190	96,307

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 the respective markets. The Police Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities.

The net liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Chief Constable and the Group has, in the long run, to pay post employment retirement benefits. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Chief Constable and the Group remains healthy. The deficit on the LGPS will be made good by increased

Notes to the Financial Statements

contributions over the remaining working life of employees, (i.e. before payments fall due) as assessed by the scheme actuary. Finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

The total contributions expected to be made to the LGPS by the Chief Constable in the year to 31 March 2019 is £3.518m. Expected contributions for the Police Pension Schemes by the Chief Constable in the year to 31 March 2019 are £8.0m.

Reconciliation of the Re-measurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liabilities for the Chief Constable and the Group

The analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liabilities for 2017/18 is shown in the table below. The two actuaries concerned have different approaches in providing their respective analyses and the table below is therefore a composite analysis.

2017/18	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL element) 2017/18 £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Changes in financial assumptions	(3,163)	(55)	30,036	26,818
Changes in demographic assumptions	0	0	(35,460)	(35,460)
Return on plan assets	(2,433)	(8)	0	(2,441)
Experience gains and losses	(1)	0	8,840	8,839
Total re-measurement	(5,597)	(63)	3,416	(2,244)

2016/17	LGPS £000	LGPS (PPL element) 2016/17 £000	Police Pension Schemes £000	Total £000
Changes in financial assumptions	23,233	277	191,237	214,747
Changes in demographic assumptions	(1,313)	(13)	(17,640)	(18,966)
Return on plan assets	(11,469)	(249)	0	(11,718)
Experience gains and losses	(3,707)	(68)	(3,430)	(7,205)
Total re-measurement	6,744	(53)	170,167	176,858

Notes to the Financial Statements**LGPS Assets**

The LGPS assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

	Total 31 March 2017 £000	Split of Assets between Investment categories %	Total 31 March 2018 £000	Split of Assets between Investment categories %
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,226	1	1,221	1
Equities	31,139	34	30,635	32
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts	46,523	51	50,076	53
Private Equity	3,188	4	3,464	4
Property	8,555	10	9,721	10
Total Assets	90,631	100	95,117	100

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit actuarial method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The assets and liabilities of the LGPS which is administered by Warwickshire County Council (County Council Fund) have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2017, projected forward to 31 March 2018. The liabilities for the Police Pension Schemes have been assessed by the Government Actuary's Department. The principal assumptions used by the actuaries have been:

2016/17			2017/18	
LGPS	Police Pension Schemes		LGPS	Police Pension Schemes
		Mortality assumptions		
		Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
22.5 years	23.2 years	Men	22.5 years	22.6 years
24.7 years	25.2 years	Women	24.7 years	24.2 years
		Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
24.3 years	25.2 years	Men	24.3 years	24.5 years
26.7 years	27.3 years	Women	26.7 years	26.1 years
2.35%	2.35%	Rate of CPI inflation	2.3%	2.3%
3.0%	4.35%	Rate of increase in salaries (long-term)	3.0%	4.3%
n/a	1.0%	Rate of increase in salaries (short-term)	n/a	4.3%
2.4%	2.35%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%	2.3%
2.6%	2.65%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.7%	2.55%
50%	100%	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	pre-April 2008 service: 50% post-April 2008 service: 75%	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Life expectancy is based on the Self Administered Pensions Scheme (SAPS) year of birth tables adjusted for specific characteristics of the membership of the two schemes.

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

	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	£000	£000
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	37,061	(37,061)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 1%)	29,526	(29,526)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 1%)	192,922	(192,922)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 1%)	(242,947)	242,947

Supplementary Financial Statement**Police Pension Fund Account**

The Chief Constable administers the Police Pension Fund Account (the Account) on behalf of the PCC; amounts debited and credited to the Account are specified by legislation, the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 [Statutory Instrument 2007 No 1932], (the Regulations). In relation to the Account the use of the word 'Fund' should not be taken to mean the Police Pension Scheme is a funded scheme, as there are no assets or investments associated with the Account to provide for future benefits. Instead the purpose of the Account is to provide a basis for demonstrating the balance of cash based transactions taking place over the year and for identifying the arrangements needed to balance the account for that year.

