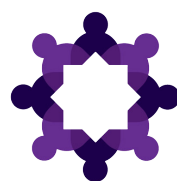




Annual Accounts 2014/2015



DORSET
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

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AUDIT OPINION

Independent auditor's report to the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner

We have audited the financial statements of the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner for the year ended 31 March 2015 on pages 9 to 14 and 16 to 46. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014-15.

This report is made solely to the Police and Crime Commissioner in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Police and Crime Commissioner those matters we are required to state in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Police and Crime Commissioner for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Treasurer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Treasurer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Explanatory Foreword to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Group as at 31 March 2015 and of the Group's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014-15.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice 2010 for Local Government Bodies requires us to report to you if:

- the annual governance statement set out on pages 46 to 58 does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework'

AUDIT OPINION

published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007; or

- the information given in the Explanatory Foreword for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- any matters have been reported in the public interest under section 8 of Audit Commission Act 1998 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit; or
- any recommendations have been made under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998; or
- any other special powers of the auditor have been exercised under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusion on the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

The Police and Crime Commissioner's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

We are required under Section 5 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 to satisfy ourselves that the Police and Crime Commissioner has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements, having regard to relevant criteria specified by the Audit Commission.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Police and Crime Commissioner has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources are operating effectively.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria, published by the Audit Commission October 2014, as to whether the Police and Crime Commissioner has proper arrangements for:

- securing financial resilience; and
- challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Audit Commission has determined these two criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Police and Crime Commissioner put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2015

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on

AUDIT OPINION

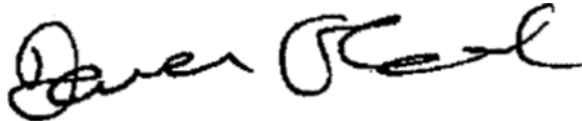
whether, in all significant respects, the Police and Crime Commissioner had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria published by the Audit Commission in October 2014, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources for the year ending 31 March 2015.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner in accordance with the requirements of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Code of Audit Practice 2010 for Local Government Bodies issued by the Audit Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darren Gilbert', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Darren Gilbert

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Appointed Auditor

Chartered Accountants

3 Assembly Square

Brittania Quay, Cardiff, CF104AX

30 September 2015

FOREWORD TO THE ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The primary function of the Police and Crime Commissioner is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force in Dorset, and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of operational policing duties under the Police Act 1996.

All the financial transactions incurred during 2014-15 for policing Dorset have been recognised and recorded within this Statement of Accounts, which sets out the overall financial position of PCC Dorset and Group accounts incorporating the Chief Constable for the year ended 31 March 2015. The Group position 'PCC Dorset Group' reflects the consolidated accounts of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset and its subsidiary Chief Constable accounts. Where the Group position differs from PCC Dorset position this is made clear in the statements and notes. Separate statutory accounts are prepared for the Chief Constable.

This Foreword provides an overview of the new accounting arrangements and outlines the financial performance of PCC Dorset and PCC Dorset Group during 2014-15.

The Statement of Accounts

The 2014-15 Statement of Accounts is prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2014-15.

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

- The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- Accounts & Audit Regulations 2011
- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the Act);
- The Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police Service of England and Wales 2012;
- Scheme of Delegation between the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset and the Chief Constable;
- PCC Dorset Financial Regulations – Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable;
- PCC Dorset Standing Orders on Contracts - Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable.

The accounting arrangements between PCC Dorset and the Chief Constable are such that PCC Dorset is responsible for the finances of the whole Group and controls all assets, liabilities and reserves. PCC Dorset receives all income and funding and makes all the payments for the Group from the Police Fund. Since 1 April 2014 staff have been split between PCC Dorset and the Chief Constable, with PCC Dorset retaining only those staff running the office of the Commissioner. In turn the Chief Constable fulfils its functions under the Act within an annual budget set by PCC Dorset in consultation with the Chief Constable. A scheme of delegation is in operation between the two bodies determining their respective responsibilities.

Revenue Budget

In February 2014 the Police and Crime Commissioner set the revenue budget for 2014-15 at £120.7 million. As part of efforts to tackle the national deficit, the Government announced significant spending cuts in October 2010 in its Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). As

FOREWORD TO THE ACCOUNTS

a result, Government funding for the police service in Dorset for 2014-15 was cut by £1.09 million, representing a cash reduction on the previous years police funding of 0.9%. Over the CSR to 2014-15 the overall grant reduction resulted in the need to reduce costs by £22.5 million in real terms. The Band D council tax was increased by 1.96% to £187.11 in 2014-15. The Policing share of the average council tax bill for the year was about 11%.

Comparison of Actual Expenditure with Budget

Actual spending for the year was £120.9 million compared to the funding of £120.7 million, resulting in an overspend of £0.17 million.

Savings were achieved during the year due to strict financial controls on all areas of spending and additional income, but these were fully reinvested into the provision of policing services during the year. The reinvestment included the recruitment of an additional 133 police officers

The main variations were:

- The recruitment of additional officers led to police officer costs being £0.87 million higher than originally anticipated, although this was partly mitigated by a higher than expected number of police officer leavers. Police staff numbers did not fall as quickly as anticipated during the year, resulting in a further overspend of £0.67 million. These additional costs allowed the provision of policing services to a greater level than would have otherwise been the case, and were funded by savings and efficiencies elsewhere in the annual budget.
- The cost of providing premises to Dorset Police underspent by £0.3 million, primarily due to a reduction in the use of rented premises. In addition, the cost of utilities – particularly gas – was significantly lower than anticipated in the original budget.
- Further savings were realised during the year in other non staff areas, including continued savings on the purchase of equipment. Income was also higher than originally expected, particularly due to the reimbursement of the cost of supporting other forces in the provision of police officers for major events and operations.
- In addition to reinvestment in police officer and staff costs, these savings and additional income were re-invested into a number of areas, most significantly payments to clear the majority of the remaining past service deficit in the Local Government Pension Fund. This will facilitate on-going revenue budget savings.

Overall, the revenue outturn position shows an overspend of £0.17 million, which results in a decrease in general balances.

This small variance from the original budget, as amended during the year by the PCC, indicates sound financial management within the Force during a difficult financial year.

Additional Funding Streams

During 2014-15 additional funding was allocated to the PCC from the Ministry of Justice in respect of local commissioning of Victims Services. This was the second year for which such grants were made available, and the grants totalled £0.9 million including funding brought forward from the previous year.

Also during 2014-15, the Home Office invited bids against a £50 million national Innovation Fund. Dorset made successful bids for three projects with income totalling £0.99 million in

FOREWORD TO THE ACCOUNTS

2014-15 relating to e-commerce, South West Forensics Service and electronic management of information. Dorset were also party to bids for Mobile IT, and digitalisation of processes, for which Avon & Somerset and Sussex were the lead forces.

Capital Expenditure

The capital programme for 2014-15 was £11.1 million, including schemes brought forward from previous years. Final capital expenditure was £5.2 million, which was funded by Home Office and other grants of £1.6 million, revenue contributions of £2.9 million, and capital receipts of £0.7 million, which leaves no capital unfinanced at 31 March 2015.

The underspend on the capital budget, detailed in the notes on page 31, arises in part due to slippage on ICT system replacements and vehicle purchases.

The Code of Practice under which these accounts are prepared requires that fixed assets are revalued at least every five years. Work has continued on a rolling programme of revaluation of 20% of the PCC's assets each year to achieve this, which is reflected in the valuations detailed in the Balance Sheet and the table on page 32.

General Reserves

The PCC's general balances at the start of the year were £4.5 million, reducing to £3.8 million due to the overspend in 2014-15 and the carrying forward of revenue funding from 2013-14 for specific schemes. General balances now represent 3.1% of the budget requirement for 2014-15, in line with the target level set by the Police and Crime Commissioner although some of this funding has been committed on a one-off basis in 2015-16.

Pensions

A significant additional contribution of £2 million was made towards past service deficit in March 2015, based on the latest actuarial information at that time. This contribution is expected to significantly reduce the remaining deficit. The figures returned by the actuary in the Pensions IAS19 note on pages 37-40 indicate an increase in the overall deficit for police staff in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) despite an additional contribution. They also show an increase in the liability for the unfunded officers' scheme. The significant liability in respect of the unfunded police pension scheme is the amount assessed by the actuary as necessary to meet the pension costs of current pensioners and existing employees over their expected lives. This liability will be met by the revenue budget and the Home Office specific grant under the funding arrangements for police pensions referred to below, as and when the pensions become payable in future years.

Actual expenditure on pensions, including both the officers' flat-rate employer's contribution and the employer's contributions to the Local Government Pension Scheme for police staff, totals £14.8 million, or 12.3% of the total budget for 2014-15.

Other Information

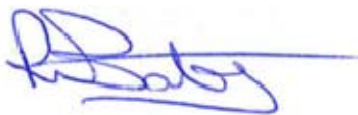
The accounts are prepared in accordance with the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2011 including the Annual Governance Statement on pages 43-54, the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (The Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SERCOP), issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). In complying with The Code, these Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they apply to Local Authorities in England.

