

Surrey Police and Crime Commissioner

Statement of Accounts 2014-15



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This publication has been produced by the Finance Department, Surrey Police, Police Headquarters, Mount Browne, Sandy Lane, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 1HG

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

1. Introduction

The purpose of this foreword is to provide a guide to the most significant matters reported in the 2014/15 Financial Statements for the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Surrey and the PCC Group (the Group position reflects the consolidated accounts of the PCC and the Chief Constable). This foreword explains the purpose of the Financial Statements and a summary of the financial activities during 2014/15 and its financial position as at 31st March 2015.

The PCC for Surrey took office on the 22nd November 2012 following an election under The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The PCC is responsible for delivering an effective and efficient police service in Surrey, to oversee the work of Surrey Police, and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties under the Police Act 1996.

The financial transactions under the above arrangement are broadly incurred as follows:

The PCC receives all income relating to the Group, and incurs costs relating to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). The PCC funds expenditure incurred by the Chief Constable and holds most of the Balance Sheet items.

The Chief Constable incurs all operating costs (excluding those relating to the OPCC) which are funded directly by the PCC. The Chief Constable accounts for all pension costs, including the associated pension liability that is shown in the Chief Constables Balance Sheet.

2. The Statement of Accounts

All the financial transactions incurred during 2014/15 for policing Surrey have been recognised and recorded within this Statement of Accounts, which sets out the overall position of the PCC and the PCC Group for the year ending 31 March 2015. Where the Group position differs from the PCC position this is made clear in the statements and notes. Separate statutory accounts are prepared for the Chief Constable, for completeness the Chief Constable's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are shown along-side the PCC and the PCC Group position in this Statement of Accounts.

The 2014/15 Financial Statements which follow this foreword, have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 based on International Financial Reporting Standards issued by Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) and comprise of:

- **Movement in Reserves Statement.** This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the PCC and PCC Group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce council tax) and other reserves.
- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.** This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from council tax. The PCC raises council tax to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations which differs from the accounting cost. Expenditure in accordance with regulation is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
- **Balance Sheet.** This statement shows the value as at the 31st March 2015 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the PCC and PCC Group. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by either usable or unusable reserves.
- **Cash Flow Statement.** This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the PCC and PCC Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the PCC and PCC Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The Financial Statements are supported by various notes to the accounts including the Accounting Policies designed to aid the reader.

3. Police & Crime Commissioner Financial Arrangements

Method of Funding

Funding arrangements for police crime commissioners broadly follow the arrangements for local authorities. The PCC and PCC Group gross revenue budget (or operating budget) for 2014/15, was set at £207.3m (2013/2014, £207.7m). A summary of the funding sources is shown below:

	2013/2014 £m	2014/2015 £m
Home Office Police Grants	69.3	66.6
Non Domestic Rates	31.7	30.3
Revenue Support Grant	0.0	0.0
Community Support Officers	0.0	0.0
Community Safety Fund	0.7	0.0
Council Tax Freeze Grant	2.5	2.5
Total Central Support	104.2	99.4
Gross Council Tax Requirement	98.3	101.1
Council Tax Localisation Grant	6.7	6.7
Victim Services Grant	0.0	0.4
Earmarked Reserves	0.0	1.0
General Reserves	(1.5)	(1.3)
Total Funding	207.7	207.3

All of the above is set centrally by Government, apart from the council tax requirement and use of general reserves which are set locally by the PCC prior to the start of the financial year.

In addition to the principal grants received from the Home Office, there is a range of specific grants that are targeted towards initiatives to improve the police service. Details of these grants are available in the notes to the Financial Statements.

End of year variations to the £207.3m budget (2013/2014 £207.7m) are transferred to/from the PCC and PCC Group balances.

Capital expenditure is financed from government grants, contributions from third parties, capital receipts, borrowing and direct funding from the operating (revenue) budget. The detail of the financing employed in 2014/2015 is shown in the Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing table. The balances held for future capital expenditure are shown in the Balance Sheet and notes to the Core Financial Statements.

The Role of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Under the Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the key financial roles for the Police and Crime Commissioner are:

- To agree the budget for Surrey Police
- Oversee how the budget is spent
- Receive funding from government grants
- Setting the annual precept

4. Operating (Revenue) Expenditure

The PCC budgeted to spend £207.3m in 2014/2015 which included £0.3m to increase reserves. Expenditure of £205.0m was actually incurred therefore resulting in an additional £2.3m increase in reserves. This is summarised in the following table.

	£m
Gross Budget	207.3
Out-turn Expenditure	205.0
Gross Variation	2.3
To/(from) Reserves	2.3

Further information on the reserves movements for the year is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Detailed analysis of actual expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2015 can be seen in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

5. Capital Expenditure

The approved capital budget totalled £7.8m for 2014/2015 (£11m in 2013/2014) which, combined with prior year budget approvals brought forward on incomplete schemes, increased the budget to £10.1m (£17.4m in 2013/2014). The Capital Strategy Board closely monitors capital budget/expenditure as capital schemes by their nature often span a number of financial years. In 2014/2015 actual expenditure of £5.7m (£13.4m in 2013/2014) was incurred, which was funded by capital grants, capital receipts, revenue, and third party contributions. The under spend on specific projects only is to be carried forward to 2015/2016. The major schemes that continue into 2015/2016 include:

Digital Audio Interviewing
 Mobile Data
 Refurbishment of former Reigate Custody Suite
 Contact and Deployment Telephony
 IT Infrastructure projects – Virtual Desktop, Windows Refresh and iBase

Details of actual expenditure and financing for the year are shown in the Capital Account.

6. Employee Pension Schemes

The PCC Group operates two separate pension schemes, one for Police Officers and another for Police Staff. Although benefits from these schemes will not be payable until an officer or staff member retires, the PCC Group has a future commitment to make these payments and under International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19), the PCC Group is required to account for this future commitment based on the full cost at the time of retirement.

The value of the police staff pension scheme is assessed triennially and the employer's contribution is adjusted in line with the actuary's recommendations. The latest triennial valuation completed in April 2013 resulted in employer's contributions being increased in April 2014 from 12% to 17.7%. This increase in costs is being offset partly by a specific reserve that was set up in 2009/10 to address the anticipated deficit. In March 2015 the PCC also made a payment totalling £2.5m to the Surrey Local Government Pension Scheme to reduce the current Surrey Police Local Government Pension Scheme Deficit.

For the police officers pension fund, the employer's contribution rate is presently set at 24.2%. Under current legislation, any costs that are over or under the employer's contribution are met by the Home Office or returned to them.

7. Overall Financial Position

The level of available revenue balances, earmarked reserves and general reserves held by the PCC has increased by £3.8m from £19.4m to £23.2m. The balance of £23.2m represents 11.3% of the 2015/2016 annual budget. General Reserves are £12.9m, 6.2% of the annual budget for 2014/15 with earmarked reserves at £10.3m.

General reserves increased as follows:

	£m
Opening Balance	11.1
Operation underspend	2.3
Flooding Funding from Home Office	0.5
budgeted increase to Reserves	1.3
Net change to Earmarked Reserves	-0.3
Increase in Reserves before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	3.8
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	-2.0
Closing Balance	12.9

The earmarked reserves are held as follows: At 31st March 2015 £3.7m was held against the PCC and PCC Group's estimate of existing insurance liabilities under the current self-funded arrangements, £2.0m in Ill health reserves, £0.3m in a healthcare reserve, £0.9m in an Employee Retention reserve £1.1m in a Police Staff Pension Scheme reserve, £1.3m for Operation Heather and a £1.0m operational reserve for the Chief Constable.

Full details can be seen in the Income & Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the associated notes.

8. Financial Outlook

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) continues to reflect the decreasing level of funding from central Government, which is being mitigated by the Force's efficiency-driven strategic change programmes. The PCC set the revenue budget for 2015/16 at £205.7m, which required a 1.99% increase in council tax, despite the overall budget reducing.

Surrey Police has undertaken significant change activity through a Policing Together programme with Sussex Police, and also with other forces in the South-East region, in order to meet the financial challenges, increase resilience and improve service delivery.

Work is also progressing to develop joint Support Services functions across both Surrey and Sussex where a Joint Procurement, Joint Insurance Service and Joint Transport Service are already established. During 2014/15 the Joint Chief Information Officer developed a joint ICT strategy and work is ongoing to jointly procure a new ERP to enable Joint Support Services. A joint Senior Management Team structure has been implemented for both HR and Learning and Development and is currently being established for ICT and Finance.

The scope for collaborative activity between Surrey and Sussex Police over the next few years will build upon the existing work within the Specialist Crime and Operations Commands and develop joint functions with Contact & Deployment, Support Services and Corporate Services.

Work is underway in Specialist Crime to consider in-force and regional opportunities around Investigations and Investigations Support, and a joint Surrey/Sussex Cyber Crime unit went live during 2014/15.

Surrey and Sussex Police are also exploring opportunities to work more closely with other emergency service partners through the Emergency Service Collaboration Programme. During 2014/15 funding was secured from the Police Innovation Fund to support this programme of work, which has the potential to deliver significant benefits in the medium to long term.

Details of the PCC's plans for revenue and capital expenditure in 2015/2016 can be found in the Surrey Police and Crime Commissioner's Precept Setting proposal. Whilst the annual budget is agreed by the PCC it is scrutinised by the Police and Crime Panel before a final decision is made. Copies of the documents can be obtained from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey by telephoning: 01483 630200, or from the web site at www.surrey-pcc.gov.uk

Ian Perkin, Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Date:

The Responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey

The Police and Crime Commissioner is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner's financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers (the Treasurer) has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs.
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

I approve these audited Statement of Accounts.

Kevin Hurley
Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey

Date:

The Responsibilities of the Treasurer

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently.
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.
- Complied with the Code.
- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date.
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey and the Surrey Police Group at the accounting date and the income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Ian Perkin
Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Date:

All Police & Crime Commissioners (PCCs) are required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 to produce an annual governance statement which must accompany the statement of accounts. This requirement is reflected in The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 (Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, CIPFA).

Scope of Responsibility

The respective roles of PCCs, Chief Constables and Police & Crime Panels are detailed in the statutory instrument, Policing Protocol Order 2011. This cites that the PCC is responsible for the 'totality of policing' within Surrey. The over-arching key responsibilities of the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) are:

- To secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for the area
- To hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of his or her functions
- Wider powers in relation to working with and bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners

The Chief Constable retains operational control of the Force in governance arrangements, which must not be fettered by the PCC.

The PCC is supported by a Deputy PCC and a small team of staff who form the Office of the Surrey Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC). The team structure is set out on the PCC's [website](#). The OPCC is responsible for ensuring that the PCC's business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Surrey OPCC is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions and for the management of risk.

The Governance Framework: Scheme of Corporate Governance

Surrey OPCC has approved and adopted a Scheme of Corporate Governance which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) Framework, 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. The Scheme shows how the OPCC complies with the principles of 'good governance' as defined by CIPFA and sets out the arrangements in place for effective governance and financial management. It comprises a number of elements, including:

- Code of Corporate Governance: *how the PCC and Chief Constable achieve the core principles of 'good governance'*
- Framework of Decision-Making and Accountability: *how the PCC makes/publishes key decisions and holds the Chief Constable to account*
- Scheme of Delegation: *key roles of the PCC and those functions delegated to others*
- Memorandum of Understanding: *setting out the cooperative arrangements between the PCC and Chief Constable for the provision of business support and administration.*
- Financial Regulations: *the framework for managing the PCC's financial affairs*
- Contract Standing Orders: *rules for the procurement of goods, works and services*

The scheme was reviewed comprehensively in 2014 to reflect the new arrangements for employment of staff following 'Stage 2' transfer.

A copy of the Scheme and its component parts is available on the PCC's website or can be obtained from the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner, Mount Browne HQ, Guildford GU3 1HR. This Annual Governance Statement explains how Surrey OPCC has complied with the Scheme.

The various elements of the Scheme of Corporate Governance set out the systems and processes, culture and values by which Surrey OPCC is directed and controlled and the activities it undertakes to engage with and be accountable to local communities. It enables the OPCC to monitor the achievement of the PCC's strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.

The systems of internal control are a significant part of the Scheme and are designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. They cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The PCC has on-going processes designed to

identify and prioritise risks to the achievement of the OPCC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The Scheme of Corporate Governance has been in place at Surrey OPCC for the year ended 31 March 2015 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and statement of accounts. It was reviewed and updated in April 2015.

Setting the Strategic Direction for Surrey Police

It is the role of the PCC to set the strategic direction for Surrey Police and this is articulated in the PCC's Police & Crime Plan. The Plan is a key public document that describes how Surrey Police will focus the delivery of policing. It does not contain any targets as the PCC is of the view that targets can skew police activity away from doing the right thing for the public. It does however highlight areas of priority as identified by the public and partners and provides a basis for how the PCC will hold the Chief Constable to account for Force performance and where the PCC would expect financial resources to be prioritised. The Plan also directs the work of the OPCC, which has its own business plan.

Process for setting objectives and targets that support the Policing Priorities outlined in the Police & Crime Plan and reporting to the PCC

The Police & Crime Plan is based on the six 'promises' made by the Surrey PCC, Kevin Hurley, in the run up to the elections in November 2012 and which effectively became his mandate once elected. These promises were developed through studying local and national surveys, through first-hand experience of working in the police service and by talking to many people about their experiences of policing and community safety. Widespread consultation and engagement with the public has shown that support for the promises, which became the six 'People's Priorities' in the Police & Crime Plan has remained extremely strong. The six priorities that form the basis of the Police & Crime Plan are:

- *Take a zero tolerance policing approach*
- *More visible street policing*
- *Put victims at the heart of the criminal justice system*
- *Give people a greater say on how their streets are policed*
- *Protect local policing*
- *Be uncompromising in the standards expected from the police*

The full Plan has been published [here](#) on the PCC's website.

The Plan also takes account of the professional views of the Chief Constable, the nationally-set Strategic Policing Requirement and the priorities of partners as set out in the Surrey Strategic Assessment.

The Plan has been subject to scrutiny and approval by the Police & Crime Panel. It also has the support of the Chief Constable whose role is to deliver the operational policing elements of the Plan.

Holding the Chief Constable to account and monitoring performance

Holding the Chief Constable to account is one of the PCC's key statutory responsibilities in order that he, and indeed the wider public, can see how Surrey Police is progressing against the Police & Crime Plan. The PCC must also ensure there is proper oversight, scrutiny and accountability and that Surrey Police's work is conducted ethically, effectively and efficiently. The PCC recognises that his oversight of the Force must not undermine the operational independence of the Chief Constable or her ability to direct and control the Force.

In order to monitor performance against the Police & Crime Plan and hold the Chief Constable to account, the PCC has established monthly 'management meetings'. These are held in public and are webcast. They provide an opportunity to demonstrate in an open and transparent way that the Chief Constable is policing Surrey according to the Plan and that she is fulfilling her duties in areas such as equality and diversity, cooperation with partners in community safety and criminal justice, meeting the Strategic Policing Requirement and safeguarding children.