2016/17			2017/18	
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Contributions Receivable		
		From employer		
(6,358)		- Normal at 21.3% of pensionable pay (see below)	(6,233)	
(311)		- Ill Health Capital Sum Income	(351)	
(86)		- Other – Pre 1974 Contributions (West Midlands)	(83)	
(4,077)		From members (serving police officers)	(3,951)	
	(10,832)			(10,618)
	(280)	Individual Transfers In from other schemes		(430)
		Benefits Payable		
22,947		Pensions	23,651	
5,063		Commutations and Lump Sum retirement benefits	6,043	
		Additional Lump Sum payments to members following Ombudsman decision in Milne v GAD	0	
0		Lump sum death benefits	0	
	28,010			29,694
		Payments to and on account of leavers		
14		Refunds of contributions	0	
10		Individual transfers out to other schemes	18	
	24			18
	16,922	Sub-total for the year before transfer from the Group of amount equal to the deficit		18,664
	(16,922)	Additional funding payable by the Group to meet deficit for the year		(18,664)
	0	Net Amount Payable / Receivable for the year		0
	864	Adjustment of 2.9% to the cashflow due to a reduction in the employer contribution rate from 24.2% to 21.3% that is reflected in a reduction in the Home Office Pensions Top Up funding		847
	(16,058)	Actual Home Office Top Up funding		(17,817)

Notes to the Police Pension Fund Account

The principles contained in the Regulations, which have been adopted in preparing the Account are as follows:

1. The Account collects the costs and income relating to retired police officers that are in receipt of pensions and income associated with serving police officers that are members of the Police Pension Scheme 1987 (OPPS), the New Police Pension Scheme 2006 (NPPS) or the Police Pension Scheme 2015 (PPS). There are certain exceptions to this arrangement, such as pensions payable under the Police Injury Pension Regulations, which are charged directly to the Cost of Services in the CIES;
2. The Account is prepared on an accruals basis with the exception of accounting for lump sum transfer values to and from other pension schemes. Due to the unpredictable nature of transfer values they have been attributed to or transferred from the Account on a payment and receipts basis;
3. The annual cost of police pensions is met, in part, by contributions from the employer and serving police officers and other minor sources of income. Under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007, if the Account is in deficit an amount equal to the deficit is transferred from the Police Fund to meet the deficit; the cost to the Police Fund is subsequently reimbursed by the Home Office by way of the Pensions Top-Up. Conversely, if the Account was to be in surplus, this would be transferred to the Police Fund and subsequently paid over to the Home Office;
4. The amounts due from the Home Office in respect of the shortfall on the Account is the responsibility of the Chief Constable and has therefore been included in the Chief Constable's (and the Group's) Balance Sheet;
5. The Account includes the relevant payments made to pension scheme members following the Ombudsman decision in Milne v GAD in 2016/17 and also the additional Top Up funding reimbursed by the Home Office to fund these payments in this year. No further payments were made in 2017/18;
6. This Account does not take account of long-term liabilities to pay future pension benefits after the year end, details of the Group's pension liability can be found in Note 21;
7. Employers' contributions, which are set by the Home Office subject to the Government Actuary's Department triennial valuation, are calculated at 21.3% of police officer pensionable pay from 1 April 2015. However, the difference between the old employer contribution rate of 24.2% and the new rate will be retained by the Exchequer, reducing Pensions Top Up as shown at the foot of the Pension Fund Account. In both years the force therefore budgeted as though there were an employer contribution rate of 24.2%;
8. Police officer contributions are deducted from officer salaries. The contribution rates were increased on 1 April 2012 to reflect the agreement reached between the Home Secretary and the Police Negotiating Board. Contribution rates range between 11.00% and 15.05% dependant on the range the police officer's salary falls into and whether the officer is a member of the OPPS, NPPS or PPS;
9. There are no related party transactions to the Account.

Glossary of Terms

Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 – The regulations that govern the preparation, approval and audit of statements of accounts and other accounting statements prepared in respect of the year ending 31 March 2016 onwards.