FOREWORD TO THE ACCOUNTS

The accounts that follow show the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner's financial outturn for the year 2014-15. The accounts comprise: -

- the comprehensive income and expenditure account. These figures are compared with the estimates that were updated continuously throughout the year and with the actual expenditure for 2013-14;
- the balance sheets which show the consolidated assets and liabilities of the PCC and Chief Constable, as well as the assets and liabilities of the PCC;
- the movement in reserves statement (MiRS) is a summary of the changes that have taken place in the bottom half of the Balance Sheet over the financial year split between usable and unusable reserves;
- the cash-flow statement, which shows the sources and applications of the PCC's funds during the year;
- the notes to the above Core Statements, which provide further explanations and disclosures relating to the accounts.

These Accounts have been audited by the External Auditor, and their opinion is shown on pages 2-4. I confirm that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Police and Crime Commissioner as at 31 March 2015, and its income and expenditure for that year.



Richard Bates BA (Hons) CPFA
Treasurer to the Police and Crime Commissioner

30 September 2015

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Introduction

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the principles recommended in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (The Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SERCOP), issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). In complying with The Code, these Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they apply to Local Authorities in England.

2. Accounting Conventions

The Financial Statements of the PCC are prepared on the basis of historic cost except where disclosed otherwise in Accounting Policies or notes, where required by IFRS. Areas where there is divergence from the historic cost convention typically include the revaluation of property, plant and equipment; inventories and certain financial assets and liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared with due regard to the pervasive accounting concepts of accruals, going concern and primacy of legislative requirements.

3. Change of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting Financial Statements. An entity is permitted to change an accounting policy only if the change is required by a standard or interpretation; or results in the Financial Statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows.

If a change in accounting policy is required by a change in reporting standards, the change is accounted for as required by that new pronouncement. If the new pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, then the change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively. Retrospective application means adjusting the opening balance of each affected component for the earliest prior period presented, along with other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented, and restating them as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

Additionally, any accounting changes required by a new standard that have been issued but not adopted by 1 January prior to the

Balance Sheet date must be covered by a disclosure note, setting out the impact of the change.

4. Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments applicable to prior periods arising from either changes in accounting policies, or the correction of material errors.

Prior period adjustments are accounted for by restating the comparative figures for each prior period presented in the primary statements and notes and adjusting the opening balances for the current period for the cumulative effect.

5. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

These are defined as events, which could be favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date that the Financial Statements are authorised for issue.

An adjusting event is an event that provides evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, including an event that indicates that the going concern assumption in relation to the whole or part of the enterprise is not appropriate. An adjusting event is one where the Financial Statements are adjusted to reflect the event.

A non-adjusting event is an event that is indicative of a condition that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events are disclosed in the Financial Statements if it is considered that non-disclosure would affect the ability of users to make proper evaluations and decisions, but the Financial Statements themselves are not adjusted to include the financial impact of it.

6. Contingent Liabilities

In accordance with IAS 37, a contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority, or;
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, or;
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

No provision is made in the accounts for contingent liabilities. Details of any other

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

7. Agency Accounting

Council Tax revenue is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a full accruals basis. The PCC also shows a share of the Billing Authorities debtors and creditors for Council Tax, proportionate to the relative demand on the Collection Fund.

8. Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute

Where capital expenditure does not result in the acquisition of a fixed asset, or is incurred on an asset not belonging to the PCC, the expenditure is charged to the income and expenditure account and written out in the year of account.

9. Foreign Currency Translation

In accordance with IAS 21, income or expenditure arising from a transaction in a foreign currency is translated into £sterling at the exchange rate in operation on the date on which the transaction occurred.

10. Grants and Third Party Contributions

All grants and contributions are realised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement once there is reasonable assurance that any conditions applying to the income will be fulfilled in accordance with IAS 20. Where the associated expenditure has been incurred, the grant is reversed out of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and taken to the Capital Adjustment Account. Where the expenditure has not been incurred, the reversal is taken to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account.

11. Interest

Interest receivable on temporary investments is reported in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in the period to which it relates. Interest payable on external borrowing is fully accrued in order that the period bears the full cost of interest related to its actual borrowing.

12. Investments

The PCC holds no investments in companies or marketable securities. Short-term cash surpluses are invested with other Local Authorities, banks and building societies in accordance with the CIPFA Code on Treasury Management as detailed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

13. Leases

In accordance with IAS 17, leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases where PCC is the lessee, lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement over the life of the lease on an accruals basis.

For finance leases where PCC is the lessee, at the start of the lease term, the PCC records an asset and a corresponding liability at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Finance lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Depreciation on finance leases is consistent with that for other property, plant and equipment.

For operating leases, where PCC is the lessor, lease receipts are recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement over the life of the lease on an accruals basis.

Where the PCC is the lessor of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease term, the PCC records a finance lease in the balance sheet as a receivable, at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

The PCC recognises finance income based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on its net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Land and buildings elements of a lease of land and buildings are classified and accounted for separately. Leased land is always treated as an operating lease; buildings are assessed separately to determine whether they are finance or operating leases.

14. Lease Type Arrangements

IFRIC4 sets out the principle that in recent years, arrangements have developed that do not take the legal form of a lease, but which convey rights to use assets in return for a payment, or series of payments. Such arrangements are deemed to be leases where:

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- fulfilment of the arrangement depends on a specific asset
- the arrangement conveys a right to control the use of the asset.

In such cases, the transaction is deemed to be a lease and is assessed as to whether it is an operating or finance lease and accounted for accordingly.

15. Long Term Contracts

The PCC is party to two long term contracts under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). The PCC accounts for both of these schemes in accordance with IFRIC 12 (Service Concessions). Both schemes are recorded as assets in the PCC's Balance Sheet with corresponding liabilities which are discharged over the period of the contract.

16. Overheads

Support Services are corporate activities of a professional, technical and administrative nature that are carried out in support of the direct service provision of the PCC. The Best Value Accounting Code of Practice requires Authorities to adopt consistent policies when allocating the costs of these services to users. These activities are fully allocated over all services on the basis of use.

Some overheads are not apportioned, recognising the PCC's status as a multi-functional democratic organisation. These costs are shown as part of the Net Cost of Services under the Corporate and Democratic Core heading in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, along with certain other non-distributed costs relating to pension benefits.

17. Pensions

Officer pensions are funded by flat rate employee and employer contributions, and a Home Office top-up grant. Any deficit or surplus is adjusted by claiming additional grant from, or refunding excess to, the Home Office.

Liabilities in relation to retirement benefits were recognised only when employer's contributions became payable to the pension fund. IAS 19 reflects our commitment in the long term to increase contributions to make up any shortfall in attributable net assets in the pension fund.

The overall amount to be met from Government grants and local taxpayers remains unchanged, but the costs reported for

individual services are adjusted by the difference between the employer's contributions and the current service costs defined under IAS 19. This adjustment is reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The attributable liabilities of both pension schemes are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method.

The current service costs are included within the 'Net Cost of Services' and the net total of interest cost and expected return on assets is included in 'Net Operating Expenditure' in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, in respect of the County and Police scheme. Actuarial gains and losses arising from new valuations or revaluations are also recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. The independent actuary has determined these amounts in accordance with the IAS and government regulations.

The costs of 'added years' awarded to ex-staff are charged centrally as non-distributed costs.

18. Provisions

In accordance with IAS 37, the PCC maintains a provision to meet a liability that will arise in future years. This relates to taxation in respect of rent allowances and time held in lieu and is detailed in Note 33 to the Core Financial Statements.

19. Reserves

A number of earmarked reserves have been established to meet future expenditure. These include capital reserves relating to particular projects and reserves to smooth irregular expenditure. New reserves have also been established with the transition to IFRS, due to the change in accounting policy for grants and other contributions.

20. Tangible Fixed Assets

a) Recognition - The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires Local Authorities to maintain asset registers to record information on their capital assets. These assets are valued and revalued periodically by professional valuers, for inclusion in the Balance Sheet in accordance with IAS 16. A de-minimis level of £25,000 has been applied to Land and Buildings. There is no de-minimis for other asset classes.

Property, plant and equipment is capitalised if:

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- it is held for use in delivering services or for administrative purposes; and
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to, or service potential will be supplied to the PCC; and
- it has a useful economic life of more than one year; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

b) Measurement - A full revaluation of the property assets was carried out during 1999-2000. Values are updated based on the results of annual revaluations of a representative sample of 20% of properties. The value of assets for the purposes of the capital accounting requirements does not purport to be the market value of assets owned by the PCC.

c) Impairment - Assets are reviewed annually for evidence of impairment. Impairment is the reduction in the recoverable amount of a non-current asset below the amount at which it is being carried in the Balance Sheet. It can be the result of physical damage, use, obsolescence or the passing of time. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. Upward revaluation of an asset is matched by an increase to the Revaluation Reserve to reflect an unrealised gain. Where an asset is impaired (downward revaluation), the value of the asset is written down to the recoverable amount as soon as the impairment is recognised. Impairment losses on revalued assets are recognised in the Revaluation Reserve, up to the amount in the Reserve for each respective asset and thereafter charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

d) Reversal of Impairment - Assets are reviewed annually to determine whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in earlier periods for an asset may no longer exist or have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of that asset is estimated.

The reversal of an impairment loss of an asset (previously recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services) is only permitted to be recognised if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for an

asset may no longer exist or may have decreased, this may indicate that the useful life, the depreciation method or the residual value need to be reviewed, even if no impairment loss is reversed for the asset.