The OPCC has developed a work programme of issues that are discussed at management meetings to ensure that the PCC is discharging his oversight responsibilities. The Chief Constable is asked to update on issues such as reducing anti-social behaviour, crime rates, seizure of assets, complaints, how victims are being treated, public engagement opportunities and professional standards. These meetings also allow the PCC to examine financial information, including progress against the revenue and capital budgets, the Medium Term Financial Plan and savings targets. In addition, the PCC holds a series of scrutiny meetings that allow him to focus on particular areas of business that may require more detailed attention.

The PCC also keeps track of performance and people's views through regular public meetings and has established a series of public Crime Summits, in partnership with local authorities and other partners. A summit has been held in every Surrey borough and district and they have a significant 'virtual' following on Twitter. These allow local people to feed in their views on policing and community safety.

In addition, staff of the OPCC attend regular Surrey Police performance meetings. Those responsible for service delivery are challenged where necessary.

Scrutiny and Support for the PCC

The Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner

The PCC is supported by a small team of staff who support him in his role. This team helps the PCC deliver his statutory responsibilities and run an effective office. It supports the PCC's governance arrangements, provides independent policy advice, runs a custody visiting scheme, liaises with partners, commissions services for victims, arranges consultation, deals with quasi-judicial functions, administers grants, commissions community safety services, handles complaints, correspondence and media.

The structure and work of the team is kept under review by the Chief Executive. Every member of staff has a job description and is set clear objectives (which relate to the PCC's business plan), which are reviewed regularly. Staff are offered training and development where appropriate. The Police and Crime Panel also monitor the performance of the PCC and his Deputy.

In addition to job descriptions, a clear scheme of delegation/consent is in place to describe who makes decisions and to set out lines of accountability. The office is also structured so that relevant OPCC policy officers are consulted and involved in key decision-making and are able to advise the PCC on their particular areas of expertise in advance of decisions being made. Advice on financial matters is given to the PCC by his Chief Financial Officer.

The Police & Crime Panel

The Police and Crime Panel exists to scrutinise the PCC (not the Chief Constable), to promote openness in the transaction of PCC business and also to support the PCC in the effective exercise of his functions. It comprises elected members from each of the 12 local authorities in Surrey plus two independent representatives. The Panel has a number of key statutory roles including reviewing the draft Police & Crime Plan and Annual Report, holding confirmation hearings for senior appointments and overseeing complaints about the conduct of the PCC. It also has a power of veto over the PCC's proposed council tax precept and Chief Constable appointments.

In Surrey, the PCC, his Deputy and senior staff have attended every meeting of the Police & Crime Panel. Protocols have been established to ensure the effective transaction of business such as handling of complaints and information sharing. Meetings are webcast.

The Joint Audit Committee

The Joint Audit Committee is also an essential element of the governance structure. It provides independent assurance to the PCC and Chief Constable about the adequacy of their governance arrangements, financial management and reporting. The Committee helps to raise the profile of internal control, risk management and financial reporting issues within Surrey Police and provides a forum for discussion with internal and external auditors. Meetings are held in public and papers are published on the PCC's website.

Internal Audit

Internal audit is provided to the PCC by Baker Tilly as part of a Surrey District Council Internal Audit Consortium. Baker Tilly operate in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Internal Audit and the Internal Standards published by the Global Institute of Internal Auditors.

The Internal Auditors have worked in line with an Audit Strategy approved by the Joint Audit Committee. The CIPFA code requires Internal Audit to provide an opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the governance framework. The Audit Opinion for 2014/15 is set out below.

For the 12 months ended 31 March 2015, based on the work we have undertaken, there are adequate arrangements in place for governance, risk management and control.

The Basis of the opinion

Governance - Our Governance review in 2014/15 focussed on the Stage Two Transfer process. We provided a substantial assurance (Green) audit opinion and made no recommendations.

Risk Management - Our Risk Management review sought to examine evidence that:

- There is a clearly defined risk management process which is communicated to staff / officers;
- There is adherence to the risk management process including documentation of a risk register;
- Risk reporting is sufficient and timely;
- Processes are in place to provide assurance on the effectiveness of controls;
- Risk is embedded throughout the organisation.

We provided a reasonable assurance (Amber/Green) audit opinion and made three medium and two low priority recommendations.

Internal Control - We undertook eleven audits of the control environment, all of which resulted in positive assurance opinions (seven 'substantial assurance', two 'reasonable assurance' and two 'some assurance' opinions). We have also completed two advisory audits, relating to the Drug Alcohol Action Team and procurement; both these audits identified a number of areas for improvement, including a number of high priority recommendations.

Risk management processes by which the PCC identifies and seek to mitigate key risks

The OPCC maintains its own Risk Register and Assurance Framework which are regularly reviewed by both the OPCC's staff and by the Joint Audit Committee. The Joint Audit Committee also has oversight of the PCCs and Force's high level and shared risks.

The joint OPCC and Force Risk Management Strategy has been developed and implemented to collate all internal and external organisational risk intelligence, to evaluate risk using a standard corporate methodology and to develop appropriate control strategies along with on-going monitoring of progress and impact.

Compliance with CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

The PCC and Chief Constable must both have a suitably qualified CFO with defined responsibilities and powers. The CIPFA Statement requires that the CFO should be a professionally qualified accountant, report directly to the PCC or the CC (depending on the specific CFO concerned) and be a member of their respective leadership teams. In the OPCC, the role of the CFO meets these requirements. In Surrey Police, the CFO is a key member of the Chief Constable's leadership team, but does not report directly to the Chief Constable. To deliver Support Services in a more effective and cost efficient way, the Force Chief Officer Group considers that it has adopted a more appropriate management arrangement, in that the CFO reports to the Assistant Chief Officer, albeit the CFO continues under this arrangement to have a direct right of access to the Chief Constable on financial matters.

Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct and defining the standards of behaviour for the PCC, officers and staff

The statutory Policing Protocol provides that the PCC will abide by the seven principles set out in the Standards in Public Life, known as the Nolan Principles. There is no requirement for the PCC or his Deputy to sign up to a Code of Conduct. However, in order to demonstrate their commitment to good governance, both have signed up to a voluntary code which outlines their responsibilities. The Code has been published on the PCC's [website](#).

The Police & Crime Panel has a role in handling any complaints about the conduct of the PCC or Deputy PCC. A protocol for handling any incoming complaints has been established between the OPCC and the Panel.

The OPCC's policy in relation to the disclosure of interests and register of gifts and hospitality is set out in Contract Standing Orders. Details of all interests and gifts received by the PCC, his Deputy and senior staff are published on the PCC's website. The PCC also retains oversight of arrangements in place for the Chief Constable. The Joint Audit Committee has a role to review compliance with the policies and procedures governing declarations of interest and the receipt of gifts and hospitality.

The PCC is bound by the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 which sets out information that every PCC must publish. The OPCC will ensure compliance with this order.

The OPCC and Force also have in place arrangements for the reporting of all financial irregularities. Utilising existing arrangements for confidential reporting of unacceptable behaviour, it also incorporates procedures to ensure all reports are conveyed to senior Force managers and then to the Section 151 Officer (the PCC's Chief Financial Officer), in line with Financial Regulations. The Audit Committee has a role in overseeing the policies for anti-fraud, anti-corruption and whistle blowing.

The PCC himself has set a priority for uncompromising standards for Surrey Police. He looks to the Chief Constable and other leaders to ensure that officers are inspired to deliver a professional, courteous and positive approach to policing with high standards of delivery of service, ethics, integrity, dress and appearance.

Processes for receiving and investigating complaints from the public and oversight of Force complaints

There are a number of organisations who deal with complaints against the police, depending on the nature of the complaint. The responsibilities of the PCC are set out in the Police Reform Act 2002, the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012. They include keeping informed about complaints, providing the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) with information and documentation to carry out its functions, referring complaints or misconduct matters to the IPCC where the Chief Constable has decided not to and to act as the 'appropriate authority' for complaints and conduct matters against the Chief Constable.

The OPCC has a complaints policy that sets out the way it will deal with complaints received. The OPCC also regularly reviews complaints trends in Surrey Police.

The Police & Crime Panel has responsibility for handling all non-criminal complaints about the PCC and his Deputy, including conduct matters and any criminal complaints or conduct matters that are referred back to the Panel by the IPCC. A protocol for the handling of such complaints is in place.

Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders on priorities and plans

Being visible and accessible is a key requirement of a PCC and in Surrey, the PCC has made a commitment to give local people a greater say in how the streets are policed. Since his election, the PCC has introduced Crime Summits and Local Policing Boards. In 2014/15 the PCC held 11 Police and Crime Summits, one in each district and borough in Surrey. These have been well attended, attracting around 600 people in total across Surrey. This year's summits had a particular focus on the PCC's possible proposals for a local referendum on council tax precept levels. Local Policing Boards are held by Surrey Police in a variety of ways – including local meetings, street surgeries and Facebook meetings. The Surrey Office of the PCC has been commended nationally for work done in public engagement.

The PCC and Deputy PCC have also attended a large number and variety of public events, resident meetings, groups and partnership meetings. They attend events every week to ensure that the broadest range of residents have the opportunity to speak directly to them about the issues they face.

The PCC and his office also make best use of social media including an active Twitter and Facebook following as a means to engage with people in Surrey who prefer social media to attending meetings. Additionally, the PCC and his office maintain a YouTube account where monthly video updates are posted to further inform the public about the work that the PCC and his office undertake on a regular basis. This is in addition to more traditional communication methods that are available including telephone, email and written communication. Details of how to contact the PCC are set out on his website.

Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships and other group workings as identified by the Audit Commission's report on the governance of partnerships

The PCC is committed to working with partners in Surrey to understand and respond to the community safety needs of Surrey residents. Working with a wide range of partners he aims to develop strategic priorities that are right for the County and by chairing the Surrey Community Safety Board he is able to drive partnership working. The PCC and his Deputy are committed to working with Community Safety Partnerships as well as working groups such as the anti-social behaviour strategy group, Drive Smart Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

For 2014/15, the PCC preserved a Community Safety Fund to ensure he could continue to support local community safety projects. The fund for 2014/15 totalled £627,370.

In 2014/15 the PCC continued to award funding to projects which worked towards delivering the People's Priorities. A commitment was given to supporting PCC-led large-scale projects that put zero-tolerance policing into practice. These partnership projects included joint enforcement, cyber-enabled crime prevention, tackling drug use by young people and raising awareness of hidden crimes that take place in communities. In 2014/15 the PCC led the development and implementation of the Joint Enforcement Team pilots in Reigate and Banstead and Spelthorne boroughs. Funding was also given to voluntary and community groups such as the Surrey Minority Ethnic Forum, the Reigate 17th Scout Group and Surrey Neighbourhood Watch. These small but significant grants helped to support local initiatives and keep communities safe. Using the Community Safety Fund, £100,000 was also allocated to domestic abuse outreach services for supporting victims of domestic violence.

The PCC is also very committed to working with organisations, either other public sector bodies; voluntary groups or charity organisations that support victims cope and recover from crime. With the Assistant PCC for Victims it is their aim to listen to victims and ensure their voices are heard when commissioning services.

In 2014/15 the PCC received a total of £787,380 from the Ministry of Justice to commission services, including restorative justice, to help victims cope with and recover, as far as possible, from crime. This budget included £392,180, carried forward from the previous year, to prepare for the new responsibility of commissioning victim services. It enabled his office to develop a commissioning strategy and process, engage and prepare the market through workshops and invest in local services to build their capacity and capability. The impact of the PCC commissioning team funded through this grant is demonstrated through the successful collaborative procurement of a victim referral, assessment and local support service for the PCCs of Surrey, Thames Valley and Sussex, with a framework for other PCCs to call off from. In addition, a range of local specialist services have been commissioned to support victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence to cope and recover, including a new county-wide service for children and men affected by domestic abuse; a significant increase in Independent Sexual Violence Advisor provision and the establishment of new services for children and families living in refuge accommodation. Solutions for Restorative Justice have also been scoped through partnership working with Surrey County Council. The funding was boosted by an additional £450,110 secured from the MOJ Competed Fund, which was used to support victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault and rape. Funding enabled specialist work with women and children who have experienced domestic abuse, including those living in refuge, helping them to feel safe and rebuild their lives. It was used to increase the availability of counselling, group work and 1:2:1 advice and support for victims of sexual assault and rape, providing a lifeline for the most vulnerable victims.

Review of effectiveness

The OPCC has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the PCC, his Deputy and senior officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the head of internal audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. The Joint Audit Committee reviews the effectiveness of the governance framework to ensure that arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose.

Significant governance issues 2014/15

There are none to report. Recommendations arising through internal or external auditors are monitored at the Joint Audit Committee and through internal mechanisms by the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner

Kevin Hurley
Police & Crime Commissioner for Surrey

Ian Perkin
Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Date:

Date:

2014/2015 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement in Reserves Statement for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey Group

	Notes	General Fund Balance £m	Earmarked Reserves £m	Pension Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Total Usable Reserves £m	Unusable Reserves £m	Total Reserves £m
Balance at 1 April 2013		9.4	8.2	(1,472.9)	0.2	2.4	(1,452.7)	101.0	(1,351.7)
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(86.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(86.9)	0.0	(86.9)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1	70.1
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(86.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(86.9)	70.1	(16.8)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	97.1	(97.0)	0.1
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	10.2	(26.9)	(16.7)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves		(0.1)	0.1	1,472.9	0.0	0.0	1,472.9	(1,472.9)	0.0
Increase / Decrease in Year		1.7	0.1	1,472.9	0.0	8.4	1,483.1	(1,499.8)	(16.7)
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward		11.1	8.3	0.0	0.2	10.8	30.4	(1,398.8)	(1,368.4)
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(67.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(67.6)	0.0	(67.6)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(181.1)	(181.1)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(67.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(67.6)	(181.1)	(248.7)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		71.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	73.0	(72.8)	0.2
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	5.4	(253.9)	(248.5)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves		(2.0)	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase / Decrease in Year		1.8	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	5.4	(253.9)	(248.5)
Balance at 31 March 2015		12.9	10.3	0.0	0.6	12.0	35.8	(1,652.7)	(1,616.9)

Movement in Reserves statement for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey (PCC)

	Notes	General Fund Balance £m	Earmarked Reserves £m	Capital Grants Unapplied £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Total Usable Reserves £m	Unusable Reserves £m	Total Reserves £m
Balance at 1 April 2013		9.4	8.2	0.2	2.4	20.2	101.0	121.2
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(9.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.0)	0.0	(9.0)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(9.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.0)	7.0	(2.0)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		10.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	19.2	(19.0)	0.2
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		1.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	10.2	(12.0)	(1.8)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves		(0.1)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase / Decrease in Year		1.7	0.1	0.0	8.4	10.2	(12.0)	(1.8)
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward		11.1	8.3	0.2	10.8	30.4	89.0	119.4
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		4.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	6.0	(5.8)	0.2
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		3.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	5.4	(5.8)	(0.4)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves		(2.0)	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase / Decrease in Year		1.8	2.0	0.4	1.2	5.4	(5.8)	(0.4)
Balance at 31 March 2015		12.9	10.3	0.6	12.0	35.8	83.2	119.0