Accounting Policies – The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting the Statement of Accounts.

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

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.

Accumulated Absences Account – This account holds the liability value of accumulated accrued absences (annual leave, time owing in lieu etc) that are due to employees at the end of the financial year.

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.

Amortisation – The expensing of the acquisition cost minus the residual value of intangible assets in a systematic manner over their estimated useful economic lives.

Amortised Cost – The carrying amount of some financial assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet will be written down or up via the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the term of the instrument.

Appropriations – Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves.

Asset – An item owned by the PCC, which has a value, for example, land and buildings, vehicles, equipment and cash. These can be held over the long or short term.

Billing Authority – A local authority that, by statute, collects the council tax and national non-domestic rates and manages the Collection Fund

Budget – A statement of the PCC's Policing Plan in financial terms for a specific financial year, which starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March. A budget is prepared and approved by the PCC before the start of each financial year.

Capital Adjustment Account – An account that manages the timing differences between the amounts that have been set aside for capital expenditure, which are not aligned with the charges made for assets such as depreciation, revaluation and impairment, along with the amortisation of intangible assets.

Capital Expenditure – Expenditure on new assets or on the enhancement of existing assets so as to prolong their life or enhance market value.

Glossary of Terms

Capital Financing Charges – The repayment of loans and interest for capital projects.

Capital Grant – A grant from central government used to finance specific schemes in the capital programme.

Capital Programme – The plan of capital projects and future spending on purchasing land, buildings, vehicles, IT and equipment.

Capital Receipts – The proceeds from the sale of an asset, which may be used to finance capital expenditure or to repay outstanding loan debt.

Cash – Cash in hand and held at the bank in on-demand deposits.

Cash Equivalents – Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash Flows – Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Chief Constable – Chief Constable is the rank used by the chief police officer of a territorial police force, who has overall responsibility for the day to day operational direction and control of the Force. The Chief Constable has ultimate statutory responsibility for maintaining the Queen's peace.

CIPFA – The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the body that oversees financial standards and financial reporting in public organisations. It is also the professional body for accountants working in the public services.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (The Code) – The Code is based on approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards Committee, except where these are inconsistent with specific statutory requirements. The Code specifies the principles and practices, sets out the accounting requirements for local authorities and is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Collection Fund Adjustment Account – The account that manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income as it falls due from taxpayers compared to the statutory arrangements for receiving amounts from the billing authorities.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - The total of income less expenditure, including other comprehensive income and expenditure items, presented in the CIES and prepared in accordance with IFRS as set out in the Code.

Contingency – A sum of money set aside to meet unforeseen expenditure or a liability.

Corporate and Democratic Core – Activities which the PCC engages in because they are an elected body and costs associated with co-ordinating and accounting for the service provided to the public.

Corporation Sole – this a legal entity consisting of a single incorporated office, occupied by a sole person. This allows corporations to pass from one office holder to the next successor-in-

Glossary of Terms

office, giving the positions legal continuity with subsequent office holders having identical powers to their predecessors.

Council Tax – The local tax levied on householders, based on the relative market values of property, which helps to fund local services including the police.

Creditors – Individuals or organisations to which the Chief Constable owes money at the end of the financial year.

Current Assets – These are assets which can either be converted to cash or used to pay current liabilities within 12 months. Typical current assets include cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, debtors and stock.

Current Liabilities – These are liabilities that are to be settled within 12 months. Typical current liabilities include creditors and loan payments due within 12 months.

Current Service Costs (Pensions) – The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from the employees' service in the current period.

Curtailed Costs – Costs that arise when many employees transfer out of the pension scheme at the same time, such as when an organisation transfers its members to another scheme. The cost represents the value of the pensions rights accrued by the transferring staff.

Debtors – Individuals or organisations who owe the Chief Constable money at the end of the financial year.

Defined Benefit Scheme – A pension scheme which defines the benefits paid to individuals 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 or consumed during the financial year, which is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Disclosure – Information that must be shown in the accounts under the CIPFA Code of Practice.

Discretionary Benefits – Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and which are awarded under the Chief Constable's discretionary powers.