The reversal of an impairment loss previously recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any excess above the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years is treated as a revaluation gain and charged to the Revaluation Reserve.

e) Disposals - Capital receipts from the disposal of property and other assets owned by the PCC, less the cost of the sale, are credited to the usable capital receipts reserve and used to finance new capital expenditure.

f) Gains and losses on disposal of assets - A gain or loss arises when the proceeds of the sale of an asset differs from the net book value of that asset in the Balance Sheet. The gain or loss is charged to the Net Operating Expenditure section of the Income & Expenditure Account, and reversed out in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance.

g) Depreciation - Tangible fixed asset depreciation is charged to the Income & Expenditure Account where the assets have a finite useful life. This includes buildings in accordance with the requirements of IFRS. As part of the annual valuation of assets, the Valuation and Estates Manager determines the estimated useful life of the properties. The depreciation charge is based on equal annual instalments over the expected life of the asset with no allowance for residual value. For guideline purposes, vehicles and equipment are depreciated over periods of 2 to 10 years, infrastructure assets over 20 years and buildings over periods of 20 to 60 years. No depreciation charge is made for land or community assets.

h) Subsequent Expenditure

Where subsequent expenditure enhances an asset beyond its original specification, the directly attributable cost is capitalised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Subsequent expenditure which does not add to the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset is charged as operating expenditure.

i) Componentisation

Component accounting is the separate recognition of two or more significant components of an asset for depreciation purposes (ie as if each component was a separate asset in its own right) where the useful life is substantially different.

Each part of an item of property, plant or equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. Significant is when the component is 25% of the total asset with a minimum total asset value of £1m. Assets are reviewed for componentisation whenever they are acquired, revalued, or enhanced.

21. VAT

Income and Expenditure excludes any amounts relating to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from them.

22. Investment Property

Investment property is defined by IAS 40 as property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both) held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Investment property is recorded in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

Changes to fair value of Investment Property are taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and then reversed out to the Capital Adjustment Account. Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner has no Investment Property at the Balance Sheet date.

23. Surplus Assets

Non-current assets which are surplus to service needs, but which do not meet the criteria required to be classified as Investment Property, or Assets Held For Sale are classified as Surplus Assets within Property, Plant and Equipment.

Surplus assets can be categorised as either fixed assets or current assets, depending on

their nature; so a separate classification of current, surplus assets is available.

24. Assets Held for Sale

In accordance with IFRS 5 and the Code, the following conditions must be met for an asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale:

- management is committed to a plan to sell
- the asset is available for immediate sale
- an active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated
- the sale is highly probable within 12 months
- the asset is being actively marketed with a sales price which is reasonable to its fair value
- actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that the plan will be significantly changed or withdrawn.

Assets held for sale are valued at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Where the carrying amount is lower, this will lead to a different valuation when compared to the valuation under the SORP which required the asset to be measured at market value less expected selling costs. This change in accounting policy will potentially result in more gains being recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated (or amortised in relation to intangible assets). This is a change in accounting policy as the SORP stated that assets held for sale were not exempt from depreciation. A gain for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services to the extent that it is not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been already been recognised. Any initial or subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell following classification as an asset held for sale, is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services (even where there is balance on the Revaluation Reserve). This is a change in accounting policy as the SORP required impairment or revaluation losses to be recognised in the Revaluation Reserve.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

25. Short Term Employee Benefits

Salaries, wages and employment-related payments are recognised in the period in which the service is received from employees. Annual leave not taken at the end of the financial year is accrued for in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, in accordance with IAS 19.

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is defined as cash in hand and deposits with any financial institution repayable without penalty or notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

27. Financial Instruments In accordance with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the PCC's Balance Sheet when the PCC becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets - The PCC has three classes of financial assets being:

- (i) cash and cash equivalents
- (ii) investments
- (iii) trade receivables.

Impairment of financial assets Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents Cash is defined as cash in hand and deposits with any financial institution repayable without penalty or notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial liabilities The PCC's financial liabilities are classified within the other creditor or liability headings as appropriate and disclosed within the notes to the Financial Statements.

Short term financial liabilities Short term liabilities including short term borrowing and trade payables are carried at fair value.

Long term financial liabilities Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. PFI liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with

interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police and Crime Commissioner is responsible for: -

- ◆ securing appropriate arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and ensuring that the nominated officer, namely the Treasurer, has the responsibility for them;
- ◆ managing its affairs so as to ensure the economic, effective, and efficient use of resources and the safeguarding of assets; and
- ◆ approving the statement of accounts.

The Treasurer is responsible for: -

- ◆ the preparation of the Police and Crime Commissioner's statement of accounts so as to present fairly the financial position at the accounting date, and its income and expenditure for the year;
- ◆ selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently;
- ◆ making reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates;
- ◆ complying in all material aspects with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain;
- ◆ ensuring that proper, up to date, accounting records are kept, and
- ◆ taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This report concentrates on the financial aspect of the Police and Crime Commissioner. Details of organisational and operational matters are contained in the free newspaper 'A Safer Dorset', published annually in the summer and distributed to most households in Dorset. Copies can be obtained from the Chief Constable, Police HQ, Winfrith, Dorset, DT2 8DZ, or viewed in most public libraries in Dorset. The Force's Corporate Governance Policy, the Annual Policing Plan, and Best Value Review reports are all available on the Dorset Police web-site, which can be visited at www.dorset.police.uk

The Annual Report and Accounts of the Dorset County Pension Fund, which Police Support Staff are eligible to join, can be obtained from the Director for Corporate Resources, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1XJ.

Access to Information Act 1985

The public and press are able to attend all meetings of the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner and most of its committees, and to have access to reports and background papers, subject to the exemptions and confidentiality provisions of the Local Government Act 1972.

Questions and Comments

Any questions or comments about the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner, or requests for further information, should be directed either to the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Police HQ, Winfrith, Dorset, DT2 8DZ, or to the Chief Constable at the same address or by e-mail to council.tax@dorset.pnn.police.uk

Complaints

Persons who consider they have a justified complaint against the conduct of Officers of the Dorset Police Force should submit their complaint to the Deputy Chief Constable, Police HQ, Winfrith, Dorset, DT2 8DZ. Resulting enquiries are reviewed by the Independent Police Complaints Commission.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

This page shows the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The figures for the Cost of Service section are allocated in the format required under the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SERCOP).

2013-14 Net Spending £'000		Gross Spending £'000	Income £'000	2014-15 Specific Grants £'000	Net Spending £'000
	Division of Service				
49,443	Local Policing	64,394	(1,532)	(12,483)	50,379
13,525	Dealing with the Public	14,573	(55)	(967)	13,551
11,179	Criminal Justice Arrangements	14,187	(720)	(1,807)	11,660
2,573	Road Policing	7,382	(3,775)	(1,137)	2,470
8,409	Specialist Operations	9,766	15	(1,709)	8,072
6,611	Intelligence	7,753	(22)	(1,102)	6,629
21,558	Specialist Investigation	26,644	(214)	(4,775)	21,655
3,329	Investigative Support	4,412	(115)	(140)	4,157
420	National Policing	7,272	(1,873)	(3,709)	1,690
948	Corporate and Democratic Core	913	0	(75)	838
0	Non Distributed Costs	0	0	0	0
117,995	Deficit on Provision of Service	157,296	(8,291)	(27,904)	121,101
	Other Operating Income & Expenditure				
(264)	Net (gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets				(544)
160	Trading Account Deficit / (Surplus)				(156)
(186)	Impairment Icelandic Banks				309
	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure				
6	Interest Payable				6
(216)	Interest and Investment Income				(147)
41,826	Pensions Interest Cost & Expected Return on Assets				44,085
159,321	Net Operating Expenditure				164,654
	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income				
(45,858)	Home Office Grant				(44,176)
(18,769)	Non Domestic Rates				(17,900)
(49,872)	Council Tax Precept				(52,042)
(7,321)	Council Tax Legacy Grants				(7,340)
(1,709)	Capital Grants				(1,610)
(123,529)	Total Finance				(123,068)
35,792	Deficit for the year				41,586
(2,044)	Revaluation (Gains)				(2,394)
9,692	Actuarial Loss on Pension Fund Assets & Liabilities				210,691
43,440	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure				249,883

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

This Balance Sheet is a record of the consolidated financial position of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable as at 31 March 2015, with comparative figures for 31 March 2014. Detailed supporting notes are shown on the following pages.

The total pension liability of £1.253bn has a substantial impact on the net worth of the PCC as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1.216bn. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the PCC remains healthy.

31 March 2014		Notes	31 March 2015	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
0		21	0	
	Intangible Assets			
	Tangible Fixed Assets	21		
	Operational Assets			
48,195	Land & Buildings		47,844	
5,573	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment		7,037	
	Non-operational Assets			
670	Surplus assets, held for disposal		0	
				54,881
	Current Assets			
510	Inventories	27	308	
14,951	Debtors & Payments in advance	28	15,894	
8,269	Temporary Investments	29	8,005	
4,908	Cash and Cash Equivalents	31	9,330	
28,638			33,537	
	Current Liabilities			
(13,379)	Creditors & Receipts in advance	30	(15,502)	
(13,379)			(15,502)	
15,259	Net Current Assets			18,035
69,697	Total Assets less Current Liabilities			72,916
(37,994)	Long Term Liabilities	8,32		(35,759)
(613)	Provisions	33		(51)
(997,321)	Pensions Liability	34,38		(1,253,219)
(966,231)	Total Net Liability			(1,216,113)
	Financed by :-			
	Unusable Reserves			
11,771	Capital Adjustment Account	34 (i)		13,136
4,673	Revaluation Reserve	34 (ii)		5,986
1,037	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	34 (v)		1,753
(1,119)	Accumulated Absences Account	34 (vi)		(1,053)
(997,321)	Pensions Reserve	34 (vii)		(1,253,219)
	Usable Reserves			
0	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	34 (iii)		0
2,243	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	34 (iv)		4,806
7,978	Specific Reserves	34 (viii)		8,634
4,507	Revenue Balances	37		3,844
(966,231)				(1,216,113)

OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER BALANCE SHEET

This Balance Sheet is a record of the financial position of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner as at 31 March 2015, with comparative figures for 31 March 2014.