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey (PCC) and the PCC Group

31 March 2014					31 March 2015					
Group			PCC	CC		Group			PCC	CC
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
81.7	(1.7)	80.0	(1.7)	81.7	Local Policing	77.0	(1.5)	75.5	(1.5)	77.0
24.6	(0.5)	24.1	(0.5)	24.6	Dealing with the Public	23.0	(0.8)	22.2	(0.8)	23.0
18.1	(1.0)	17.1	(1.0)	18.1	Criminal Justice Arrangements	18.8	(1.1)	17.7	(1.1)	18.8
11.2	(2.5)	8.7	(2.5)	11.2	Roads Policing	11.5	(1.9)	9.6	(1.9)	11.5
10.7	(1.4)	9.3	(1.4)	10.7	Specialist Operations	10.1	(0.6)	9.5	(0.6)	10.1
20.2	(2.0)	18.2	(2.0)	20.2	Intelligence	16.1	(0.4)	15.7	(0.4)	16.1
73.6	(2.2)	71.4	(2.2)	73.6	Investigation	63.5	(1.4)	62.1	(1.4)	63.5
8.2	(0.1)	8.1	(0.1)	8.2	Investigative Support	6.9	(0.1)	6.8	(0.1)	6.9
3.8	(1.9)	1.9	(1.9)	3.8	National Policing	5.1	(2.7)	2.4	(2.7)	5.1
0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	Non Distributed Costs	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
2.3	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.6	Corporate and Democratic Core	3.6	(0.6)	3.0	2.3	0.7
255.1	(13.3)	241.8	(11.6)	253.4	Cost Of Services	236.3	(11.1)	225.2	(8.2)	233.4
					Other Operating Expenditure					
0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	Levies	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Police Officer Pension Commutation Provision	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	239.6	(239.6)	Intra-group funding	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.2	(238.2)
				14.2						1.6
0.0	(7.2)	(7.2)	(7.2)		(Gain) or Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	
10.9	0.0	10.9	10.9		Siren Write Off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)		Home Office grant payable to the cost of retirement benefits	0.0	(18.6)	(18.6)	(18.6)	
					Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure					
0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)		Interest and Investment Income	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	
71.0	(7.3)	63.7	0.0	63.7	Pension Interest Cost	73.1	(7.7)	65.4	0.0	65.4
					Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income					
0.0	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)		Capital Grants and Contributions	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	
0.0	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)		Council Tax Freeze Grant	0.0	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Victim Support Grant	0.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	
0.0	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)		Localisation Support Grant	0.0	(6.8)	(6.8)	(6.8)	
0.0	(99.0)	(99.0)	(99.0)		Precept Income	0.0	(102.0)	(102.0)	(102.0)	
0.0	(31.7)	(31.7)	(31.7)		NNDR	0.0	(30.2)	(30.2)	(30.2)	
0.0	(69.3)	(69.3)	(69.3)		Police Grant	0.0	(66.6)	(66.6)	(66.6)	
337.4	(250.5)	86.9	9.0	77.9	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	315.8	(248.2)	67.6	0.6	67.0
0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)		(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0	(63.1)	(63.1)	0.0	(63.1)	Remeasurement of pension assets / liabilities	0.0	181.1	181.1	0.0	181.1
0.0	(70.1)	(70.1)	(7.0)	(63.1)		0.0	181.1	181.1	0.0	181.1
337.4	(320.6)	16.8	2.0	14.8	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	315.8	(67.1)	248.7	0.6	248.1

Balance Sheet for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey (PCC) and the PCC Group

31 March 2014				Notes	31 March 2015		
Group £m	PCC £m	CC £m			Group £m	PCC £m	CC £m
			Long Term Assets				
90.2	90.2	0.0	Property, Plant & Equipment	10	84.9	84.9	0.0
4.2	4.2	0.0	Intangible Assets	11	3.3	3.3	0.0
1.8	1.8	0.0	Long Term Debtors	12	1.2	1.2	0.0
96.2	96.2	0.0	Total Long Term Assets		89.4	89.4	0.0
			Current Assets				
0.2	0.2	0.0	Inventories		0.2	0.2	0.0
17.6	17.6	0.0	Short Term Debtors	12*	31.1	31.1	6.7
27.1	27.1	0.0	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	30.2	30.2	0.0
3.9	3.9	0.0	Assets held for sale	14	1.6	1.6	0.0
48.8	48.8	0.0	Total Current Assets		63.1	63.1	6.7
			Current Liabilities				
(26.1)	(25.5)	(0.6)	Short Term Creditors	15*	(27.3)	(33.5)	(0.5)
(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	Provisions	16	(6.7)	0.0	(6.7)
(26.2)	(25.6)	(0.6)	Total Current Liabilities		(34.0)	(33.5)	(7.2)
			Long Term Liabilities				
(1,487.2)	0.0	(1,487.2)	Other Long Term Liabilities	26	(1,735.4)	0.0	(1,735.4)
(1,513.5)	(25.7)	(1,487.8)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,776.1)	(33.5)	(1,749.3)
(1,394.7)	93.7	(1,488.4)	Net Assets		(1,657.6)	85.5	(1,749.8)
			Financed by:				
			Usable Reserves	17			
10.8	10.8	0.0	Usable Capital Receipts		12.0	12.0	0.0
11.1	11.1	0.0	General Balances		12.9	12.9	0.0
8.3	8.3	0.0	Earmarked Reserves	7	10.3	10.3	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.0	Capital Grants Unapplied		0.6	0.6	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	Pension Reserve		0.0	0.0	0.0
			Unusable Reserves	18			
73.6	73.6	0.0	Capital Adjustment Account		68.1	68.1	0.0
13.7	13.7	0.0	Revaluation Reserve		12.5	12.5	0.0
(1,487.2)	0.0	(1,487.2)	Pension Reserve		(1,735.4)	0.0	(1,735.4)
1.7	1.7	0.0	Collection Fund Adjustment Account		2.6	2.6	0.0
(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)	Accumulated Absences Account		(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)
(1,368.4)	119.4	(1,487.8)			(1,616.9)	119.0	(1,735.9)

* The Inter group balance of £6.7m has been removed from the Group Accounts

Ian Perkin, Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Date:

Cash Flow for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey (PCC) and the PCC Group

	Notes	31 March 2014		31 March 2015	
		£m	£m	£m	£m
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Outflows					
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		192.7		189.7	
Other operating activities		31.3		48.2	
			224.0		237.9
Cash Inflows					
Precept Income		(98.3)		(101.1)	
NNDR income		(31.7)		(30.2)	
Police Grant		(69.3)		(66.6)	
Council Tax Localisation Grant		(6.7)		(6.8)	
Other Government grants		(24.5)		(32.4)	
Other receipts from operating activities		(3.3)		(3.3)	
Interest received		(0.1)		(0.1)	
			(233.9)		(240.5)
Operating Activities Net Cash Out/Inflow			(9.9)		(2.6)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Outflows					
Purchase of property plant and equipment		13.4		5.7	
Capital creditors		0.0		0.0	
			13.4		5.7
Cash Inflows					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		(19.9)		(4.2)	
Capital grants received		(1.4)		(2.0)	
Other receipts from investing activities		0.0			
			(21.3)		(6.2)
Investing Activities Net Cash Inflow			(7.9)		(0.5)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Outflows					
External interest paid		0.0		0.0	
Capital element of finance lease rental		0.0		0.0	
Interest element of finance lease		0.0		0.0	
Servicing of external finance creditors		0.0		0.0	
			0.0		0.0
Financing Activities Net Cash Inflow			0.0		0.0
NET (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
			(17.8)		(3.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period					
			9.3		27.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	13		27.1		30.2

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, the Group has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- Future funding levels – there is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for Police and Crime Commissioners. However, the Group has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Group might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- Estates strategy – the timing and value of future property sales need to be considered in order to provide funds for future capital programmes.
- Expenditure – a judgement has been made of the expenditure allocated between the Police and Crime Commissioner’s and Chief Constable’s accounts to reflect financial resources of the Police and Crime Commissioner consumed at the request of the Chief Constable. The basis adopted for this allocation was determined by the Group in accordance with the standard set of activities for each corporate body identified in CIPFA’s SeRCOP.
- Provisions – Icelandic banks – the PCC took a cautious and prudent approach in creating a provision against not receiving full payment from the Icelandic banks. The remaining debt held by the Icelandic banks was sold during 2014/15 resulting in this provision being utilised and any remaining balance discharged.
- Provisions – Police pension communication - A pension provision totalling £5.7m has been recognised in the Group Statement of Accounts to reflect the estimated cost of probable revised lump sum pension payments and interest for retired police officers. Following a complaint from a retired firefighter, the Pensions Ombudsman found the Government Actuarial Office guilty of maladministration in failing to review commutation factors from 1998 to 2006 applicable to lump sum payments. The full determination is available at <http://www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk>. The Pensions Ombudsman noted that the principles are the same for other retired firefighters and police officers. To avoid further cases having to be heard, the government is making arrangements for payments to be made to others affected, reflecting the more beneficial terms that would be have applied had commutation factors been reviewed and revised at the appropriate times. A corresponding debtor has been recognised in the Group Statement of Accounts to reflect the Home Office liability to make the additional top up payment as laid down in the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. The estimated cost does not include any additional tax, which is a liability for HM Treasury.
- Asset values – the PCC exercises judgement in determining the carrying value of land and buildings on the PCC/PCC Group Balance Sheet by having valuations on a 5-year basis supplied by external valuers, Bruton Knowles. In addition to valuations, the local market conditions and national data are assessed as to whether there should be changes in asset values. The Land Registry House Price Index as at the 31st March 2015 indicated that house prices have increased since the last valuation at 31st March 2012. Due to the varied locations of the property portfolio, the fact that the index gives a broad brush approach and to be prudent this increase has not been applied for 2014/15. The estimated increase was approximately £4.5m and was relevant to 61 houses. The CIPFA Code recommends that indices should only be used by appropriate valuations experts, in support of their professional judgement.
- Leases – the PCC has to determine whether the leases it enters should be classified as operating or finance leases. The PCC must also consider whether contractual arrangements it enters into have

the substance of a lease. These judgements are made on the professional opinion of the PCC Group's accountants and procurement manager based on contract procedure rules and the strict criteria set out in International Accounting Standard 17 (IAS 17) relating to leases.

- Working capital – the PCC controls the treasury management function and all bank accounts, therefore the majority of the working capital balances (cash, current debtors and currently liabilities) are recognised in the PCC's Balance Sheet.
- Pensions – The cost of pension arrangements require estimates assessed by an independent qualified actuary regarding future cash flows that will arise under the scheme liabilities. The assumptions underlying the valuation used for IAS 19 reporting the responsibility of the Group as advised by their actuaries. The financial assumptions are largely prescribed at any point and reflect market expectation at the reporting date. Assumptions are also made around life expectancy.
- Pensions - The PCC also has to determine whether items should be recognised in the PCC or Chief Constable accounts. The decision for the Pension Reserve to be recognised in the Chief Constable accounts was based on the fact that the under stage 2 transfer, that came into effect on the 1st April 2014, the Chief Constable holds the contract of employment for the majority of Police Staff, with the PCC holding contracts of employment for the team of staff in his office. A judgement has also been made not to split the Pension Reserve between the Chief Constable and the PCC. Whilst the Pension Reserve includes staff employed within the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is it not considered to be material or likely to influence decision or assessments of users made on the basis of the Financial Statements.
- Accumulated absences - the PCC has to determine whether the leave accrual should be accounted for in the PCC or Chief Constables accounts. As the majority of employee costs are accounted for in the Chief Constables accounts the leave accrual has been accordingly matched and accounted for on the Chief Constables Balance Sheet. The calculation is based on staff annual leave records and an average cost for each grade.
- Collaboration – the PCC has to determine how to account for collaborative arrangements. The Surrey/Sussex collaboration is accounted for as a joint operation whereby both parties have joint control of the arrangements and costs are shared in accordance with an agreed funding model.

2. Events After The Balance Sheet Date

The audited Statement of Accounts was approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner on **xx September 2015**. Where events taking place before this date provide information about conditions existing at 31 March 2015, the figures in the Financial Statements and Notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no events after the Balance Sheet date to report.

3. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The items in the Group's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Group will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of an asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings increases by £86k for every year that useful lives are reduced. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for vehicles increases by £456k for every year that useful lives are reduced.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The Government's Actuary's Department have been engaged to provide the Group with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied for the Police Pension Schemes and Hymans Robertson LLP provides the same advice for the Police Staff Pension Scheme.	The Police Pension Scheme is governed by the Police Pensions Regulations 1987 and related regulations. An actuarial valuation is carried out every 4 years, the last being at 31 March 2012. The Group has applied the pension disclosures from Government Actuary's Department (GAD) model in accordance with the requirements of CIPFA's Code of Practice for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2010. The last formal valuation of LGPS was 31 March 2013 when interim reviews were recommended prior to the next valuation at 31 March 2016. The accuracy of the outcome relies on assumptions made in a fragile economy, and actual results may be materially different.
Insurance Claims Liability	The level of potential claims facing the Police and Crime Commissioner is independently assessed by professional actuaries Gallagher Heath on an annual basis. This assesses the future potential costs on the Police and Crime Commission of claims both known and unknown. Funding for these Insurance liabilities are held in the insurance reserve.	In the event that claims are higher than predicted additional resources would be required.

4. Prior Year Adjustments

The Group has no prior year adjustments for the year ended 31 March 2015.

5. Exceptional Items

The Group has no exceptional items to report included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31st March 2015.

6. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

The table below details the adjustments made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement recognised by the Group in the year, in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Group to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2013/2014

	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves					
	PCC			CC	GROUP	PCC				CC	GROUP
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Absences	Council Tax	Total Unusable	Total Unusable Reserves
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Reversal of items included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:											
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1.4)				(1.4)	1.4					1.4
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	(7.0)				(7.0)	7.0					7.0
Impairment of property plant and equipment	(2.0)				(2.0)		2.0				2.0
Exceptional Item	(10.9)				(10.9)	10.9					10.9
Capital Grants & Contributions Applied	1.4				1.4	(1.4)					(1.4)
Capital Grant & Contributions Unapplied					0.0						0.0
Disposal of property plant and equipment	(13.0)				(13.0)	13.0					13.0
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal	20.0	(8.4)			11.6	(11.6)					(11.6)
Short term employee benefits	0.6			(0.6)	0.0			(0.6)		0.6	0.0
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19				(123.8)	(123.8)					123.8	123.8
Council Tax adjustment.	0.7				0.7			(0.7)			(0.7)
					0.0						0.0
					0.0						0.0
Addition of items excluded from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:											
Minimum revenue provision for capital financing	0.7				0.7	(0.7)					(0.7)
Capital expenditure charged in-year to the General Fund Balance	0.3				0.3	(0.3)					(0.3)
Amortisation of Revaluation Reserve	(0.2)				(0.2)		0.2				0.2
Employer's contribution payable to the Pensions Account and retirement payable direct to pensioners				46.5	46.5					(46.5)	(46.5)
Net additional amount required to be (credited) / debited to the General Fund balance for the year	(10.8)	(8.4)	0.0	(77.9)	(97.1)	18.3	2.2	(0.6)	(0.7)	77.9	97.1

2014/2015

	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves					
	PCC			CC	GROUP	PCC				CC	GROUP
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Council Tax	Total Unusable	Total Unusable Reserves	
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		
Reversal of items included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:											
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(1.8)				(1.8)	1.8					1.8
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	(7.1)				(7.1)	5.9	1.2				7.1
Impairment of property plant and equipment					0.0						0.0
Capital Grants & Contributions Applied	1.9				1.9	(1.9)					(1.9)
Capital Grant & Contributions Unapplied					0.0						0.0
Disposal of property plant and equipment	(4.2)				(4.2)	4.0					4.0
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal	4.2	(1.2)			3.0	(3.0)					(3.0)
Short term employee benefits				0.1	0.1					(0.1)	(0.1)
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19				(119.7)	(119.7)					119.7	119.7
Council Tax adjustment.	0.9				0.9			(0.9)			(0.9)
					0.0						0.0
					0.0						0.0
Addition of items excluded from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:											
Minimum revenue provision for capital financing	0.7				0.7	(0.7)					(0.7)
Capital expenditure charged in-year to the General Fund Balance	1.0		(0.4)		0.6	(0.6)					(0.6)
Amortisation of Revaluation Reserve					0.0						0.0
Employer's contribution payable to the Pensions Account and retirement payable direct to pensioners				52.6	52.6					(52.6)	(52.6)
Net additional amount required to be (credited) / debited to the General Fund balance for the year	(4.4)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(67.0)	(73.0)	5.5	1.2	(0.9)	67.0	72.8	

7. Transfers To/From Earmarked Reserves

The table below sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2014/15

	Balance as at 31 March 2014 £m	Appropriations (to) from revenue £m	Balance as at 31 March 2015 £m
Earmarked Reserve Category			
Insurance	3.4	0.3	3.7
Ill Health	1.6	0.4	2.0
Healthcare	0.3	0.0	0.3
Chief Constable	0.0	1.0	1.0
Employee Retention	0.9	0.0	0.9
Operation heather	0.0	1.3	1.3
Police Staff Pension Scheme	2.1	(1.0)	1.1
Total Earmarked Reserves	8.3	2.0	10.3

Insurance Reserve

This represents a reserve for insurance liabilities. The reserve is intended to cover likely insurance liabilities that occur and to cover risks in the areas of motor insurance, employers and public liability.

Ill Health Reserve

This reserve is to meet the cost of police officers' ill health commutations in the future. For each instance of ill health the PCC has to provide for the capital equivalent charge that is required to be paid into the Police Pension Account.

Healthcare Reserve

This reserve was established to smooth out the costs from one year to the next of the self-funded healthcare provision within the Force.

Employee Retention Reserve

This reserve is funding that may be necessary to retain required Police Officer and Staff numbers.

Chief Constable Reserve

This reserve has been set aside by the PCC for the Chief Constable to use at her discretion.

Operation Heather

The purpose of this reserve is to pay for a dedicated enquiry team and legal costs associated with activity that will arise from family requests for disclosure of information, High Court Hearings and possibly new inquests associated with the deaths of 4 army personnel at the Princess Royal Barracks, Deepcut, Surrey between 1995 and 2002.

Police Staff Pension Scheme Reserve

The provision for Police Staff Pensions is to offset the increase in additional employer's contributions from 12% to 17.7% in April 2014. This reserve smoothed the increase during 2014/15 and will continue to do so during 2015/16 when the remaining balance will be utilised.

8. Grant Income

The Group credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2014/15:

	2013/2014 £m	2014/2015 £m
Income credited to Policing Services		
Innovation Funding Joint Emergency Services	0.0	0.5
Counter Terrorism	1.1	0.9
Proceeds of Crime Act	0.4	0.4
Interoperability Grant	1.0	1.1
Mutual Aid Grant	0.3	0.0
Other Smaller Grants	0.1	0.1
Victim Support Grant	0.0	0.6
Community Safety Fund	0.7	0.0
Total credited to policing services	3.6	3.6
Other Operating Expenditure		
Home Office grant payable to the cost of retirement benefits	12.0	18.6
Total credited to other operating expenditure	12.0	18.6
Taxation and Non Specific Income		
Capital Grants and Contributions	1.4	2.0
Council Tax Freeze	2.4	2.5
Victim Support Grant	0.0	0.4
Council Tax Localisation Grant	6.7	6.8
Precept Income	99.0	102.0
NNDR	31.7	30.2
Police Grant	69.3	66.6
Total credited to taxation and non specific income	210.5	210.5

Innovation Funding Joint Emergency Services

A home office grant to encourage innovation, collaborative and cost-saving projects aimed at transforming policing e.g. Emergency Services Collaboration programme the use of unmanned aerial vehicles.

Counter Terrorism

A Home Office grant to cover the costs of specific counter terrorist and royalty protection posts.

Proceeds of Crime Act

A Home Office allocation of pooled resources generated from assets forfeited under the Proceeds of Crime Act.

Interoperability

To promote the joint working between the Police and other emergency services e.g. Fire, Ambulance.

Mutual Aid

To provide assistance to other emergency services in the event of a disaster or major incidents.

Community Safety Fund

This is for the PCC to commission services that helps tackle drugs and crime, reduce re-offending and improve community safety in their force area.

Home Office grant payable to the cost of retirement benefits

A Home Office grant to cover the projected shortfall on the cost of police pensions under the new pensions financing arrangements which came into effect on 1st April 2006.

Council Tax Freeze

Government funding to compensate for reduced Council Tax Revenue.

9. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

This table shows details of expenditure on capital items as defined within the Accounting Policies, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Capital expenditure increases the asset worth of the Group, as shown in the Balance Sheet and associated Property, Plant and Equipment (note 10).

Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Group, this results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement, a measure of capital expenditure incurred historically by the Group that has yet to be financed.

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	11.7	11.0
Capital Investment		
Property - Land and Buildings	4.6	0.2
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	6.3	4.4
Intangible assets	2.5	1.1
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(11.7)	(3.0)
Government Grants & other contributions	(1.5)	(2.0)
Direct Revenue contributions	(0.2)	(0.7)
MRP/loans fund principal	(0.7)	(0.7)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	11.0	10.3
Explanation of movements in year		
MRP	(0.7)	(0.7)
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	0.0	0.0
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(0.7)	(0.7)

The capital financing requirement brought forward balance 2013/14 has been amended to incorporate a finance lease of £1.9m for Addlestone Civic Offices from Runnymede Borough Council per The Code, which had previously been omitted. The lease has now been discharged in full by the sale of Addlestone Police Station land.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in Non-Current Assets are summarised below:

Movements in 2013/2014	Land and Buildings	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Surplus Assets	Assets under construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 April 2013	75.9	51.0	2.0	12.8	141.7
Cost or Valuation					
Additions	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.0	10.9
Reclassified to/(from) Assets Under Construction	0.8	0.7	0.0	(1.8)	(0.3)
Revaluations recognised in Revaluation Reserve	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Revaluations charged to CIES	(1.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.9)
Depreciation on Revaluations	(6.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.6)
Derecognition - disposals	(0.1)	(2.0)	0.0	(10.9)	(13.0)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(6.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.0)
Assets reclassified (to)/From Surplus	(3.1)	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Other movements in cost or valuation - Transfers	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)
At 31 March 2014	70.3	54.1	5.1	2.1	131.6
At 1 April 2013	(7.0)	(35.7)	0.0	0.0	(42.7)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
Depreciation charge	(1.6)	(5.6)	0.0	0.0	(7.2)
Depreciation on Disposals & Revaluations	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	8.5
Impairments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
At 31 March 2014	(1.8)	(39.6)	0.0	0.0	(41.4)
Net Book Value					
at 31 March 2014	68.5	14.5	5.1	2.1	90.2
at 31 March 2013	68.9	15.3	2.0	12.8	99.0

Movements in 2014/2015	Land and Buildings £m	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £m	Surplus Assets £m	Assets under construction £m	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £m
At 1 April 2014	70.3	54.1	5.1	2.1	131.6
Cost or Valuation					
Additions	0.1	3.4	0.0	1.3	4.8
Reclassified to/(from) Assets Under Construction	0.1	1.8	0.0	(1.9)	0.0
Revaluations recognised in Revaluation Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revaluations charged to CIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation on Revaluations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derecognition - disposals	0.0	(2.3)	(2.0)	0.0	(4.3)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.4)
Assets reclassified (to)/From Surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other movements in cost or valuation - Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
At 31 March 2015	70.1	57.0	3.1	1.5	131.7
At 1 April 2014	(1.8)	(39.6)	0.0	0.0	(41.4)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
Depreciation charge	(2.1)	(4.9)	(0.1)	0.0	(7.1)
Depreciation on Disposals & Revaluations	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Impairments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
At 31 March 2015	(3.9)	(42.8)	(0.1)	0.0	(46.8)
Net Book Value					
at 31 March 2015	66.2	14.2	3.0	1.5	84.9
at 31 March 2014	68.5	14.5	5.1	2.1	90.2

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the asset. Although it is calculated on the estimated life of the specific individual asset concerned, the approximate average depreciation periods are as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Effects of Changes in Estimates

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repair and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. If the useful life of an asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge would increase by £2.3m for every year that the useful lives had to be reduced.

Land and Buildings

All operational police stations and offices were valued by the Bruton Knowles property consultants at 31 March 2014 on the basis of value in existing use (value at 31 March 2015 £53.6m).

All police houses were valued by Bruton Knowles property consultants at 31st March 2012 on the basis of open market value (value at 31 March 2015 £16.9m).

At 31 March 2015 the Group's principal assets consisted of 19 operational stations and offices (including custody and control centres), 61 police houses and 820 police vehicles.

11. Intangible Assets

The Group classifies its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and the hardware of the asset is classified under Property, Plant and Equipment. Intangible assets include both licences and internally generated software.

The amortisation of £1.8m (2013/14 (£1.4m)) was charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2014/15.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:		
	2013/14	2014/15
	Total Assets £m	Total Assets £m
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	4.4	7.4
Accumulated amortisation	(1.8)	(3.2)
Net Carrying Amount:	2.6	4.2
Additions:		
Purchases	2.8	0.9
Transfers/Reclassifications	0.2	0.0
Other disposals/WOs	0.0	(1.7)
Amortisation for the period	(1.4)	(1.8)
Depreciation on disposals & WOs	0.0	1.7
Other changes		
Net carrying amount at the end of the year	4.2	3.3
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	7.4	6.6
Accumulated amortisation	(3.2)	(3.3)
	4.2	3.3

12. Debtors

14

Long Term Debtors

Long term debts are those falling due after one year. As at 31st March 2015, the Group's long term debtor balance of £1.2m (£1.8m 2013/14) consisted of outstanding advances made to employees, predominantly those made under the housing scheme.

Short Term Debtors

Debts outstanding at 31st March 2015 can be analysed as follows:

	31 March 2014 £m	31 March 2015 £m
Short Term Debtors		
Central Government Bodies	4.0	11.9
Other Local Authorities	6.5	6.0
Other	1.8	0.3
SUB TOTAL	12.3	18.2
Payments in Advance		
Other Local Authorities	0.2	9.4
Other	5.1	3.5
SUB TOTAL	5.3	12.9
TOTAL PCC	17.6	31.1
Other Local Authorities	0.0	6.7
TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE	0.0	6.7
Remove intra group debtor	0.0	(6.7)
TOTAL SHORT TERM DEBTORS	17.6	31.1

Short term debtors include £9.0m of collaboration costs that have not yet been recharged to Sussex Police. This is offset by a similar amount owed to Sussex Police included in Short Term Creditors. In future, collaboration costs will be settled on a quarterly basis and the net amount will be shown as either a Short Term Debtor or a Short Term Creditor.

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	As At 31 March 2014 £m	As At 31 March 2015 £m	Movement £m
Analysis of Movement In Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash With Accounting Officers	0.2	0.1	(0.1)
Short-term deposits with Surrey County Council	26.5	31.5	5.0
Cash (Overdrawn) / Surplus	0.4	(1.4)	(1.8)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	27.1	30.2	3.1

Short Term Deposits

The Group's treasury management function is carried out in conjunction with Surrey County Council. Daily transfers of cash are made between the PCC and Surrey County Council in the form of loans.

14. Assets Held for Sale

The movement in Assets Held for Sale is shown below:

	As At 31 March 2014 £m	As At 31 March 2015 £m
Balance outstanding at start of year	10.8	3.9
Assets newly classified as Held for Sale Property, Plant and Equipment	6.0	0.4
Revaluation adjustment	0.0	0.0
Assets sold in year	(12.9)	(2.7)
Total assets held at year-end	3.9	1.6

At 31 March 2015 there were 2 police stations and 1 police house held for sale. During the year 1 police station and 4 police houses were sold.

15. Creditors

Short Term Creditors

Payments due at 31st March 2015 can be analysed as follows

	31 March 2014 £m	31 March 2015 £m
Short Term Creditors		
PCC		
Central Government Bodies	4.2	3.9
Other Local Authorities	7.2	20.3
Other	13.5	8.3
Sub Total	24.9	32.5
Receipts in Advance		
PCC		
Central Government Bodies	0.0	0.4
Other Local Authorities	0.6	0.6
Sub Total	0.6	1.0
TOTAL PCC	25.5	33.5
Short Term Creditors		
Chief Constable		
Other	0.6	0.5
TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE	0.6	0.5
Remove intra group Creditor	0.0	(6.7)
TOTAL SHORT TERM CREDITORS	26.1	27.3

Other Local Authorities includes £9.0m of collaboration costs that have not yet been recharged from Sussex Police. This is offset by a similar amount included in Short Term Debtors. In future, collaboration costs will be settled on a quarterly basis and the net amount will be shown as either a Short Term Debtor or a Short Term Creditor.

16. Provisions

Provisions held at 31st March 2015 are as follows:

	Balance as at 31 March 2014 £m	Appropriations to/from revenue £m	Balance as at 31 March 2015 £m
Restructuring Provision	0.0	1.0	1.0
Police Officer Pension Commutation Provision	0.0	5.7	5.7
TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE	0.0	6.7	6.7
Icelandic Banks	0.1	(0.1)	0.0
TOTAL PCC	0.1	(0.1)	0.0
TOTAL PROVISIONS	0.1	6.6	6.7

Icelandic Banks

In October 2008, Surrey County Council (SCC) invested £20m in Icelandic banks Landsbanki and Glitnir, (£1.5m related to the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Surrey) which collapsed and went into administration. The Landsbanki holding was then sold to a private bidder in January 2014.