Earmarked Reserves – Monies set aside that are intended to be used for a specific purpose and held in the Balance Sheet.

Exit Packages – Payments such as redundancy payments, either voluntary or compulsory, or early retirement payments made to employees leaving the Group before their due retirement dates.

Fair Value – The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Glossary of Terms

Financial Instruments – The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet, consisting of loans and investments.

Finance Leases and Operating Leases – A Finance lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee. If these leases are used, the assets acquired have to be included within the non-current 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 revenue account.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) – Recommendations on the treatment of certain items within the accounts.

Financing Activities – Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the principal, received from or repaid to external providers of finance.

Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police Services of England and Wales 2012 – The Financial Management Code of Practice provides clarity around the financial governance arrangements within the police service in England and Wales, and reflects the fact that the police service has a key statutory duty to secure value for money in the use of public funds.

Financial Year – The period of twelve months for the accounts, from 1 April to 31 March.

General Fund – The main account which income is received into and expenditure is paid from.

General Reserves – Funds set aside to be used in the future.

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 the PCC in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the PCC.

Gross Spending – The costs of providing services before allowing for government grants and other income.

Group Accounts – The financial statements that combine the accounts for the PCC and the Chief Constable, that show the performance of the Group as if it was a single entity.

Home Office Grant (Pensions) – If there is insufficient money in the Pension Fund Account to meet all expenditure commitments in any particular year, the Home Office will fund the deficit by way of a grant.

Impairment – The amount by which the recoverable value of an asset falls below its carrying (or book) value.

Intangible Asset – A non-physical non-current asset, e.g. computer software.

Interest Income – The money earned from investing activities, typically the investment of surplus cash.

Glossary of Terms

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) – This is the independent, accounting standard-setting body, which is responsible for developing International Financial Reporting Standards and promoting the use and application of these standards.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) & International Accounting Standards (IAS) – The accounting rules and principles, adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, on which the Statement of Accounts is based. The Code is prepared in accordance with the IFRS.

Investing Activities – The buying and selling of long-term assets and investments that are not cash equivalents.

Jointly Controlled Operations - Activities undertaken by the Chief Constable and/or the PCC that are jointly controlled with other venturers. The jointly controlled operation does not give rise to the creation of a separate entity.

Liabilities – Amounts that are due to be settled by the PCC in the future, which includes Current Liabilities and Long Term Liabilities.

Major Precepting Authority – Authorities that make a precept on the billing authority's collection fund, e.g. County Councils and Police and Crime Commissioners.

Materiality – Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the item omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) – The statutory minimum amount that is required to be set aside on an annual basis as a provision to repay debt.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) – The national non-domestic rate in the pound is the same for all non-domestic rate payers and is set annually by the government. Income from non-domestic rates goes into a central government pool that is then distributed according to resident population.

Net Book Value – The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current values less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Non-Current Assets (Fixed Assets) – Tangible assets, such as buildings and equipment are assets that yield benefits for a period of more than one year. Intangible non-current assets have no physical substance but provide a benefit for more than one year, e.g. computer software.

Non-Distributed Costs – Overheads where it is not appropriate to charge or apportion them across individual services.

Notes to the Accounts – The notes contain information in addition to that presented in the Movement in Reserves Statement, Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement.

Glossary of Terms

Operating Activities – The activities of the entity that are its normal activities, excluding its investment and financing activities.

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 but arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to retirement benefits.

Payments in Advance – These represent payments made prior to 31 March for supplies and services received on or after 1 April.

Pension Fund – The fund that makes pension payments following the retirement of its participants.

Pensions Expected Rate of Return on 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.

Pensions Interest Costs – For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period at the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Pensions Reserve – A non-cashable reserve used to reconcile payments made for the year to various statutory pension schemes and the net change in the recognised liability under IAS19 for the same period.

Police and Crime Commissioner (the PCC) – an elected representative charged with securing efficient and effective policing of a police area in England and Wales. The elections were on 15 November 2012, and the successful candidate took up office on 22 November 2012. PCCs replaced the now abolished Police Authorities. Elections for the new PCCs were held on 5 May 2016 with the successful candidate taking up office on 12 May 2016.