Restated		Notes	31 March 2015	
31 March 2014			£'000	£'000
£'000	£'000			
0			0	
	Intangible Assets			
	Tangible Fixed Assets	21		
	Operational Assets			
48,195	Land & Buildings		47,844	
0	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment		0	
	Non-operational Assets			
670	Surplus assets, held for disposal		0	
				47,844
	Current Assets			
0	Inventories	27	0	
3,112	Debtors & Payments in advance	28	4,802	
0	Accumulated Absences Inter-group Debtor		0	
5,900	Inter-group Debtor		5,155	
8,269	Temporary Investments		8,005	
4,908	Cash and Cash Equivalents		9,330	
22,189			27,292	
	Current Liabilities			
(1,970)	Creditors & Receipts in advance	30	(2,271)	
0	Accumulated Absences	34 (vi)	0	
(1,970)			(2,271)	
	Net Current Assets			25,021
	Total Assets less Current Liabilities			72,865
	Long Term Liabilities	8,32		(35,759)
	Inter-group creditor - Pensions			(1,251,110)
	Inter-group creditor - Accumulated Absences			0
	Provisions	33		0
	Pensions Asset / (Liability)	34,38		(2,109)
	Total Net Assets / (Liability)			(1,216,113)
	Financed by :-			
	Unusable Reserves			
	Capital Adjustment Account	34 (i)		13,136
	Revaluation Reserve	34 (ii)		5,986
	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	34 (v)		1,753
	Accumulated Absences Account	34 (vi)		(1,053)
	Pensions Reserve	34 (vii)		(1,253,219)
	Usable Reserves			
	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	34 (iii)		0
	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	34 (iv)		4,806
	Specific Reserves	34 (viii)		8,634
	Revenue Balances	37		3,844
				(1,216,113)

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance	Specific Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Change in Total Usable Reserves	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Capital Accumulated Absences Account	Change in Total Unusable Reserves	Change in Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 31 March 2013	(4,630)	(5,142)	(567)	0	(10,339)	(830)	(2,889)	945,556	(10,537)	933,130	922,791
Movement in reserves during 2013-14											
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	35,792				35,792					0	35,792
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure											
Revaluation Losses / (Gains)							(2,044)	9,692		(2,044)	(2,044)
Actuarial Loss / (Gain) on Pension Fund Assets & Liabilities						0	(2,044)	9,692	0	7,648	9,692
	35,792	0	0	0	35,792	0			0		43,440
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations											
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non-current assets	(4,961)				(4,961)				4,933		0
Net Gain / (Loss) on disposal of non current assets	264		(1,676)		(1,412)		28		1,412		0
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits charged in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(78,552)				(78,552)			78,552			0
Amount by which Council tax income in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement differs from statutory requirements	207				207						0
Statutory provision for financing of capital investment	2,260				2,260				(2,260)		0
Voluntary provision for repayment of debt	120				120				(120)		0
Capital Expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	3,257				3,257				(3,257)		0
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	36,479				36,479			(36,479)			0
Usable Capital Receipts funding revenue income from finance leases					0				(1,709)		0
Transfer Capital Grants to Capital Adjustment Account	1,709				1,709						0
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis differs from statutory requirements											
Total Adjustments	711	0	(1,676)	0	(40,182)	(207)	28	42,073	(711)	(711)	0
	(38,506)								(711)	40,182	0
Transfer to Capital Grants Unapplied Reserves					0						0
Net transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	2,837	(2,837)			0						0
Other transfers		1	0		1				(1)		0
Transfer between Capital Reserves and Earmarked Reserves					0		232	0	(232)		0
Total Transfers	2,837	(2,836)	0	0	1	0	232	0	(233)	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in year	123	(2,836)	(1,676)	0	(4,389)	(207)	(1,784)	51,765	(1,234)	(711)	43,440
	(4,507)	(7,978)	(2,243)	0	(14,728)	(1,037)	(4,673)	997,321	(11,771)	980,959	966,231
Balance as at 31 March 2014											

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance	Specific Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Change in Total Usable Reserves	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Capital Accumulated Absences Account	Change in Total Unusable Reserves	Change in Total Reserves
Balance as at 31 March 2014	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	(4,507)	(7,978)	(2,243)	0	(14,728)	(1,037)	(4,673)	997,321	(11,771)	980,959	966,231
Movement in reserves during 2014-15											
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	41,586				41,586					0	41,586
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure											
Revaluation Losses / (Gains)							(2,394)			(2,394)	(2,394)
Actuarial Loss / (Gain) on Pension Fund Assets & Liabilities	41,586	0	0	0	41,586	0	(2,394)	210,691	0	210,691	210,691
			(3,223)		(4,596)		42		4,554	4,596	0
					(2,679)				2,679	2,679	0
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations					(81,625)			81,625		81,625	0
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non-current assets	(4,596)				(4,596)						0
Net Gain / (Loss) on disposal of non current assets	544		(3,223)		(2,679)						0
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits charged in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(81,625)				(81,625)						0
Amount by which Council tax income in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement differs from statutory requirements	716				716	(716)				(716)	0
Statutory provision for financing of capital investment	2,279				2,279				(2,279)	(2,279)	0
Voluntary provision for repayment of debt	120				120				(120)	(120)	0
Capital Expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	2,888				2,888				(2,888)	(2,888)	0
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	36,418				36,418			(36,418)		(36,418)	0
Usable Capital Receipts funding revenue income from finance leases	0				0				(1,610)	(1,610)	0
Transfer Capital Grants to Capital Adjustment Account	1,610				1,610						0
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis differs from statutory requirements	66				66	(716)	42	45,207	336	(66)	0
Total Adjustments	(41,580)	0	(3,223)	0	(44,803)						0
Transfer from Capital Grants Unapplied to CAA					0					0	0
Net transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves		(657)			0					0	0
Other transfers	657	1	660		1				(2)	(2)	(1)
Transfer between Capital Receipts Reserve and Capital Adjustment Account					660				(660)	(660)	0
Transfer between Capital Reserves and Earmarked Reserves					0		1,039	0	(1,039)	0	0
Total Transfers	657	(656)	660	0	661	0	1,039	0	(1,701)	(662)	(1)
(Increase) / Decrease in year	663	(656)	(2,563)	0	(2,556)	(716)	(1,313)	255,898	(1,365)	252,438	249,882
Balance as at 31 March 2015	(3,844)	(8,634)	(4,806)	0	(17,284)	(1,753)	(5,986)	1,253,219	1,053	1,233,397	1,216,113

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2013-14		Notes	2014-15	
£'000	£'000	39	£'000	£'000
Operating Activities				
131,055				
26,201				
	157,256			161,093
(49,872)				
(18,769)				
(80,896)		42		
(14,031)				
	(163,568)			(165,738)
	(6,312)			(4,645)
Servicing of Finance				
0			0	
(216)			(147)	
	(216)			(147)
Investing Activities				
		22		
4,966			5,158	
(1,676)			(3,223)	
(1,709)			(1,610)	
	1,581			325
Management of liquid resources				
30,048			38,546	
(24,502)			(38,501)	
Financing				
0			0	
0			0	
	5,546			45
	599			(4,422)
Other Movements				
	700			0
	1,299	39		(4,422)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

Appendix C of the Code requires Local Authorities to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year. Standards that fall into this category are:

IFRS13 - fair value measurement

Annual Improvement to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle

IFRIC 21 - levies

All of these standards will be incorporated into the Code from 2015-16 and will be complied with by the PCC. However, none have material impact for the PCC and none warrant specific disclosure in these accounts.

2. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Pension Commutation Factors (Milne v GAD)

A recent determination by the Pension Ombudsman on commutation factors has implications for police officers who retired from 1 December 2001 to 30 November 2006.

A number of complaints of maladministration against GAD (Government Actuary's Department) were submitted to the Pensions Ombudsman on the basis that GAD should have reviewed the commutation factors more frequently than it did. The Pensions Ombudsman upheld an initial firefighter's complaint resulting in compensation of additional lump sum amounts.

The Ombudsman expects Government to make arrangements for payments to be made to others affected by this judgement. GAD published its final guidance for pension's administrators to calculate additional lump sum or pensions payments on 28 August 2015.

Although technically an adjusting post balance sheet event any additional contributions paid will be reimbursed by additional funding income, therefore no adjustments have been posted to 31 March 2015 as the impact on the accounts is not likely to be material.

3. ACQUIRED AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

There were no acquired or discontinued operations in the year.

4. ICELANDIC BANKS IMPAIRMENT

There was an impairment in the accounts for 2014-15 (and in the preceding five years), due to the collapse of Icelandic banks. The amount is no longer treated as exceptional. For further details see Note 29.