In February 2015, the Central Bank of Iceland held a further competitive auction in which UK local authorities were invited to partake with their Glitnir deposits. SCC sold its' outstanding claim in relation to Glitnir through the competitive auction. This was to avoid the increased currency risk inherent in the length of time taken to fully recover the debt and to avoid any potential payment of a proposed 'exit tax'.

This means that all claims in relation to Icelandic deposits are now settled. The PCC's losses were £60,000 in 2013/14 on the sale of Landsbanki and £10,887 on the sale of Glitnir in 2014/15. Both losses were covered by the Iceland Bank provision, the remainder of the provision has now been released.

Restructuring Provision

The restructuring provision has been created for restructuring costs in accordance with Strategic Change Programmes that had formal plans or supporting business cases as at the 31 March 2015. These change programmes are either in the process of being implemented or will be implemented during 2015/16.

Police Officer Pension Commutation Provision

The Police Officer Pension Commutation Provision has been created for the estimated cost of revising lump sum pension payments expected to be reimbursed to eligible retired officers, following a failure of the Government Actuarial Office to review commutation factors from 1998 to 2006 applicable to the lump sum.

17. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Group's usable reserves are detailed in the Movements in Reserves Statement. The balances are as follows:

Usable Reserves	As At 31 March 2014 £m	As At 31 March 2015 £m
PCC RESERVES		
General Fund Balance	11.1	12.9
Earmarked Reserves	8.3	10.3
Usable Capital Receipts	10.8	12.0
Capital Grants Unapplied	0.2	0.6
TOTAL FOR PCC	30.4	35.8
CHIEF CONSTABLE RESERVES		
Pension Reserve	0.0	0.0
TOTAL FOR CHIEF CONSTABLE	0.0	0.0
Total Usable Reserves	30.4	35.8

General Fund Balance

This represents the cumulative surplus of operating (revenue) income over operating (revenue) expenditure, which has not been set aside in a specific reserve, and is available to protect the Group against unforeseen future events.

Earmarked Reserves

See note 7.

Usable Capital Receipts

This reserve comprises net proceeds arising from the sale of capital assets e.g. houses & vehicles. The use of these receipts is limited by regulation (Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 and the Local Authorities Regulations 2003, Capital Finance and Accounting, England). The receipts can only be used to finance capital expenditure or the repayment of debt.

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance at 1 April	(2.4)	(10.8)
Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipment	(20.1)	(4.2)
Usable receipts applied	11.7	3.0
Closing Balance at 31 March	(10.8)	(12.0)

Capital Grants Unapplied

This balance represents capital grants or contributions that have been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from those grants or contributions has not been incurred.

18. Unusable reserves

Unusable Reserves	As At 31 March 2014 £m	As At 31 March 2015 £m
PCC RESERVES		
Capital Adjustment Account	73.6	68.1
Revaluation Reserve	13.7	12.5
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	1.7	2.6
Accumulated Absences Account	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PCC	89.0	83.2
CHIEF CONSTABLE		
Accumulated Absences Account	(0.6)	(0.5)
Pension Reserve	(1,487.2)	(1,735.4)
TOTAL CHIEF CONSTABLE	(1,487.8)	(1,735.9)
Total Unusable Reserves	(1,398.8)	(1,652.7)

Capital Adjustment Account

The Account accumulates the write down of the historical cost of non-current assets as they are consumed by depreciation and impairments or written off on disposal. The written down historical cost is offset by the resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure. The Account balance will reflect the timing difference between the cost of non-current assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance at 1 April	90.9	73.6
Cost of Disposed/Decommissioned Assets	(10.9)	1.8
Gains or Losses on revaluations of non-current assets	(1.1)	0.0
Usable receipts applied	11.7	3.0
Capital grants and contributions applied	1.5	2.0
Revenue resources applied	0.2	0.7
Write down long term debt	(0.1)	(0.6)
Asset Disposals	(10.7)	(4.5)
Depreciation/MRP	(7.9)	(7.9)
Closing Balance at 31 March	73.6	68.1

Revaluation Reserve

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance at 1 April	9.7	13.7
Upward revaluation of assets	7.0	0.0
Depreciation	(0.2)	(0.3)
Gains on assets sold	(2.8)	(0.9)
Closing Balance at 31 March	13.7	12.5

This reserve records the accumulated gains on the non-current assets held by the Group arising from increases in value, as a result of inflation or other factors. Whilst the gains arising from asset revaluations increase the net worth of the Group, they would only result in an increase in spending power if the relevant assets were sold and capital receipts generated.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance at 1 April	1.0	1.7
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.7	0.9
Closing Balance at 31 March	1.7	2.6

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March 2015. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance at 1 April	(0.6)	(0.6)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	0.6	0.6
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(0.6)	(0.5)
Sub Total	(0.6)	(0.5)
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.0	0.0
Closing Balance at 31 March	(0.6)	(0.5)

Pension Reserve

The pension reserve is an accounting reserve included in the Group Accounts that equals the total pension liability (Police Officers and Police staff).

Where the pension payments made for the year in accordance with the scheme requirements do not match the change in the Group's recognised liability for the same period, the recognised cost of pensions will not match the amount to be raised in taxation. This is represented by an appropriation to or from the pension reserve, which equals the net change in the pension liability recognised in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Actuarial gains and losses are also recognised as movements on reserve:

	Police Pension				Local Government Pension Scheme		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m				
Opening Balance	(1,361.5)	(43.0)	(1,350.5)	(51.9)	(68.4)	(84.8)	(1,472.9)	(1,487.2)
Actuarial (Losses)/Gains	63.7	7.3	(144.1)	(8.6)	(7.9)	(28.4)	63.1	(181.1)
Appropriation from Revenue Account to offset IAS19 composite items	(92.3)	(16.3)	(88.0)	(16.5)	(15.3)	(15.2)	(123.9)	(119.7)
Appropriation to Revenue Account to reconcile back to taxation requirement	39.6	0.1	39.7	0.5	6.8	12.4	46.5	52.6
Closing Balance	(1,350.5)	(51.9)	(1,542.9)	(76.5)	(84.8)	(116.0)	(1,487.2)	(1,735.4)

19. Amounts Reported For Resource Allocation Decisions

2013-2014	Operational £m	Support services £m	Other £m	PCC £m	Total £m
Fees, charges & other service income	(5.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(10.1)
Government grants	(1.1)	0.00	(1.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)
Total Income	(6.6)	(2.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)
Employee expenses	131.4	19.0	34.0	0.7	185.1
Other operating expenses	15.9	18.8	(0.4)	1.0	35.3
Total operating expenses	147.3	37.8	33.6	1.7	220.4
Net Cost of Services	140.7	35.5	29.5	1.7	207.4

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £m

Cost of Services in Service Analysis 207.4

Net expenditure of services & support services not included in main analysis 29.5

Amounts in the CI & E Statement not included in management accounts e.g. IAS19 pension costs

Amounts reported to management not included in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement e.g. pension contributions payable to the pension fund, capital financing charges 2.4

Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

239.3

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

	Service Analysis £m	Services not in Analysis £m	Not included in Management Accounts £m	Not included in I&E £m	Net Cost of Services £m	Corporate Amounts £m	Total £m
Fees, charges & other service income	(10.1)				(10.1)		(10.1)
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets			(0.1)		(0.1)		(0.1)
Interest and investment income				0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.0
Income from council tax			(2.4)		(2.4)		(2.4)
Government grants and contributions	(2.9)		(0.7)		(3.6)	(220.1)	(223.7)
Total Income	(13.0)	0.0	(3.2)	0.1	(16.1)	(220.2)	(236.3)
Employee expenses	185.1		25.6		210.7	63.7	274.4
Other service expenses	35.3			(0.3)	35.0		35.0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment				3.0	3.0	3.7	6.7
Precepts & Levies				(0.4)	(0.4)	0.4	0.0
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets			7.1		7.1		7.1
Total operating expenses	220.4	0.0	32.7	2.3	255.4	67.8	323.2
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	207.4	0.0	29.5	2.4	239.3	(152.4)	86.9

2014-2015	Operational £m	Support services £m	Other £m	PCC £m	Total £m
Fees, charges & other service income	(5.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.00	(7.1)
Government grants	(1.5)	0.00	(1.5)	(0.6)	(3.6)
Total Income	(6.6)	(1.0)	(2.5)	(0.6)	(10.7)
Employee expenses	134.9	18.2	16.4	0.8	170.3
Other operating expenses	21.8	17.2	4.3	2.1	45.4
Total operating expenses	156.7	35.4	20.7	2.9	215.7
Net Cost of Services	150.1	34.4	18.2	2.3	205.0

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement **£m**

Cost of Services in Service Analysis **205.0**

Net expenditure of services & support services not included in main analysis 15.3

Amounts in the CI & E Statement not included in management accounts e.g. IAS19 pension costs

Amounts reported to management not included in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement e.g. pension contributions payable to the pension fund, capital financing charges 4.9

Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

225.2

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

	Service Analysis £m	Services not in Analysis £m	Not Included in Management Accounts £m	Not included in I&E £m	Net Cost of Services £m	Corporate Amounts £m	Total £m
Fees, charges & other service income	(7.1)				(7.1)		(7.1)
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets					0.0		0.0
Interest and investment income				0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.0
Income from council tax					0.0		0.0
Government grants and contributions	(3.6)				(3.6)	(223.3)	(226.9)
Total Income	(10.7)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(10.6)	(223.4)	(234.0)
Employee expenses	170.3	(0.1)	15.0		185.2		185.2
Other service expenses	45.4	0.1		(3.0)	42.5	65.4	107.9
Support Service recharges					0.0		0.0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment				8.5	8.5	0.0	8.5
Precepts & Levies				(0.7)	(0.7)	0.7	0.0
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets			0.3		0.3	(0.3)	0.0
Total operating expenses	215.7	0.0	15.3	4.8	235.8	65.8	301.6
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	205.0	0.0	15.3	4.9	225.2	(157.6)	67.6

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account by Cost Type for the PCC and PCC Group

2013/2014				2014/2015		
Group £m	PCC £m	CC £m		Group £m	PCC £m	CC £m
			EXPENDITURE			
83.7	0.0	83.7	Police Pay, NI and Allow ances	82.5	0.0	82.5
76.8	0.7	76.1	Police Staff Pay, NI, Superannuation & Allow ances	69.7	0.8	68.9
6.3	0.0	6.3	Other Employee Expenditure	5.4	0.0	5.4
166.8	0.7	166.1	Total Employee Expenditure	157.6	0.8	156.8
39.2	0.0	39.2	Net Cost Police Pensions Scheme	33.7	0.0	33.7
9.3	0.0	9.3	Premises	7.7	0.0	7.7
24.5	1.0	23.5	Supplies and Services	23.4	2.1	21.3
4.7	0.0	4.7	Transport	4.9	0.0	4.9
10.6	0.0	10.6	Depreciation	9.0	0.0	9.0
255.1	1.7	253.4	Gross Operating Expenditure	236.3	2.9	233.4
			INCOME			
(10.0)	(10.0)		Grants and Contributions	(7.8)	(7.8)	
0.0	0.0		Sales	0.0	0.0	
(2.9)	(2.9)		Fees and Charges	(2.9)	(2.9)	
(0.4)	(0.4)		Rents	(0.4)	(0.4)	
(13.3)	(13.3)		Total Income	(11.1)	(11.1)	
241.8	(11.6)		Net Cost of Services	225.2	(8.2)	
0.4	0.0	0.4	Levies	0.7	0.0	0.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	Police Officer Pension Commutation Provision	5.7	0.0	5.7
0.0	239.6	(239.6)	Intra group adjustment	0.0	238.2	(238.2)
		14.2				1.6
(7.2)	(7.2)		Gain or loss on disposal of non current assets	(0.2)	(0.2)	
10.9	10.9		Exceptional item	0.0	0.0	
(12.0)	(12.0)		Home Office grant payable to the cost of retirement benefits	(18.6)	(18.6)	
(0.1)	(0.1)		Interest and Investment Income	(0.1)	(0.1)	
63.7	0.0	63.7	Pension interest costs and expected return on pension assets	65.4	0.0	65.4
297.5	219.6	77.9	Net Operating Expenditure	278.1	211.1	67.0
(1.4)	(1.4)		Capital Grants and Contributions	(2.0)	(2.0)	
(2.5)	(2.5)		Council Tax Freeze Grant	(2.5)	(2.5)	
0.0	0.0		Victim Services Grant	(0.4)	(0.4)	
(69.3)	(69.3)		Police Grants	(66.6)	(66.6)	
(6.7)	(6.7)		Localisation Support Grant	(6.8)	(6.8)	
(31.7)	(31.7)		National Non Domestic Rates	(30.2)	(30.2)	
(99.0)	(99.0)		Precept	(102.0)	(102.0)	
86.9	9.0	77.9	(SURPLUS) OR DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	67.6	0.6	67.0

20. Collaborations

14

The PCC Group continues to develop joint working arrangements with Sussex Police through a Policing Together programme, and other agencies in the South-East region.

Up to 31st March 2015 the PCC Group supported the following regional arrangements via a contribution to the host force in accordance with an agreed funding model:

- South East Regional Organised Crime Unit
- Serious Crime Investigation Team
- Covert Operations Unit
- Technical Surveillance Unit
- Witness Protection Unit

The PCC Group also support the National Police Air Service in West Yorkshire.

Each of the collaborations between Surrey and Sussex Police Forces has a Lead Force and costs are shared in accordance with an agreed funding model. Each Force accounts for their share of total income and expenditure and assets in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet.

A Joint Command arrangement has been in place since 1st September with Surrey and Sussex Police Forces working together on Major Crime, Scientific Support and Tactical Firearms. This changed in October 2013 when Major Crime and Scientific Support came under the Specialist Crime Collaboration with Surrey Police as the lead force, and Tactical Firearms became part of the Operation Collaboration with Sussex Police as the lead force.

In the Support Services area collaborations have been established for Joint Procurement, Insurance Services and a Joint Transport Service.

Joint Surrey and Sussex roles are also in place for Corporate Services Head of Change, Niche Development Manager, Joint Commercial Planning Manager and IT Manager roles.

	Total Cost 2014-15 £m	Surrey Share 2014-15 £m	Surrey Share 2013-14 £m
Collaborated Services			
Sussex			
Joint Command	0.0	0.0	10.9
Operations Command	34.0	15.4	0.0
Specialist Crime	15.7	7.1	0.0
Joint Transport Service	1.1	0.5	0.0
Procurement	0.5	0.2	0.3
Insurance	0.2	0.1	0.0
Shared Costs			
Chief Officers	0.4	0.2	0.0
Policing Together Support Services	0.4	0.2	0.0
IT Senior Leaders Team	0.4	0.2	0.0
Joint Target Operating Model	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.0
	53.1	24.1	12.5

21. Leases

As at the 31st March 2015, the Group had the following future obligations in respect of operating leases:

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment

The Group has not entered into any new operating leases for this category during 2014/15. The operating lease for printers/photocopiers is over a five year period ending December 2017, with future obligations payable of £0.4m.