Police Act 1996 – An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which defined the current police areas in England and Wales, constituted the Police Authorities for those areas (now superseded by PCCs), and set out the relationship between the Home Secretary and the English and Welsh territorial police forces.

Police and Crime Panel – The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 established Police and Crime Panels within each force area in England and Wales. The panel is responsible for scrutinising PCCs' decisions; they also review the Police and Crime Plan and have a right of veto over the precept.

Police and Crime Plan - The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduces a duty on the PCC to prepare a Police and Crime Plan which should determine, direct and communicate their priorities during their period in office.

Police Fund Balance - The Police Fund Balance is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of the PCC are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the PCC are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also

Glossary of Terms

specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the Police Fund, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The Police Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Commissioner is statutorily empowered to spend on his services or on capital investment.

Police Principal Grant – This is part of the total specific government grant support for police services. The amount is determined annually by the Home Office on a formula basis.

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (The Act) – this is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It transfers the control of police forces from Police Authorities to elected PCCs. The first PCC elections were held in November 2012, and will be held every four years thereafter.

Precept – The amount of council tax that the PCC, as a major precepting authority, has instructed the billing authorities to collect and pay over in order to finance its net expenditure.

Provisions – The amounts set aside to provide for liabilities that are likely to be incurred, but the exact amount and the date on which it will arise is uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) – A government agency which provides long-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 Authority on or after 1 April.

Reimbursements – Payments received for the work carried out for other public organisations, e.g. the government.

Related Parties – Bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Chief Constable and/or the PCC.

Reserves – Monies set aside by the PCC that do not fall within the definition of provisions. Reserves held for specific purposes are known as earmarked reserves.

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.

Revaluation Reserve – The Reserve records the accumulated gains on the non-current assets held by the PCC arising from increases in value. It is charged with the part of the depreciation charge for the asset which relates to the revaluation. Any balance on this account is written back to the Capital Adjustment Account upon disposal of the asset.

Revenue Expenditure and Income – Day to day expenses mainly salaries, general running expenses and debt charges. These costs are met from the Council Tax, Government Grants, fees and charges.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG) – General Government Grant support towards the PCC's expenditure.

Glossary of Terms

Scheme Liabilities (Pensions) – The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit method to reflect the benefits that are committed to be provided for service up to the valuation date.

Scheme of Delegation and Consent, Financial and Contract Regulations 2012/13 – The Scheme of Delegation and Consent details the key roles of the PCC and those functions that they designate to the Chief Executive, Treasurer, the Chief Constable and, if appointed, the Deputy PCC. The scheme also provides a framework to ensure that business is carried out efficiently, ensuring that decisions are not unnecessarily delayed. The Financial and Contract Regulations establish overarching financial responsibilities; confer duties, rights and powers upon the PCC, the Chief Constable and their officers providing clarity about the financial accountability of groups or individuals. They apply to every member and officer of the service and anyone acting on their behalf.

Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) – CIPFA guide previously used as the framework for financial reporting to net cost of services level, replaced from the 2016/17 financial year by reporting based on service segments following CIPFA's Telling the Story review.

Specific Grant – Payments from the government to cover Local Authority spending on a particular service or project (for example, the Crime Fighting Fund). Specific grants are usually a fixed percentage of the cost of a service or project and have strict rules detailing eligible expenditure.

(Strategic) Alliance – The alliance formed by Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police to use their combined resources to deliver all policing services to the people and communities of Herefordshire, Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services – The total of income less expenditure, excluding the components of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with IFRS as set out in the Code.

Tangible Non-current Assets – Physical non-current assets, e.g. land, buildings, vehicles and equipment held for a period of over one year.

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income – Council Tax and all grants and contributions recognised in the financial year.

Telling the Story – CIPFA's review of the presentation of Public Sector financial statements. The CIES now reflects the way that organisation's operate and manage services.

Transfer Value – A sum of money transferred between pension schemes to provide an individual with entitlement to benefits under the pension scheme to which the transfer is made.

APPENDIX 1

Chief Constable of Warwickshire Police Annual Governance Statement 2017-18