	2009-10 £'000	2010-11 £'000	2011-12 £'000	2012-13 £'000	2013-14 £'000	2014-15 £'000
Impairment Charge	184	38	(292)	108	(186)	309

5. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

There has adjustment to the treatment of funding of Council Tax Legacy Grants which are the council tax freeze grant of £1.3M and Local Council Tax Support Grant totalling £7.3M, these are now included in funding and not specific grants.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. COMPARISON OF OUTTURN WITH BUDGET

The Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account is shown here in subjective format, with a comparison between actual spending for the year and budgets agreed by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

2013-14		2014-15			Difference () = over £'000
Actual £'000		Original Estimate £'000	Final Estimate £'000	Actual £'000	
1,582	<u>Police and Crime Commissioner</u>	1,722	1,902	2,486	(584)
	<u>Police Force</u>				
123,575	Employees	100,435	102,692	126,365	(23,673)
5,014	Premises Related Expenses	4,966	4,932	4,629	303
1,666	Transport Related Expenses	1,752	1,740	1,788	(48)
6,654	Supplies and Services	6,938	7,083	7,119	(36)
10,677	Third Party Payments	13,133	12,000	10,313	1,687
4,961	Capital Charges	0	0	4,596	(4,596)
154,129		128,946	130,349	157,296	(26,947)
	<u>Income</u>				
(27,717)	Specific Grants	(7,200)	(7,274)	(27,904)	20,630
(2,594)	Reimbursements & Contributions	(1,756)	(1,914)	(3,107)	1,193
(5,823)	Customer & Client Receipts	(4,029)	(3,585)	(5,184)	1,599
117,995	Net Cost of Service	115,961	117,576	121,101	(3,525)
(264)	Net (gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets	(40)	(40)	(544)	504
160	Trading Account Deficit / (Surplus)	0	0	(156)	156
6	Interest Payable	21	21	6	15
(216)	Interest on balances	(72)	(72)	(147)	75
41,826	Pensions Interest Cost & Expected Return on Assets	0	0	44,085	(44,085)
(186)	Impairment - Icelandic Banks	0	0	309	(309)
159,321	Net Operating Expenditure	115,870	117,485	164,654	(47,169)
	Principal Sources of Finance				
(45,858)	Home Office Grant	(44,176)	(44,176)	(44,176)	0
0	Revenue Support Grant	0	0	0	0
(18,769)	Non Domestic Rates	(17,900)	(17,900)	(17,900)	0
(49,872)	Council Tax Precept	(51,315)	(51,315)	(52,042)	727
(7,321)	Legacy Council Tax Grants	(7,340)	(7,340)	(7,340)	0
(121,820)	Total Funding	(120,731)	(120,731)	(121,458)	727
37,501	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	(4,861)	(3,246)	43,196	(46,442)
(4,961)	Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	0	0	(4,596)	4,596
264	Net gain / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	544	(544)
3,257	Revenue Financing of Capital	2,848	3,119	2,888	231
2,260	Statutory provision for repayment of debt	0	0	2,279	(2,279)
120	Voluntary provision for repayment of debt	120	120	120	0
207	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	0	0	716	(716)
(42,073)	Appropriations to / (from) Pensions Reserve	0	0	(45,207)	45,207
711	Appropriations to / (from) Accumulated absences Account	0	0	66	(66)
2,837	Transfers to / (from) Specific Reserves	1,893	500	657	(157)
123	Reduction / (Increase) in General Balances	0	493	663	(170)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

a) Management Information

The analysis of income and expenditure by division and subdivision of service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable on the basis of budget reports for the service as a whole, prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the Statement of Accounts. In particular:

- no charges are made for capital expenditure (revenue financing, revaluation losses, etc.) or credits for capital grants
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on payment of employer's contributions rather than the current cost of benefits accrued in the year
- the minimum revenue provision is included

2013-14		2014-15	
£000's		£000's	
	Operational Commands		
717	Territorial Policing	802	
1,618	Crime & Criminal Justice	837	
3,050	Operational Support	(1,912)	
5,385	Operational Commands Total		(274)
	Support Services		
6,594	Estates (including PFI)	6,437	
1,412	Transport	1,586	
3,480	Information Systems	3,958	
600	Organisational Development Unit	605	
1,321	Governance	1,130	
471	Personnel	495	
3,498	Procurement	3,854	
17,376	Support Services Total		18,066
	Central Budgets		
98,525	Employees	99,425	
218	Travel and Subsistence	246	
192	Supplies and Services	768	
422	Major Operations	644	
947	Partnerships and Collaboration	1,020	
(208)	Carry Forward from prior year	(270)	
4,008	Capital Financing	3,166	
(14,737)	Grants and Other Income	(11,547)	
89,367	Central Budgets Total		93,453
801	Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner		1,768
1,586	Transfers to Reserve		262
114,515	Net Expenditure		113,275
(573)	Amounts in the CIES not reported to management		5,718
4,053	Amounts in management information not included in the		2,109
117,995	Cost of Services in the CIES		121,102

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Analysis and reconciliation to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The table below shows the income and expenditure of the PCC in the form presented for management purposes during the year, reconciled to the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

2014-15	Net Expenditure	Amounts not Reported to Management	Amounts not in cost of Services	CIES		
				Cost of Services	Other Corporate Amounts	Total
Operational Commands						
Territorial Policing	802			802		
Crime & Criminal Justice	837			837		
Operational Support	(1,912)			(1,912)		
Operational Commands Total	(274)	0	0	(274)	0	0
Support Services						
Estates (including PFI)	6,437		(2,279)	4,158		
Transport	1,586			1,586		
Information Systems	3,958			3,958		
Organisational Development Unit	605			605		
Governance	1,130			1,130		
Personnel	495			495		
Procurement	3,854			3,854		
Support Services Total	18,066	0	(2,279)	15,786	0	0
Central Budgets						
Employees	99,425	21,161	(66)	120,520		
Travel and Subsistence	246			246		
Supplies and Services	768	4		772		
Major Operations	644			644		
Partnerships and Collaboration	1,020			1,020		
Carry Forward from 13/14	(270)			(270)		
Capital Financing	3,166	4,655	(3,070)	4,751		
Grants and Other Income	(11,547)	(20,102)	7,361	(24,288)		
Central Budgets Total	93,453	5,718	4,225	103,396	0	0
Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	1,768			1,768		
Transfers to Reserve	262		163	425		
Net Expenditure	113,275	5,718	2,109	121,102	0	0

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

The code requires the amounts in the previous table to be reconciled to a subjective analysis of the surplus or deficit on the Provision of services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). The deficit is shown at the bottom of the "Total" column.

2013-14	Net Expenditure	Amounts not Reported to Management	Amounts not in cost of Services	Cost of Services	Other Corporate Amounts	Total
Operational Commands						
Territorial Policing	717		(16)	702		
Crime & Criminal Justice	1,618		(42)	1,576		
Operational Support	3,050		(66)	2,985		
Operational Commands Total	5,385	0	(123)	5,262	0	0
Support Services						
Estates (including PFI)	6,594		(2,260)	4,334		
Transport	1,412			1,412		
Information Systems	3,480			3,480		
Organisational Development Unit	600			600		
Governance	1,321			1,321		
Personnel	471			471		
Procurement	3,498			3,498		
Support Services Total	17,376	0	(2,260)	15,116	0	0
Central Budgets						
Employees	98,525	21,466	2,132	122,124		
Travel and Subsistence	218	14,496		232		
Supplies and Services	192	42		234		
Major Operations	422			422		
Partnerships and Collaboration	947	65		1,012		
Carry Forward from 12/13	(208)			(208)		
Capital Financing	4,008		(644)	3,364		
Grants and Other Income	(14,737)	(22,898)	7,830	(29,805)		
Central Budgets Total	89,367	(1,309)	9,317	97,375	0	0
Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	801			801		
Transfers to Reserve	1,586	736	(2,882)	(560)		
Net Expenditure	114,515	(573)	4,053	117,995	0	0

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OPERATING COST STATEMENT

The operating cost statement shows the resources consumed by the Chief Constable in undertaking operation policing activities. These costs have been funded through the Police and Crime Commissioner through an intra group adjustment.

2013-14 Net Spending £'000	Division of Service	2014-15 Net Spending £'000
46,385	Local Policing	50,379
12,684	Dealing with the Public	13,551
10,484	Criminal Justice Arrangements	11,660
2,413	Road Policing	2,470
7,886	Specialist Operations	8,072
6,200	Intelligence	6,629
20,217	Specialist Investigation	21,655
3,122	Investigative Support	4,157
394	National Policing	1,690
0	Corporate and Democratic Core	838
0	Non Distributed Costs	0
109,785	Total financial resources of the PCC utilised at the request of the Chief Constable	121,101
(109,785)	Intra Group adjustment	(121,101)
0	Net Cost of Service	0

8. LONG TERM CONTRACTS - (Private Finance Initiative)

The PCC has entered contracts for the provision of two schemes under the Government's Private Finance Initiative (PFI). The first is for the replacement of the Western Division Headquarters and certain section stations, signed in March 2000. Occupation of the facilities and payments commenced in 2001-02 and continue for 30 years.