Land and Buildings

The Group entered into one new operating lease during 2014/15. For these and existing arrangements held under operating leases during 2014/15 rental payments were £0.8m (2013/14 £0.8m).

Commitments Under Operating Leases

The Group was committed at 31st March 2015 to making payments of £1.1m under operating leases in 2015/16 comprising the following elements:

	Future lease obligations payable 2015/16 £m	Future lease obligations payable between 2016/17 to 2019/20 £m	Future lease obligations payable 2020/21 Onwards £m
Land and Buildings	0.8	2.0	2.0
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	0.3	0.2	0.0
Total	1.1	2.2	2.0

22. Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

The Group has no assets recognised under a PFI arrangement and therefore has no outstanding contractual commitment with external organisations.

Airwave is a national PFI scheme for a replacement radio communication system. The Group has contracted with an external telecommunications provider to develop the necessary infrastructure, in return for an annual rental payable over a 15-year contract period. The contract, which ends September 2018, is based on a framework or core agreement, which has been drafted following negotiations between PITO (Home Office Police and Information Technology Organisation), police authorities in Great Britain and a consortium of external telecommunications providers.

23. Joint Audit Committee

Under the governance arrangements for policing, the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner require a Joint Audit Committee to provide independent and effective assurance about the adequacy of financial management and reporting. The Committee help to raise the profile of internal control, risk management and financial reporting issues within Surrey Police and provide a forum for discussion with internal and external auditors.

Members' Allowances for the Joint Audit Committee are:

Attendance Allowance	£22.59 per hour
Chair Allowance	£2500 per annum

24. Officers' Remuneration

The number of employees (including Police Officers and the PCC) in the Group whose remuneration was £50,000 or more is as follows.

Amounts exclude employers' pension costs, but include all payments, taxable allowances and the monetary value of other employee benefits, including redundancy/severance payments.

Employees included as seconded were on secondment to other agencies as at 31 March 2015. The costs of seconded employees are fully recovered.

Remuneration Band £	2013/14			2014/15		
	Number of Employees	Seconded Employees	Total	Number of Employees	Seconded Employees	Total
<u>Chief Constable</u>						
50,000 - 54,999	99	2	101	117	1	118
55,000 - 59,999	82	1	83	66	2	68
60,000 - 64,999	14	1	15	14	0	14
65,000 - 69,999	11	1	12	7	0	7
70,000 - 74,999	3	0	3	6	1	7
75,000 - 79,999	13	1	14	3	1	4
80,000 - 84,999	5	0	5	11	1	12
85,000 - 89,999	1	0	1	3	0	3
90,000 - 94,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
95,000 - 99,999	1	0	1	3	0	3
100,000 - 104,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
105,000 - 109,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
110,000 - 114,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
115,000 - 119,999	0	0	0	1	0	1
120,000 - 124,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
125,000 - 129,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
130,000 - 134,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
135,000 - 139,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
140,000 - 144,999	0	0	0	1	0	1
145,000 - 149,999	1	0	1	0	0	0
150,000 - 154,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
155,000 - 159,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	230	6	236	232	6	238
<u>PCC</u>						
50,000 - 54,999	2	0	2	2	0	2
75,000 - 79,999	1	0	1	1	0	1
80,000 - 84,999	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	4	0	4	4	0	4
Group Total	234	6	240	236	6	242

Remuneration for Senior Officers with a salary between £50,000 and £150,000 with responsibility for the management of Surrey Police were:

Position	Position Start Date	Position End Date	2013/14	2014/2015			
			Total Remuneration	Salary, Fees & Allowances	Employers Pension Contribution	Any other emoluments	Total Remuneration
			£	£	£	£	
Chief Constable-Lynne Owens	01/02/2012		184,284	143,608	33,458	1,872	178,938
Deputy Chief Constable	15/06/2009	02/06/2013	30,195				
Deputy Chief Constable	29/07/2013		100,269	116,222	27,603	1,613	145,438
Assistant Chief Constable	22/09/2004	09/09/2013	63,602				
T/Assistant Chief Constable	11/03/2012	09/06/2013	19,571				
Assistant Chief Constable	20/05/2013		105,780	98,438	23,049	3,021	124,508
Assistant Chief Constable-Note 1	04/10/2013		61,090	98,842	23,058	2,951	124,851
Chief Superintendent	23/11/2008		102,433	88,548	20,060	-	108,608
Chief Superintendent	14/10/2007	02/05/2013	13,777				
Chief Superintendent	24/05/2009		101,917	84,684	20,060	2,912	107,656
Chief Superintendent	07/01/2013		99,147	82,394	18,983	2,968	104,345
Chief Superintendent	07/01/2013		95,820	89,308	20,925	2,999	113,232
Chief Superintendent	09/06/2014			83,624	18,866	3,075	105,565
Chief Superintendent-Note 1	01/04/2010	03/10/2013	61,089				
Assistant Chief Officer	25/01/2010	11/05/2013	13,237				
Assistant Chief Officer	27/08/2013		62,418	97,645	15,906	-	113,551
Head of Corporate Communications	30/04/2013		68,764	68,393	11,142	-	79,535
Head of Human Resources	01/08/2009		84,086	84,577	13,743	-	98,320
Head of Finance & Services	01/09/2010		91,415	84,423	13,743	-	98,166
Head of ICT	24/10/2011	25/10/2013	49,560				
Head of ICT	02/06/2014			84,251	14,227	-	98,478
<u>PCC</u>							
PCC	22/11/2012		79,519	71,507	12,390	-	83,897
PCC Deputy	13/12/2012		61,629	56,550	9,735	-	66,285
PCC Chief Executive	27/09/2010		96,784	40,925	13,879	-	54,804
PCC Chief Executive (Maternity cover)	01/04/2014	31/03/2015		82,556	14,305		96,861
PCC Treasurer	09/05/2005		60,795	59,106	10,311	-	69,417
GROUP TOTAL			1,707,181	1,615,601	335,443	21,411	1,972,455

Note 1 - 2013/2014 position covered by same employee

25. Number of exit packages agreed

The numbers and total amounts of exit packages paid to employees of the Group were as shown in the table below. All payments were redundancies.

Exit Package cost band £	2013/14	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15
	Number	Total Cost of Packages £	Number	Total Cost of Packages £
0 - 19,999	47	484,961	32	321,081
20,000 - 39,999	15	405,684	10	296,876
40,000 - 59,999	0	0	0	0
60,000 - 79,999	0	0	0	0
80,000 - 99,999	0	0	0	0
100,000 - 149,999	0	0	0	0
150,000 - 199,999	0	0	0	0
Total	62	890,645	42	617,957

There were no exit packages paid to employees of the PCC.

26. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Pension Arrangements

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Group offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Group has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. These commitments are included in the Chief Constables Accounts and consolidated into the Group Accounts.

The Group participates in two pension schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff employees, administered locally by Surrey County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. Up to 31 March 2014 the scheme was based on final salary but from 1 April 2014 the scheme will be based on career average.
- The Police Pension Scheme for police officers – this is an unfunded defined benefit final salary scheme, the funding arrangements of which are contained in the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/1932). The Group and employees pay contributions into the fund during the year, there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities and payments as they fall due. The regulations require that if the pension fund account does not have enough funds to meet the cost of pensions in any year, the amount required to meet the deficit must be transferred from the Group to the pension fund account. Subject to Parliamentary scrutiny and approval, up to 100% of this amount is then recouped by the Group in the form of a top-up grant paid by Central Government. Conversely, if the police pension fund account is in surplus for the year, the surplus is required to be transferred from the pension fund account to the Group, which in turn is required to pay the amount to Central Government.

The costs of retirement benefits are recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Statement of Movement in the General Fund Balance. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year.

Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Group has a commitment to make the payments for those benefits and to disclose them at the time the employee earn them.

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

	Police Pension Scheme				LGPS Scheme		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
Cost of Services								
Service cost comprising:								
current service cost	34.2	13.4	29.4	13.0	11.7	11.3	59.3	53.7
past service costs	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
(gain) / loss from settlements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure								
Net interest expense	57.9	2.7	58.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	63.8	65.3
Total post employment benefits charged to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	92.3	16.2	88.0	16.5	15.3	15.2	123.8	119.7
Other post employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:								
return on plan assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	(16.7)	(2.5)	(16.7)
actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0.0	0.0	(63.1)	(8.7)	6.1	0.0	6.1	(71.8)
actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(42.2)	(5.7)	234.8	19.2	0.3	47.0	(47.6)	301.0
other	(21.5)	(1.6)	(27.6)	(1.9)	4.0	(1.9)	(19.1)	(31.4)
Total post employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(63.7)	(7.3)	144.1	8.6	7.9	28.4	(63.1)	181.1
Movement in Reserves Statement								
reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(92.3)	(16.2)	(88.0)	(16.5)	(15.3)	(15.2)	(123.8)	(119.7)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:								
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	12.4	6.8	12.3
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	39.6	0.1	39.7	0.5	4.4	4.6	44.1	44.8

Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

	Police Pension Scheme				LGPS Scheme		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening balance at 1 April 2014	(1,349.4)	(55.0)	(1,338.4)	(63.8)	(227.0)	(258.9)	(1,631.4)	(1,661.1)
Current service cost	(34.2)	(13.4)	(29.4)	(13.0)	(11.7)	(11.3)	(59.3)	(53.7)
Interest cost	(57.9)	(2.7)	(58.6)	(3.1)	(10.4)	(11.3)	(71.0)	(73.0)
Contributions from scheme participants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.3)
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:								0.0
Actuarial gains / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.0	0.0	63.1	8.7	(6.1)	0.0	(6.1)	71.8
Actuarial gains / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	42.2	5.7	(234.8)	(19.2)	(0.3)	(47.0)	47.6	(301.0)
Other	21.5	1.6	27.6	1.9	(4.0)	1.9	19.1	31.4
Past service cost (Pensions Transfers In)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.4)
Losses / (gains) on curtailment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Benefits paid	39.6	0.1	39.7	0.5	4.4	4.6	44.1	44.8
Closing balance at 31 March 2015	(1,338.4)	(63.8)	(1,530.8)	(88.4)	(258.9)	(325.6)	(1,661.1)	(1,944.8)

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Staff Pension Scheme Assets:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Opening Balance 1st April 2014	158.5	174.0
Interest income	7.3	7.7
Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	2.4	16.7
Other	0.0	0.0
Contributions from employer	6.8	12.3
Contributions from employees into the scheme	3.4	3.3
Benefits paid	(4.4)	(4.6)
Closing Balance 31st March 2014	174.0	209.4

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.

Scheme history:

	2010/11 £m	2011/12 £m	2012/13 £m	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m
Present value of liabilities:					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(153.8)	(178.6)	(227.0)	(258.9)	(325.6)
Police Pension Scheme:					
Old Scheme	(1,059.0)	(1,148.4)	(1,349.4)	(1,338.4)	(1,530.8)
New Scheme	(20.2)	(33.8)	(55.0)	(63.9)	(88.4)
Fair value of assets:					
Local Government Pension Scheme	119.9	130.0	158.5	174.0	209.4
Surplus / (deficit) in the scheme:					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(33.9)	(48.6)	(68.5)	(84.9)	(116.2)
Police Pension Scheme:					
Old Scheme	(1,059.0)	(1,148.4)	(1,349.4)	(1,338.4)	(1,530.8)
New Scheme	(20.2)	(33.8)	(55.0)	(63.9)	(88.4)
Total	(1,113.1)	(1,230.8)	(1,472.9)	(1,487.2)	(1,735.4)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1,735.4m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Group as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,616.9m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Group remains healthy.

The deficit on the Local Government Pension Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the Scheme actuary.

Finance is only required to be raised to cover police pensions when the pensions are actually paid and is restricted to the level of employers' contribution payable by the PCC.

Expected Future Contributions

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Group in the year to 31 March 2016 are £9.7m. In addition to this the PCC has decided to make an additional payment totalling £3.5m to reduce the pension fund deficit.

Expected contributions for the Police Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2016 are £15.0m.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method; an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

The Police Pension Scheme is governed by the Police Pensions Regulations 1987 and related regulations. An actuarial valuation is carried out every 4 years, the last being at 31 March 2012. The Group has applied the pension disclosures from Government Actuary's Department (GAD) model in accordance with the requirements of CIPFA's Code of Practice for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2010. The accuracy of the outcome relies on assumptions made in a turbulent economy, and actual results may be materially different.

The Local Government Pension Scheme is administered by Surrey County Council. The value of the staff pension scheme is assessed triennially and the employers contribution is adjusted in line with the actuaries report. The actuaries are Hymans Robertson LLP.

The principal actuarial assumptions used have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Scheme	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:				
Equity Investments	4.3%	3.3%	-	-
Bonds	4.3%	3.3%	-	-
Property	4.3%	3.3%	-	-
Cash	4.3%	3.3%	-	-
Rate of inflation	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%	4.2%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.3%	3.3%	4.4%	3.3%
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	22.5 years		23.3 years	
Women	24.6 years		25.7 years	
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
Men	24.5 years		25.4 years	
Women	26.9 years		27.9 years	

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of

the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Old Police Pension Scheme		New Police Pension Scheme	
	Approximate % Increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £m	Approximate % Increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £m	Approximate % Increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £m
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	13%	43.4	11.7%	170.0	17.6%	15.6
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	9.8	2.5%	36.0	1.8%	1.6
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	5%	15.8	1.7%	25.0	7.4%	6.6
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	26.5	9.3%	136.0	8.1%	7.2

Asset and Liability Matching Strategy

The LGPS assets are administered by Surrey County Council through the Surrey Pension Fund. The fund does not have an explicit asset and liability matching strategy as the current funding level necessitates an investment strategy that is expected to provide long term investment returns in excess of the anticipated rise in liabilities.

Liabilities are considered when determining the overall investment strategy and the fund holds assets that are highly correlated with the movement in liabilities, including fixed rate and index-linked gilts as well as absolute return investments that seek to generate positive returns regardless of market conditions.

Investment risk is monitored regularly both in absolute terms and relative to the Fund's liabilities, with regular scrutiny by the Surrey Pension Fund Board and its external advisors.

Defined Benefit Obligation

The table below shows the LGPS and Police Pension Scheme pension liability split by member type and the weighted average duration for each category. The weighted average duration is the weighted average time in years until payment of all expected future discounted cashflows, determined based on membership and the financial and demographic assumptions as at the most recent actuarial valuation. The shorter the duration, the more 'mature' the employer.

Between 17 and 23 years is considered 'medium' by the actuary, with anything below and above those durations 'short' and 'long' respectively.