The second contract was signed in July 2007 and relates to the provision of a new facility in Poole as part of a joint PFI scheme between Dorset Police and Dorset Fire and Rescue Services. Occupation of the Wimborne Road site was on 17 December 2009 and will continue for 25 years. Initial guidance issued by Central Government Departments and CIPFA was that the property was regarded as an asset of the PFI provider and accordingly was not recorded on the Authority's Balance Sheet. However, SORP 2009 reflected the move toward International Financial Reporting Standards and the asset was brought back onto the PCC's Balance Sheet from 1 April 2009.

Payments made and PFI Grants receivable to support the schemes were as follows:

Payments 2013-14 £'000	Grants 2013-14 £'000		Payments 2014-15 £'000	Grants 2014-15 £'000
3,372	(2,346)	Western Scheme	3,435	(2,346)
4,194	(2,892)	DESPI	4,194	(2,892)
7,566	(5,238)		7,629	(5,238)

Repayments to be made (to the end of the contracts) under PFI arrangements are analysed as follows:

	Western £'000	DESPI £'000
Capital Repayment	15,862	34,613
Interest Charges	6,141	16,728
Service Charges	38,065	41,206
	60,068	92,547

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movements of PFI asset and liability balances are analysed as follows:

Assets	Western £'000	DESPI £'000
Opening balance	5,508	6,347
Additions/developments/lifecycle	48	116
Revaluations	(84)	9
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation	(241)	(99)
Closing balance	5,231	6,373

Liabilities	Western £'000	DESPI £'000
Opening balance	(7,865)	(28,444)
Additions/developments/lifecycle	(49)	(116)
Repayments	909	1,370
Closing balance	(7,005)	(27,190)

9. OPERATING LEASES

The PCC leases a small number of properties for operational purposes, the costs of which are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The following table shows the total expenditure and the future commitment. The table also shows rental income from property, mainly surplus police housing leased to Housing Associations and mobile telephone aerial sites.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
456	Expenditure	197
85	Commitment - 1 year	95
261	Commitment - 2 to 5 years	290
549	Commitment - over 5 years	334
113	Rental Income	141

10. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

The Capital Expenditure in the table below includes expenditure, referred to as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute, on assets, which the PCC does not own and which are not included in its fixed asset register. This expenditure is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account in the year it is incurred with the necessary appropriations in the Movement in Reserves Statement and the Capital Adjustment Account.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
30	Expenditure in year	141
(30)	Charged to Income and Expenditure Account	(141)
0	Balance carried forward	0

11. DISCRETIONARY EXPENDITURE

Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972 gave a general power to Authorities to incur limited expenditure on areas not covered by other legislation, subject to a maximum of £5.30 per elector for the area covered. The main type of expenditure under this heading is grants to voluntary bodies including Victim Support and the Streetwise interactive safety centre. Some other grants, not covered by the same legislation and not reported here, are also distributed from the proceeds of disposal of property other than found under the Police (Disposal of Property) Regulations 1975.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
14	Expenditure	35

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PUBLICITY

Section 5 of the Local Government Act 1986 requires the PCC to keep a separate account of expenditure incurred on publicity. The definition of publicity includes most advertising expenditure. The account shown here includes expenditure on all advertising expenditure whether covered by the regulations or not.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
178	Employee Costs	389
14	Staff Advertising	30
50	Other Advertising	55
107	Public Relations / Community Consultancy	103
<u>349</u>		<u>577</u>

13. AGENCY WORK

The PCC has an agency agreement with the Criminal Records Bureau (an Executive Agency of the Home Office) whereby the Authority is responsible for processing security checks. The expenditure noted below is included in the Income and Expenditure Account and is fully reimbursed by the Home Office.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
111	Expenditure	180

14. COLLABORATION

Special Branch policing for the 5 forces in the region is delivered through a collaborative approach under a section 22A agreement to deliver consistent and resilient counter terrorism policing for the region. The service is delivered as a joint service agreement rather than a lead force model. The allocation of costs is based on requirements in each force area for 2014-15, there were no costs for 2013-14.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
0	Avon and Somerset Police	996
0	Devon and Cornwall Police	1,031
0	Dorset Police	853
0	Wiltshire Police	675
<u>0</u>	Total	<u>3,555</u>

South West Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU - Zephyr) - A regional response to serious and organised crime involving staff from all forces and a number of related agencies including UK Border Agency and Border Forces, Serious & Organised Crime Agency, HM Revenue & Customs & Crown Prosecution Service. The contributions for 2014-15 and 2013-14 are set out in the table below

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
1,117	Avon and Somerset Police	1,495
1,094	Devon and Cornwall Police	1,250
387	Dorset Police	517
356	Gloucestershire Police	461
384	Wiltshire Police	522
<u>3,338</u>	Total	<u>4,245</u>

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. STAFFING STATEMENT

The staff numbers for Police Officers, Police Staff and Community Support Officers are expressed as whole time equivalents, while the number for the Special Constabulary and Volunteers are the number of individuals.

2013-14		2014-15
In post		In post
1,218	Police Officers	1,251
897	Police Staff	916
147	Community Support Officers	162
<u>2,262</u>		<u>2,329</u>
214	Special Constabulary	249
160	Volunteers	188

16. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR STAFF

The PCC is required, under Part 3 of the Accounts & Audit (England) Regulations 2011 [SI 2011 No 817], to report the numbers of staff with remuneration in excess of £50,000 per annum, in multiples of £5,000. The figures below represent the amounts paid in each year taking account of starting and leaving dates where retiring staff have been replaced during the year, and include officers seconded to other Forces. The figures derive from gross pay and do not include employers pensions contributions.

2013-14		2014-15
46	£50,000 - £54,999	38
47	£55,000 - £59,999	48
8	£60,000 - £64,999	6
5	£65,000 - £69,999	8
3	£70,000 - £74,999	4
2	£75,000 - £79,999	3
4	£80,000 - £84,999	3
3	£85,000 - £89,999	3
3	£90,000 - £94,999	1
1	£95,000 - £99,999	1
0	£100,000 - £104,999	1
0	£105,000 - £109,999	1
0	£110,000 - £114,999	0
1	£115,000 - £119,999	1
0	£120,000 - £124,999	0
0	£125,000 - £129,999	0
0	£130,000 - £134,999	0
0	£135,000 - £139,999	0
0	£140,000 - £144,999	0
0	£145,000 - £149,999	0
1	£150,000 - £154,999	1

Police salary scales and conditions of service are negotiated and agreed at national level.

SENIOR OFFICERS AND RELEVANT POLICE OFFICERS EMOLUMENTS WHERE SALARY IS £150,000 OR MORE PER YEAR (ENGLAND) 2013-14

Post Holder Information	Salary (including fees and allowances)	Bonuses	Expenses Allowances	Benefits in Kind (Car Allowances)	Total Remuneration Excluding Pensions Contributions	Pensions Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable Miss Debbie Simpson	149,120			4,528	153,648	35,628	189,276

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SENIOR OFFICERS AND RELEVANT POLICE OFFICERS EMOLUMENTS WHERE SALARY IS £150,000 OR MORE PER YEAR (ENGLAND) 2014-15

Post Holder Information	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expenses Allowances £	Benefits in Kind (Car Allowances) £	Total Remuneration Excluding Pensions Contributions £	Pensions Contributions £	Total Remuneration £
Chief Constable Miss Debbie Simpson	150,593			6,858	157,451	14,907	172,358

SENIOR OFFICERS AND RELEVANT POLICE OFFICERS EMOLUMENTS WHERE SALARY IS BETWEEN £50,000 AND £150,000 PER YEAR (ENGLAND) 2013-14

Post Holder Information	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expenses Allowances £	Benefits in Kind (Car Allowances) £	Total Remuneration Excluding Pensions Contributions £	Pensions Contributions £	Total Remuneration £
Deputy Chief Constable	112,191		0	3,671	115,862	26,478	142,340
Chief Superintendent (Operational Support)	89,369			4,481	93,850	19,752	113,602
Chief Superintendent (Crime and Criminal Justice)	87,911	125		3,789	91,825	19,141	110,966
Assistant Chief Officer	90,498			5,400	95,898	14,389	110,287
Chief Superintendent (Territorial Policing)	82,402			6,131	88,533	18,108	106,641
Chief Superintendent (Crime and Criminal Justice)	82,037	125		4,475	86,637	18,058	104,695
Chief Superintendent (Seconded to HMIC)	81,832	500		564	82,896	19,141	102,037
Director of Human Resources	82,384			4,513	86,897	13,099	99,996
Assistant Chief Constable (from 22/07/2013)	70,106			3,882	73,988	16,380	90,368
Police and Crime Commissioner	70,000				70,000	11,130	81,130
Chief Executive (from 24/06/13)	64,225			5,595	69,820	7,682	77,502
Chief Executive (to 04/10/13)	41,959			340	42,299	6,671	48,970
Deputy Chief Constable (until 24/08/2013)	45,063			4,449	49,512	0	49,512
Chief Superintendent (until 21/4/13)	8,787				8,787	1,110	9,897
	1,008,764	750	0	47,290	1,056,804	191,139	1,247,943

SENIOR OFFICERS AND RELEVANT POLICE OFFICERS EMOLUMENTS WHERE SALARY IS BETWEEN £50,000 AND £150,000 PER YEAR (ENGLAND) 2014-15

Post Holder Information	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expenses Allowances £	Benefits in Kind (Car Allowances) £	Total Remuneration Excluding Pensions Contributions £	Pensions Contributions £	Total Remuneration £
Deputy Chief Constable	115,014		3,159		118,173	26,990	145,163
Assistant Chief Constable	101,806		3,859		105,665	23,793	129,458
Chief Superintendent (Operational Support)	82,373		1,393		83,766	18,764	102,530
Chief Superintendent (Crime and Criminal Justice)	23,448		510		23,958	4,867	28,825
Chief Superintendent (Territorial Policing)	79,941		6,902		86,843	18,983	105,826
Chief Superintendent (Seconded to HMIC)	86,109		0		86,109	20,026	106,135
Chief Superintendent (Crime and Criminal Justice)	87,401		4,464		91,865	18,983	110,848
Chief Superintendent (Seconded to HMIC)	80,998		1,239		82,237	19,167	101,404
Chief Superintendent (Operational Support until 10/09/2014)	37,920		1,949		39,869	8,854	48,723
Assistant Chief Officer	91,100		5,479		96,579	11,372	107,951
Director of Human Resources	98,827		4,285		103,112	13,003	116,115
Police and Crime Commissioner	70,000		6,286		76,286	8,680	84,966
Chief Executive	82,821		6,502		89,323	10,308	99,631
	1,037,758	0	46,027	0	1,083,785	203,790	1,287,575

The Treasurer of the Police and Crime Commissioner is employed by Dorset County Council. The PCC purchases this service from the County Council (see note 19). In 2014-15 the cost of the Treasurer was £42,919 and the cost in 2013-14 was £40,900.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. EXIT PACKAGES & TERMINATION BENEFITS

The revised Code requires the PCC to disclose details of the number and value of exit packages agreed in the bandings shown below in the table and to distinguish these by compulsory redundancies and other departures. Retirements on the grounds of health are not required to be disclosed.

Value of exit package	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures		Total Cost £'000	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Up to £20,000	0	2	5	11	72	150
£20,001 to £40,000	1	2	4	7	129	248
£40,001 to £60,000	0	1	2	1	97	103
£60,001 to £80,000	0	0	0	1	0	63
£80,001 to £100,000	0	0	0	1	0	84
£100,001 to £120,000	0	0	0	1	0	101
£120,001 to £140,000	0	0	0	1	0	129
Total	1	5	11	23	298	878

18. SPONSORSHIP

The Police and Crime Commissioner received sponsorship of £7,462 from outside bodies during 2014-15 towards various projects to support community safety and force priorities. This includes £6,250 in goods, services and income for the provision of the Boscombe Police Box, and a tractor for Operation Countryside estimated at £1000 for use for 1 year. This figure does not include sponsorship received by various crime reduction partnerships with which the Police and Crime Commission are involved. The Police and Crime Commissioner received £34,449 in sponsorship from outside bodies during 2013-14.

19. RELATED PARTIES

Police and Crime Commissioners are required to disclose details of material transactions with related parties, including Central Government, other Local Authorities, and Members and Senior Officers and their close families.

Grants from the Home Office are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account on page 18 and page 41.

The Treasurer to the Police and Crime Commissioner is also the Head of Financial Services at Dorset County Council. The PCC purchases some financial and other services from the County Council.

The Chief Executive to the PCC has written to all Members and Senior Officers explaining the requirements. No instances of transactions involving these related parties have been declared.

20. AUDIT FEES

Fees payable to the PCC's external auditors, KPMG for 2014-15 relating to the year of account are as follows.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
58	External Audit Services	55
0	Statutory Inspections	0
0	Certification of grant claims	0
58		55

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the overall movements in property, plant and equipment during the year. Intangible assets are computer software licences which have a useful economic life of more than one financial year. The table also shows the cost of assets under construction not yet in operational use, and those declared surplus awaiting disposal plans.

	<u>Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Operational Assets</u>		<u>Non-operational Assets</u>		<u>Total Assets</u>
		Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Under construct -ion	Surplus Assets	
2014-15	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross Book Value 1 April	1,719	65,711	35,796	-	670	103,896
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,719)	(17,516)	(30,223)	-	-	(49,458)
Net Book Value 1 April	-	48,195	5,573	-	670	54,438
Transfers	-	(1,979)	-	-	1,979	-
Additions	-	693	4,629	-	-	5,322
Disposals	-	-	(922)	-	(2,917)	(3,839)
Revaluations	-	2,207	-	-	-	2,207
Depreciation for the year	-	(744)	(3,135)	-	-	(3,879)
Impairment (non enhancing exp)	-	(528)	-	-	-	(528)
Depreciation on assets sold	-	-	892	-	268	1,160
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value 31 March	0	47,844	7,037	0	0	54,881
<u>Asset Financing</u>						
Owned	-	36,240	7,037	-	-	43,277
Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFI	-	11,604	-	-	-	11,604

Comparative movements for 2013-14 are as follows:

	<u>Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Operational Assets</u>		<u>Non-operational Assets</u>		<u>Total Assets</u>
		Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Under construct -ion	Surplus Assets	
<u>2013-14</u>	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross Book Value 1 April	1,719	64,039	36,918	-	760	103,436
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,719)	(16,249)	(32,083)	-	-	(50,051)
Net Book Value 1 April	-	47,790	4,835	-	760	53,385
Transfers	-	(1,283)	-	-	1,283	-
Additions	-	1,017	4,364	-	-	5,381
Disposals	-	-	(3,145)	-	(1,455)	(4,600)
Revaluations	-	2,020	-	-	-	2,020
Depreciation for the year	-	(747)	(3,587)	-	-	(4,334)
Impairment (non enhancing exp)	-	(602)	-	-	-	(602)
Depreciation on assets sold	-	-	3,106	-	82	3,188
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value 31 March	0	48,195	5,573	0	670	54,438
<u>Asset Financing</u>						
Owned	-	36,340	5,573	-	670	42,583
Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFI	-	11,855	-	-	-	11,855

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND SOURCES OF FINANCE

This table shows capital spending, the sources of funding used to finance it and, for 2014-15, a comparison with the estimated spending and funding. The underspend relates to the carried forward projects referred to in note 23 below.

2013-14		2014-15		
Actual £'000		Original Estimate £'000	Final Estimate £'000	Actual £'000
170	Major Schemes	560	2,065	0
432	Minor works to buildings	0	0	529
1,165	Vehicles	1,200	1,975	1,241
2,914	IT equipment and software	4,790	7,076	3,194
285	Other equipment	0	0	194
4,966	Total Payments	6,550	11,116	5,158
0	Use of Capital Receipts	4,304	5,532	660
707	Other Contributions	-	0	394
1,002	Home Office Grants	-	982	1,216
0	Use of Capital Reserves	(2,084)	983	-
3,257	Revenue Financing	3,348	3,619	2,888
0	Borrowing	-	0	-
0	Unfinanced Capital Payments b/f	-	0	-
0	Unfinanced Capital Payments c/f	-	0	-
4,966		6,550	11,116	5,158

23. FUTURE CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The nature of capital expenditure is such that long lead times and significant programmes of work often result in slippage in incurring expenditure. The unspent capital funding in 2014/15 will be carried forward to meet the cost of future and ongoing schemes that were provided for in that year. Most significantly is the cost of developing the technology infrastructure of Dorset Police. The Crime Intelligence systems was replaced during 2014/15 and into the following year, with final payments expected in 2015/16. The Command and Control system will be replaced in 2015/16 due partly to the unsustainability of the existing system, and partly to enable improved management of resources – vital as the Force continues to seek further efficiencies throughout its services. Similarly, a new Duties Management system will provide far greater capability in ensuring appropriate resources are available to meet demand, while also reducing the cost of managing resources, and a replacement Communication system in the Force Command Centre will ensure Dorset Police continues to provide emergency and non emergency tasking as efficiently as possible. Other significant carry forwards relate to the purchase of replacement vehicles, and the ongoing work in ensuring that the Force estate is as lean and efficient as possible, while remaining fully fit for purpose to support operational policing.

24. ASSET REGISTER

The following table shows the properties held by Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner.

2013-14 No.		2014-15 No.
29	Stations including HQ	27
22	Houses	20
15	Other	15
66		62

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. FIXED ASSET VALUATION

The freehold and leasehold assets in the PCC's Asset Register are valued initially by the Dorset County Council Property Management Division. Assets have to be revalued at least every five years, and 20% of the Authority's properties are valued each year in a rolling programme in order to achieve this.

The Valuer has also carried out a review of the properties and confirms that none are affected by impairment as at the valuation date.

Type of Property	Basis of Valuation	Valuation Method
Non-operational	Open market value	Comparative
Operational, non-specialised	Open market value for existing use	Comparative
Operational, specialised	Depreciated replacement cost	Cost of replacement
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Depreciated historic cost (as a proxy for current value)	Estimated life
Intangible Assets	Depreciated historic cost	Estimated life
Police Houses - Secured Tenants	Capitalised Rental Stream	N/A

26. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The PCC does not have any long term debtors, those repayable over a period of more than one year.