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Old Police Pension Scheme		New Police Pension Scheme	
	Liability Split	Weighted Average Duration (Years)	Liability Split	Weighted Average Duration (Years)	Liability Split	Weighted Average Duration (Years)
Active Members	60.0%	28.5	44.1%	Split not available	98.5%	Split not available
Deferred Members	22.7%	28.4	4.0%			
Pensioner Members	17.3%	12.2	51.9%			
TOTAL	100.0%	24.4	100.0%	23.0	100.0%	33.0

Net Defined Benefit Obligation Value shown in Balance Sheet

	LGPS		Police Pension Scheme				Total	
	2013/14	2014/15	Old	New	Old	New	2013/14	2014/15
			2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(258.9)	(325.6)	(1,338.4)	(63.9)	(1,530.8)	(88.4)	(1,661.2)	(1,944.8)
Fair value of plan assets	174.0	209.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174.0	209.4
Net liability arising from define benefit obligation	(84.9)	(116.2)	(1,338.4)	(63.9)	(1,530.8)	(88.4)	(1,487.2)	(1,735.4)

The Police Pension Scheme is unfunded, and therefore has no assets to cover its liabilities.

The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the following categories of investments as shown below

FAIR VALUE OF PENSION ASSETS	Asset Distribution 31st March 2014	Asset Distribution 31st March 2014	Asset Distribution 31st March 2015	Asset Distribution 31st March 2015
	£m	%	£m	%
EQUITY SECURITIES				
Consumer	14.7	8%	15.7	7%
Manufacturing	11.9	7%	11.3	5%
Energy and Utilities	8.5	5%	6.9	3%
Financial Institutions	11.4	7%	13.4	6%
Health and Care	6.4	4%	7.4	4%
Information Tecnology	9.5	5%	10.0	5%
DEBT SECURITIES				
Corporate Bonds (Investment Grade)	6.6	4%	7.6	4%
Corporate Bonds (Non Investment Grade)	0.3	0%	0.8	0%
UK Government	4.0	2%	4.7	2%
Other	1.1	1%	1.9	1%
PRIVATE EQUITY	6.6	4%	7.9	4%
REAL ESTATE				
UK Property	3.7	2%	13.2	6%
Overseas Property	5.9	3%	0.1	0%
INVESTMENT FUNDS & UNIT TRUSTS				
Equities	48.5	28%	61.0	29%
Bonds	15.6	9%	19.6	9%
Other	17.1	10%	24.2	12%
DERIVATIVES				
Foreign Exchange	0.8	0%	-0.2	0%
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	1.4	1%	3.9	2%
Total	174.0	100%	209.4	100%

Changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme permits employees retiring on or after 6 April 2006 to take an increase in their lump sum payment on retirement in exchange for a reduction in their future annual pension. The

valuation of the Group's retirement benefit liabilities as at 31 March 2015 includes an allowance for this change to the pension scheme. An allowance has also been made for life expectancy improvements.

Further information can be found in Surrey County Council's Pension Fund's Annual Report which is available on request from County Hall, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN.

Financing of Police Pensions

The service cost of employees is reflected in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, and the liabilities are shown in the Balance Sheet. The in-year cost of police pensions is financed with the contributions from police officers (old scheme 11% and new scheme 9.5%) and also a contribution from the employer at 24.2% of salary and operated through a pensions account. If there is a deficit on the Police Pensions Fund Account this is met by a transfer from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account funded by the Home Office. Conversely, if there is a surplus this would be transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account for repayment to the Home Office.

The Pension Fund Account, shown below, shows a deficit of £18.6m, offset by a transfer from the Income and Expenditure Account, funded by a grant from the Home Office. The above figure includes a provision totalling £5.7m to reflect the estimated cost of probable revised lump sum pension payments and interest for retired police officers.

SURREY POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

	2013/2014 £m	2014/2015 £m
Contributions Receivable		
From employer:		
Normal	(16.9)	(16.2)
Early retirements	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
From members	(8.5)	(8.7)
Transfers In		
Individual transfers in from other schemes	(0.3)	(0.4)
Other	0.0	0.0
Benefits Payable:		
Pensions	30.5	31.9
Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	6.8	10.1
Lump sum death benefits	0.0	0.1
Lump sum ill-health benefits	0.0	0.0
Payments to and on account of leavers		
Refund of contributions	0.0	0.0
Individual transfers out to other schemes	0.4	0.6
Other	0.0	1.2
Sub-total for the year before transfer from the Group of amount equal to the deficit	12.0	18.6
Additional funding payable by the Group to fund the deficit for the year	(12.0)	(18.6)
Total	0.0	0.0

NET ASSETS STATEMENT	2013/2014 £m	2014/2015 £m
Net current assets and liabilities		
Contributions due from employer	0.0	0.0
Unpaid pension benefits	0.0	5.7
Amount due to sponsoring department	0.0	0.0
Other current assets and liabilities	0.0	(5.7)
Net assets and liabilities	0.0	0.0

A pension provision totalling £5.7m has been recognised in the Pension Fund Account to reflect the estimated cost of probable revised lump sum pension payments and interest for retired police officers. Following a complaint from a retired firefighter, the Pensions Ombudsman found the Government Actuarial Office guilty of maladministration in failing to review commutation factors from 1998 to 2006 applicable to lump sum payments. The full determination is available at <http://www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk>. The Pensions Ombudsman noted that the principles are the same for other retired firefighters and police officers. To avoid further cases having to be heard, the government is making arrangements for payments to be made to others affected, reflecting the more beneficial terms that would have been applied had commutation factors been reviewed and revised at the appropriate times. A corresponding debtor has been recognised in the Pension Fund Account to reflect the Home Office liability to make the additional top up payment as laid down in the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. The estimated cost does not include any additional tax, which is a liability for HM Treasury.

27. External Audit Costs

	As At 31st March 2014 £m	As At 31st March 2015		
		GROUP £m	PCC £m	CC £m
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	0.072	0.169	0.093	0.076
Fees payable in respect of statutory inspections	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.072	0.169	0.093	0.076

28. Related Parties

IAS 24 (Related Party transactions) requires the Group to disclose all material transactions with related parties, which have potential to influence the Group or to be controlled or influenced by the Group.

Central government has some control as it is responsible for providing the statutory framework and provides the majority of the funding. The value of grants received is shown in the Income and Expenditure Account and further details of specific additional grants received are given in note 8.

The Borough Councils also have some control through their provision of precept income as detailed in note 8.

Employer's pension contributions paid by the Group to the Surrey County Council Pension Fund totalled £12.3m during 2014/2015 (£6.8m in 2013/14).

The PCC has direct control over the Group finances 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 her aims and objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. Section 28 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires that the local authorities covered by the police area must establish a Police and Crime Panel (PCP) for that area. The PCP scrutinises the decisions of the PCC, reviews the Police and Crime Plan and has a right of veto over the precept.

A survey of the related party interests of the Chief Constable and senior managers and their immediate family members was carried out in preparing the Statement of Accounts. No related party interests were disclosed.

Similarly, there was no declaration of concern made from the OPCC.

29. Contingent Liabilities

Although the accounts include (through the establishment of provisions and creditors) known liabilities faced by the Group at 31st March 2015, they exclude potential costs where the liability is not yet established and the amounts are uncertain.

At 31st March 2015 the Group had two contingent liabilities:

Holiday pay

During 2014/15 there were a number of legal developments in employment law that potentially may have financial consequences for police forces in England and Wales. These concern legal challenges in respect of backdated and future payments of overtime and allowances, the most prominent being the ruling of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in November 2014 (on the treatment of regular overtime in payments for holiday pay purposes) which may impact on all forces.

At the date of publication of the audited accounts there had been no claims made to the Group in relation to this holiday pay issue and future claims are considered to be unlikely. The financial impact should any such case arise is considered by the Group to be minimal.

Police officer compulsory retirements A19 Rule

Section A19 of the Police Pension Regulations 1987 allows police forces to require a police officer to retire once he or she reaches 30 years' service. Police forces' adoption of the A19 rule increased as budgets were substantially cut and forces had to find new ways to cut their expenditure.

The Group had officers who were retired under A19 during 2011 and 2012 which may give rise to a potential liability.

An Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) was heard in March 2015 which upheld a police officers' age discrimination claim. However this decision was overturned in July 2015 when police officers' lost their claim for age discrimination at an appeal tribunal.

At the date of publication of the audited accounts there had been no decision as to whether or not an appeal would be made therefore it remains as a contingent liability because any future liability is considered unlikely.

30. Contingent Assets

The Group has no contingent assets to disclose at 31st March 2015.

31. Financial Instruments

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	Long Term		Current	
	31st March 2014 £m	31st March 2015 £m	31st March 2014 £m	31st March 2015 £m
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0.0	0.0	(18.1)	(11.8)
Financial liabilities at fair value through income & expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Borrowings	0.0	0.0	(18.1)	(11.8)
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0	34.9	42.7
Financial Assets at fair value through income & expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unquoted equity investment at cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Investments	0.0	0.0	34.9	42.7

The fair value of short-term, trade and other receivables / payables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

Financial Instruments Gains or Losses

No gains or losses were recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments in either 2013/14 or 2014/15. Short term receivables or payables (i.e. trade debtors, trade creditors and cash) with no stated interest amount are measured at the original invoice or transaction amount.

32. Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

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

- Credit Risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Group;
- Liquidity Risk – the risk that the Group might not have funds available to meet its commitment to make payments;
- Market Risk/Interest Rate Risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Group as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.
- Market Failure Risk – the risk that financial loss might arise as a result of a failure in financial markets.

The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The Head of Finance is responsible for implementing the Group's approved Treasury Management Strategy which specifies the arrangements for specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Day-to-day treasury management activity is undertaken on behalf of the Group by Surrey County Council under the terms of a service level agreement.

Credit and Counterparty Risk

A prime objective of the Group's treasury management activities is the security of the principal sums it invests. The Group maintains a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing arrangements, which includes all organisations included on Surrey County Council's counterparty lists.

The Group's only direct counterparty in relation to treasury management is Surrey County Council. All investments made by Surrey County Council are made in accordance with that Council's investment policies and prevailing legislation and regulations. If the list of counterparties and their time or value limits need to be revised, amendments are presented to the Surrey County Council Audit & Governance Committee. It is considered that these arrangements minimise the risk in this area.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the Balance Sheet date was as follows: trade receivables £7.8m (2013/14 £7.6m), and cash and temporary loan investments £30.2m (2013/14 £27.1m). The Group does not have any material exposure to concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty.

Liquidity Risk

The Group aims to ensure that it has adequate but not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdraft or standby facilities to enable it to have the level of funds available to it that are necessary to achieve the objectives stated in its Policing Plan.

Day-to-day cash balances are monitored on behalf of the Group under a service level agreement by Surrey County Council, whose remit is to aggregate and invest any surpluses with its own balances, and to pay interest based on its quarterly internal borrowing rate.

The Group has had sufficient available cash balances to meet its daily requirements and there was no external borrowing outstanding as at 31st March 2015. If necessary, the Group is able to borrow from either the Public Works Loans Board or Surrey County Council.

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group aims to protect itself against the risk that fluctuations in the levels of interest rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Group's finances.

Since the Group investment activity is undertaken by Surrey County Council, fixed and variable rate exposure limits are set so as not to conflict with that Council's prevailing limits. In order to achieve this, both fixed and variable rate upper and lower exposure limits have been set at 100% and 0% respectively.

Surrey County Council employs a treasury consultant to advise on treasury strategy, provide economic data and interest rate forecasts. This information feeds into the Group's annual budget setting process, and allows for any adverse changes to be accommodated.

Interest rate risk is minimised by the fact that a proportion of Government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates. This provides partial compensation for the higher costs incurred as a result of adverse interest rate movements.

As at 31st March 2015, the Group had no borrowing outstanding but held £31.5m in variable rate loan investments (2013/14 £26.5m).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Accounts have been prepared in keeping with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the U.K. 2014/15, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities 2014/15 (SeRCOP), approved by the Financial Reporting Advisory Board (FRAB). The Code is based on approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, except where these are inconsistent with specific statutory requirements. The Code also draws on approved accounting standards issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and the UK Accounting Standards Board where these provide additional guidance. The Accounts follow the guidance notes produced by CIPFA for practitioners on the application of the Code to Local Authorities in the UK 2014/15.

Following the passing of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey (PCC) and the Chief Constable of Surrey Police (CC) were set up as two 'corporation sole' bodies. Both bodies are required to prepare separate Statement of Accounts.

The Financial Statements included here represent the accounts for the PCC and also those for the PCC Group. The term 'Group' is used to indicate individual transactions and policies of PCC and CC for the year ended 31 March 2015. Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the powers and responsibilities attributed to the PCC as the holding organisation identifies the requirement to produce group accounts.

2. Fundamental Accounting Policies

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the following accounting concepts and principles:

- Accruals – the accruals basis of accounting establishes that the non-cash effects of transactions are reflected in the accounting period in which those effects are experienced and not in the period in which any cash is received or paid.
- Going Concern – the Accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Group will operate for the foreseeable future. This means in particular that the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operation.
- Understandability – to ensure that the Statement of Accounts produced can be understood by its readers.
- Relevance – to ensure that the information provided about the Group's financial position, performance and cash flow is useful for assessing stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.
- Materiality – provides a threshold or cut-off point to ensure that the information included in the Financial Statements is of such significance as to justify its inclusion. Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence users decisions or assessment of the Financial Statements.
- Reliability – to ensure that the financial information provided accurately reflects the substance of the transactions and other events that have taken place.
- Comparability – the information contained in the Financial Statements has been prepared so that it can be readily compared with similar information about the same entity for different accounting periods and with similar information about other entities.
- Primacy of Legislative Requirements – the PCC derives his powers from statute and the financial and accounting framework is closely controlled by primary and secondary legislation. Where specific legislative requirements and accounting principles conflict, the legislative requirement is applied. However, the Code deals with such conflicts by showing the position required by the Code's accounting requirements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and the effect of the legislative requirements in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following sections set out the Group's general accounting policies, which have been followed in 2014/2015.

3. Income and Expenditure

The accounts reflect the normal accruals concept for both capital and revenue. Creditors are included within the Balance Sheet for goods and services supplied but not paid for at the year end. Debtors are included within the Balance Sheet where services have been provided but not yet reimbursed at the year end.

An exception to this is for utilities (gas, electricity, telephones, etc), where invoices will be accounted for in the year they fall, providing that only four quarterly or twelve monthly invoices are charged in any one year.

A small number of internal trading accounts are operated for management purposes only. These internal transactions are excluded for the purpose of producing this Statement of Accounts.

4. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to the service area that benefits from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice (SerCoP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services is shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the PCC's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

These two cost categories are defined in SerCoP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure.

5. Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised provided that the asset will benefit the Group for a period of more than one year, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs include the initial cost of acquisition or construction, and costs incurred subsequently to enhance, replace part of, or service the asset, provided that they meet the recognition criteria above.

When a component is replaced, restored or enhanced, the carrying amount of the old component is de-recognised, and the new component reflected in the carrying amount.

The general de minimis capitalisation limit is £10,000 for all relevant expenditure. There is no de minimis limit for the purchase of land and buildings, or fleet vehicles. Low value covert vehicles are not capitalised.

Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the assets into working condition for their intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement:

Assets under construction are measured at historical cost.

Land and buildings are valued at fair value. Fair value for land and buildings under property, plant and equipment is the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use. Valuations are carried out by external professionals in accordance with the basis recommended by CIPFA and according to the Statement of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

Non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both) (i.e. plant and equipment) are valued using the depreciated historical cost basis as a proxy for fair value. This is on the assumption that the useful life is a realistic reflection of the life of the asset and the depreciation method used is a realistic reflection of the consumption of that asset class.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are re-valued where there have been material changes in the value, or as a minimum, every 5 years. Increases in valuation are recognised in the Revaluation Reserve unless the increase is reversing a previous impairment loss or revaluation decrease charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the same asset, in which case the increase is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

A decrease in valuation (i.e. a significant decline in an asset's carrying amount during the period that is not specific to the asset) is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve up to the credit balance existing in respect of the asset, and thereafter in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the asset, commencing at the start of the month in which capitalisation takes place. Although depreciation is calculated on the estimated life of the specific individual asset concerned, the approximate average depreciation periods are as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

The economic lives of the assets are reviewed each accounting period and revised if necessary.

Land is not subject to depreciation.

Assets are not depreciated until they are available for use. Accordingly assets under construction are not depreciated.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. (This is applicable to enhancement and acquisition expenditure incurred, and revaluations carried out, from 1 April 2010).

Residual values are thought to be unlikely (nil or insignificant) and are only assigned if they can be measured reliably.

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

Impairment

Each category of asset (or individual asset where necessary) is reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of impairment. Examples of events and changes in circumstances that indicate impairment may have incurred include:

- a significant decline in a specific asset's carrying amount during the period;
- evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset;
- a commitment by the Group to undertake a significant reorganisation; and
- a significant adverse change in the statutory or other regulatory environment in which the Group operates.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Revaluation Reserve up to the amount in the Revaluation Reserve for each respective asset and thereafter in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Disposal

When a non-current asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying value of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The disposal proceeds are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and netted off against the asset's carrying value. The resulting balance represents either the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Receipts (in excess of £10,000) from the sale of non-current assets are defined as capital receipts, and are used to fund future capital expenditure. These receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Individual receipts of less than £10,000 remain in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Receipts from the sale of houses are only recognised in the accounts when cash is received, rather than when the sale is contractually committed. This is considered to be a prudent policy, in view of the uncertainties associated with property sales.

The disposal value is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under a separate arrangement for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as Held for Sale only if they meet all of the following criteria:

- The asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition;
- The sale is highly probable. This means that the Group is committed to a plan to sell the asset and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated;
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value; and
- The sale is expected to complete within one year of the date of classification.

Assets Held for Sale are measured in the Balance Sheet at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value for Assets Held for Sale is market value.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as Held for Sale (adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale).

Assets Held for Sale are not depreciated.

6. Funding of capital expenditure to purchase Non-Current Assets

Capital expenditure is funded by borrowing, government grants, capital receipts, revenue contributions and third party contributions.

Capital contributions and grants are accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis (unless the grant or contribution has an unsatisfied condition); they are then transferred to the Balance Sheet as follows:

- When a capital grant or contribution has been recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has been incurred, the grant or contribution is transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Adjustment Account, reflecting the application of capital reserves to finance expenditure.

- When a capital grant or contribution has been recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred, the grant or contribution is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account, reflecting its status as a capital resource available to finance expenditure.
- When a capital grant or contribution has been received with conditions that the Group has not met, the grant or contribution is recognised in the Balance Sheet as Capital Grants Receipts in Advance. Once the condition has been met, the grant or contribution is transferred from the Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Account and recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and accounted for as above depending on whether expenditure has been incurred.

The above transfers are reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

7. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

The Group is not required to raise council tax to cover charges for depreciation, impairment losses or amortisation. However it is required to make an annual provision from revenue towards the repayment of borrowing, known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

Depreciation, impairment losses and amortisation are reversed from the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement and MRP is charged as a contribution to the Capital Adjustment Account (see redemption of debt below).

8. Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Group in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Group recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

9. Leases

Leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases based on risks and rewards of ownership. Land and building elements of a lease are classified and accounted for separately with the land element normally being an operating lease.

Arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease, but allow the use of an asset in return for payments, are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

Finance Leases

Where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, it is accounted for as a finance lease, and is capitalised as an asset and the corresponding liability shown on the Balance Sheet. Interest costs of the lease are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

10. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Group as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits will flow from the intangible asset to the Group.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available), and the Group will be able to generate future economic benefits by being able to use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as

attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Intangible assets are included in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life (normally 3 years), commencing in the month the asset comes into service.

11. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at cost. The Group's inventory includes items such as uniforms. Damaged and obsolete items are written off in the year. Some minor inventory items are not valued and are excluded e.g. stationery.

This policy is a departure from IAS 2 which requires inventory to be valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. For many inventory items, particularly uniforms, net realisable value would be minimal and does not accurately reflect the value to the Group of holding these items. The variation from IAS 2 does not have a material impact on these financial statements.

12. Debts Outstanding

Income is accounted for on an accruals basis. Debts that cannot be collected are written off via the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the Command or department that raised the debt. The level of any bad debt provision is reviewed annually.

13. Reserves and Provisions

The Group maintains reserves to finance future expenditure and to protect the Group against unexpected events. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Group – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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.

The classification of reserves and provisions is consistent with the CIPFA Code of Practice.

The nature and purpose of each reserve or provision set up by the Group is described in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

14. Employee Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include benefits such as salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave. 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 charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement, so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

15. Termination Benefits / Exit Packages

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Group to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy, and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Group is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Group to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove notional debits and credits for pension

enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

16. Long-term employee benefits – Pension arrangements

Surrey Police pension schemes are accounted for under the International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 19 where any obligation arising from other long-term employee benefits that depend on length of service, need to be recognised when service is rendered. As injury awards under the Police schemes are dependent on service, the liability expected to arise due to injury awards is valued annually.

The Group has decided, following actuarial advice, to rebut the IAS19 assumption that injury benefits are not subject to the same degree of uncertainty as pension payments. This means that the pension interest cost and expected return on assets is not charged to the Cost of Services, but instead has been charged to the Net Operating Expenditure, and any actuarial gain or loss charged to the total Income and Expenditure.

In the single entity accounts the cost of pensions are charged to the Chief Constable Accounts rather than the PCC Accounts. This decision has been made as the Chief Constable holds the Contract of Employment for over 99% of police employees, controls terms of employment and makes decision on the overall staffing structures. These costs are included in the Group Account on consolidation.

The Group participates in different pension schemes which meet the needs of its employees. The schemes provide members with defined benefits related to pay and service. The costs of providing pensions for employees are charged to the accounts in accordance with the statutory requirements governing each scheme. The schemes are as follows:

Police Officers Pension Schemes

This scheme is un-funded and the employer's contribution is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The scheme is divided into Police Pension Scheme (OPPS), Injury Awards and New Police Pension Scheme (NPPS).

No transfer values are paid for officers transferring between police forces, however, values are paid for transfers between other schemes.

The accounts are constructed on the IAS 19 accounting basis and better reflect commitment in the long term to increase contributions to make up any shortfall in attributable net assets in the Pension Fund. The relationship between the Force and the Home Office is captured in the Pension Fund Account included within the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Police staff employees, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the LGPS. The pension costs that are charged to the Group's accounts in respect of these employees are equal to the contributions paid to the funded pension scheme for these employees and the net current service cost.

The attributable assets of the LGPS are measured at their fair value at the Balance Sheet date, quoted securities are valued at bid price and attributable scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. The scheme liabilities comprise any benefits promised under the formal terms of the scheme and, any obligations for further benefits where a public statement or past practice by the employer has created a valid expectation in the employees that such benefit will be granted.

The pension costs included in the Notes to the Financial Statements in respect of these schemes have been determined in accordance with relevant government regulations and the 2014/15 CIPFA Code.

Where the payments made for the year in accordance with the scheme requirements do not match the change in the Group's recognised asset or liability for the same period, the recognised cost of pensions will not match the amount required to be raised in Council Tax. These differences are appropriated via the Movement in Reverses Statement.

Any unpaid contributions to the scheme are presented in the Balance Sheet as a Short Term Creditor.

Past service costs are recognised in Net Cost of Services on a straight-line basis over the period in which the increase in benefit accrues.

Losses arising on a settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions are measured at the date on which the Group becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction and recognised in Net Cost of Services at that date. Gains arising on a settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions are measured at the date on which all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction and recognised in Net Cost of Services at that date.

17. Revenue Grants and Contributions

Government grants and third party contributions are recognised as income at the date the Group satisfies the conditions of entitlement to the grant or contribution, where there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received and the expenditure for which the grant is given has been incurred.

Net expenditure is expressed before deducting government grants in support of the overall expenditure of the Group, i.e. specific police grants, Revenue Support Grant and National Non Domestic Rates. Other smaller revenue grants are shown as income in arriving at net expenditure, and can be matched against specific items of expenditure.

18. Redemption of Debt

Throughout 2014/2015 the Group had no external debt apart from a finance lease for land. Under prevailing regulation, the Group is not debt free and therefore there is a requirement to make a provision for principal repayments through the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), (see Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets above).

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with Surrey County Council. In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts.

Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Investments are held on the Balance Sheet as cash equivalents if: the investments are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, they are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and, have a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments held by Surrey County Council on behalf of the Group are classified as cash equivalents as they are low risk, short term and readily available.

20. VAT

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

21. Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments – Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. Short term financial liabilities such as trade creditors and cash overdrawn are measured at the original invoice amount as a proxy for fair value.

The Group has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and has set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.

Financial Instruments – Financial Assets

The PCC's financial assets are classified as:

- Loans and Receivables i.e. assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market, and
- Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss – assets purchased with the intention of selling in the near term, part of a short term profit-taking portfolio, or derivatives.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. Short term financial assets such as trade debtors, cash and loan investments are measured at the original transaction or invoice amount as a proxy for fair value.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured and carried at fair value. Where the fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost less any impairment losses. Changes in fair value recorded in the Balance Sheet are balanced by posting gains and losses to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as they arise.

Where an asset is identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gains or losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited/debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Until 2006/07, a scheme was in place that enabled police officers to apply for a loan which could only be used towards the purchase of a property. Only advances made after 1st April 2007 are classified as assets at fair value through profit or loss. Assets at fair value through profit or loss are revalued at a minimum every 5 years.

22. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

23. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed and described separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the Group's financial position. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.

24. Accounting Standards issued but not yet adopted

The Group is required to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change required by a new standard that has been issued, but not yet adopted in the 2014/15 Code.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement provides a single definition of fair value which applies to assets and liabilities covered by International Accounting Standards that currently permit or require measurement at fair value. This standard is to be applied prospectively and it is anticipated that it will not have a material impact on the statement of accounts.

The annual improvements to IFRS (2011-13 cycle) cover the following issues:

IFRS 1: Meaning of effective IFRSs;
IFRS 3: Scope exceptions for joint ventures;
IFRS 13: Scope of portfolio exception;
IFRS 40: Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Property when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.

As none of the issues covered by the improvements are relevant to the Group, there will be no impact on the statement of accounts.

IFRIC 21 Levies provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for a levy imposed by a government that is not in the scope of another accounting standard. The Group has levies imposed on it by government, however they are minimal and therefore it is anticipated that this will not have a material impact on the statement of accounts.

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTING TERMS

ACCRUALS

Expenditure or income for goods or services that have been received or supplied, but are not invoiced until the following financial year.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

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

AMORTISATION

An annual charge made to the overall PCC budget, reducing the value of an asset to zero, over a period of time.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure spent on the acquisition of a non-current asset or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing non-current asset.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

A statement of proposed capital projects for current and future years.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Proceeds of not less than £10,000 received from the disposal of buildings or other assets. They cannot be used to finance normal day to day revenue spending.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The main revenue fund of the PCC receiving the precept, government grants and other income receipts, and from which the costs of providing services are met.

CREDITORS

Individuals or organisations, to whom the PCC owes money at the end of the financial year.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

CURTAILMENT (PENSIONS)

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

- Termination of employees' services earlier than expected, and
- Termination of or amendment to the terms, of a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

DEBTORS

Individuals or organisations, who owe the PCC money at the end of the financial year.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

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

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEME

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the cost, or re-valued amount of the benefit, of a non-current asset, that has been consumed during the period. Consumption includes the wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a non-current asset, whether arising from the use, passage of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or demand for the goods and services produced by the asset.

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS

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

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset. For land and buildings, fair value is the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

FINANCE LEASE

A finance lease is one that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to a lessee.

GENERAL FUND BALANCES

Accumulated surpluses maintained to meet expenditure, pending the receipt of income, and to provide a cushion against expenditure being higher, or income lower, than expected.

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the PCC will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of the operations.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet due to a significant decline in its market value during the period, evidence of obsolescence or significant physical damage to the non-current asset or a significant adverse change in the statutory or regulatory environment in which the PCC operates.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets occur when capital expenditure does not result in the acquisition of a non-current asset, for example software licenses and training for development purposes etc.

INTEREST COSTS (PENSIONS)

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

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the pensions fund will be accounted for in the statement of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

LIQUID RESOURCES

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the PCC without disrupting its business and are either readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount or traded in an active market.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The statutory minimum amount set aside on an annual basis, as a provision to redeem debt.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historic cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST

The cost of replacing an asset or the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the PCC and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

OPERATING LEASE

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

PAST SERVICE COSTS

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

POLICE GRANT

A specific grant paid to the PCC by the Home Office to support its revenue expenditure. It is a fixed sum calculated by the Government on an assumed needs basis.

PRECEPT

An amount determined by the PCC (the preceptor) which is collected on its behalf by the local District Councils (the billing authorities) as part of the Council Tax.

PROJECTED UNIT METHOD

A Projected Unit Method is an accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for projected earnings. An accrued benefits valuation method is a valuation method in which the scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- a) The benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners (i.e. individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date) and their dependants, allowing where appropriate for future increases; and
- b) The accrued benefits for member in service on the valuation date.

PROVISION

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

RELATED PARTIES

Two or more parties are related parties when at any time during the financial period:

- (i) one party has direct or indirect control of the other party, or
- (ii) the parties are subject to common control from the same source, or
- (iii) one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to an extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests, or
- (iv) the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interests.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party irrespective of whether a charge is made.

RESIDUAL VALUE

The residual value is the net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life. Residual values are based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition (or revaluation) of the asset and do not take account of expected future price changes.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

Central Government grant supporting the cost of public services.

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SCHEME LIABILITIES

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

SETTLEMENT (PENSIONS)

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

- a lump sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits
- the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits, and
- the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

WORK IN PROGRESS/ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Completed and continuing work required on an incomplete project.