27. INVENTORIES

The PCC holds a number of stocks and stores. Stocks are regularly reviewed to ensure that only necessary items are held.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
223	Uniform Stocks	128
50	Fuel Stocks	31
112	Vehicle Parts	104
110	Stationery Stocks	39
0	Machine Consumable Stocks	0
15	Forensic Consumable Stocks	6
<u>510</u>		<u>308</u>

28. DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE

An analysis of the amounts due to the PCC at 31 March 2015 is shown below. The accounts include a provision for potential bad debts.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
7,047	Central Government Departments	6,325
2,575	Other PCC's and Local Authorities	4,315
5,329	Others	5,254
<u>14,951</u>		<u>15,894</u>

29. TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has contracted with the Dorset County Council Financial Services for the provision of this facility. The CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities, which governs the way in which surplus cash is invested, has been adopted. The PCC's surplus cash is invested with approved commercial banks and building societies. The total amount of investments with individual institutions and sectors is strictly controlled and regularly reviewed. All loans are to approved commercial banks and building societies in accordance with the code of practice.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment of Deposits with Icelandic Banks

Early in October 2008, the Icelandic banks Landsbanki, Kaupthing and Glitnir collapsed and the UK subsidiaries of the banks, Heritable and Kaupthing Singer and Friedlander (KS&F) went into administration. The PCC had £7m deposited across two of these institutions, with varying maturity dates and interest rates as follows:

Bank	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Amount Invested	Interest Rate	Amount Owed 2014-15	Carrying Amount 2014-15	Impairment
			£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
Heritable	26/06/08	31/12/08	2,000	6.22%	0	0	0
Landsbanki	04/08/08	22/10/08	2,000	5.72%	0	0	0
Landsbanki	03/09/08	28/11/08	3,000	5.82%	0	0	0
			<u>7,000</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Heritable Bank

Heritable bank is a UK registered bank under Scottish Law. The company was placed in administration on 7 October 2008. At the time LAAP Bulletin 82 Update 6 was issued, the total amount to be received was estimated to be between 86% and 90% of the claim. Since then, Heritable's Administrators have paid a dividend of 16.73% (in August 2013) bringing the total repayment to 94%. The latest update (number 8) to LAAP 82 indicates that there is no evidence to suggest that there will be any further dividends in amounts that might be considered material. For 2013-14 accounts, the carry forward value of the impairment had been reduced to nil, with any remaining balance that had not already been charged to the I&E account in previous years (as per the CIPFA guidance) being written out to the I&E account in 2013-14.

LBI hf (formerly Landsbanki Islands hf)

At the time LAAP Bulletin 82 Update 7 and 8 was issued, the total payment was estimated to be 100%. Since the last Bulletin, a sterling distribution has been made (13 September 2013 for 5% of the total (using 22 April 2009 exchange rates).

The Winding Up Board published details of LBI's financial position as at 31 December 2013. This showed that LBI's assets, including partial payments already made in respect of priority claims, were greater than the sum of the priority claims. It is therefore still considered likely that UK Local Authorities will recover 100% of their deposits, subject to future exchange rate fluctuations.

The future pattern of distributions by the Winding Up Board is not known, but based on the above information and an estimate that the distribution made to September 2013 represents 52.23% of the total due (based on the 22 April 2009 exchange rates) the PCC has therefore complied with the LAAP recommendation that the estimate of the recoverable amount is based on a total repayment of 100%.

Although the banks still appears to have sufficient assets to cover a full distribution, there is some uncertainty as to when this will happen. It is likely to be over the next 4-5 years, earlier in the year a number of authorities sold their claims to a third party to remove the future uncertainty.

Therefore in October 2014, the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner sold its outstanding claim brokered through Deutsche Bank, aided by legal advice from Bevan Brittan at the sale price of 92.76%. The proceeds of the sale of £1,95M was received by the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner on 19 November 2014 giving an overall total of £4,6M. A small sum £46k is still held in Icelandic Krona, this will remain in the escrow account in Iceland. We are keeping under review the options for repatriating that amount to the UK. Following the successful auction of the PCC's Landsbanki debt we no longer carry any values in its balance sheet for Landsbanki deposits.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. CREDITORS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE

An analysis of the amounts owed by the PCC at 31 March 2015 is shown below.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
1,988	Central Government Departments	2,188
2,385	Other PCC's and Local Authorities	2,990
9,006	Others	10,324
<u>13,379</u>		<u>15,502</u>

31. CASH (AND CASH EQUIVALENTS) AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand includes imprest accounts held by accounting officers. The bank figure includes the value of outstanding cheques drawn shortly before the end of the financial year and which were unrepresented as at 31 March 2015.

32. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Part of this balance £1.565M in 2014-15 (£1.684M 2013-14) originates from the system of Capital Financing and Home Office Capital Grant Aid in use until 1990. There is a commitment to repay this sum to Dorset County Council over the life of the relevant assets that were built or purchased prior to 1990. The balance £34.195M in 2014-15 (£36.310M in 2013-14) is the value of liabilities due to the PFI providers over the life of the Western and DESPI PFI Schemes (see note 8).

33. PROVISIONS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Provisions

The PCC has made provision in respect of payments to officers who are in receipt of a Rent Allowance. It relates to the Compensatory Grant payable under their conditions of service, and is in respect of the additional tax liability payable in the following financial year. There is also a provision for time in lieu that will be paid during 2014-15.

	Balance 2013-14 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Balance 2014-15 £'000
Taxation	52	(31)	21	0
Time in lieu of payment	<u>561</u>	<u>(510)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>51</u>
	<u>613</u>			<u>51</u>

Contingent Liabilities

There has been a recent Employment Appeal Tribunal case (Bear Scotland v Fulton and others UKEATS/0047/13), regarding the recognition of regular voluntary overtime and allowances as a part of police officer holiday pay. This could have a financial effect as overtime is a significant element of police budgets and is currently not incorporated into paid holiday in the way indicated by the outcome of the case. At this stage the impact of the decision on police organisations is unclear and police forces will be working together, through the CIPD network, to ensure that any approach which might be taken is consistent. Further guidance from the Home Office is awaited and at the date of preparation of the accounts it is not possible to accurately quantify any potential liability, consequently this matter has been treated as a contingent liability in the 2014-15 statement of accounts.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES

(i) Capital Adjustment Account

The fundamental principle of capital accounting is that accounting for fixed assets is separated from accounting for their financing. The Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the IFRS Code and are financed through the capital control system.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
10,537	Balance as at 1 April	11,771
3,257	Capital Financing	2,888
0	Capital Receipts Applied	660
1,709	Capital Grants	1,610
(4,909)	Depreciation and Impairment	(4,367)
(24)	Impairment - Price Decreases / Fall in Market Value	(186)
(1,411)	Book Value of Disposals & Transfers	(2,678)
120	Reduction in Deferred Liability	120
2,260	Minimum Revenue Provision	2,279
232	Transfer of gains from disposal of assets from Revaluation Reserve	1,039
<u>11,771</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>13,136</u>

(ii) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains arising since 1 April 2007 from holding fixed assets.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
2,889	Balance as at 1 April	4,673
2,044	Gains / (Losses) - Fixed Asset Revaluation	2,394
(28)	Depreciation and Impairment	(42)
(232)	Transfer of gains from disposal of assets to Capital Adjustment Account	(1,039)
<u>4,673</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>5,986</u>

(iii) Movements in capital grants unapplied

Where the acquisition of a non-current asset is financed wholly or partly by a capital grant or other contribution, the amount of the grant is credited initially to a capital grants unapplied account. Once the appropriate expenditure has been incurred, the funding is transferred from the capital grant unapplied account to the Capital Adjustment Account.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
0	Balance as at 1 April	0
0	Grants used for Capital Financing	0
0	Release of Government Grant	0
<u>0</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>0</u>

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

Capital receipts from the sale of capital assets (chiefly surplus police housing stock) can be used to finance new capital expenditure.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
567	Balance as at 1 April	2,243
1,676	Receipts in the year	3,223
0	Transfer to Capital Reserve	0
0	Less Applied during the year	(660)
<u>2,243</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>4,806</u>

(v) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account holds the movement between the Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund. This is included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement. This is an unusable reserve for the PCC.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
830	Balance as at 1 April	1,037
207	Movement during the year	716
<u>1,037</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>1,753</u>

(vi) Accumulated Absences Account

The IFRS-based Code requires Local Authorities to account for benefits payable during employment in accordance with IAS 19 (Employee Benefits). One aspect of this is that accruals must be made at 31 March for any "accumulating, compensated absences", or untaken leave, time-off-in-lieu etc. The balance on this account at the end of the year is mirrored by a creditor in the balance sheet. As with other changes in provisions, the change in the balance between the start and the end of the year is charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within individual costs of service.

2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
(1,830)	Balance as at 1 April	(1,119)
1,830	Reverse previous year provision	1,119
(408)	Current year provision	(987)
(711)	Charge / (Credit) to I&E	(66)
<u>(1,119)</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>(1,053)</u>

(vii) Movements in pensions reserve (See also Note 38)

Analysis of the attributable movements in the surplus / (deficit) in the schemes during the year: -

2013-14			2014-15	
Police	LGPS		Police	LGPS
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
(898,817)	(46,739)	Surplus / (Deficit) as at 1 April	(946,822)	(50,499)
(30,386)	(6,269)	Service Cost	(30,341)	(7,116)
30,914	5,565	Employer Contributions	31,344	5,074
0	(71)	Administration Expenses	0	(83)
(39,758)	(2,068)	Net interest on the defined liability (asset)	(41,910)	(2,175)
(8,775)	(917)	Actuarial gain / (loss)	(189,365)	(21,326)
<u>(946,822)</u>	<u>(50,499)</u>	Surplus / (Deficit) as at 31 March	<u>(1,177,094)</u>	<u>(76,125)</u>

The LGPS actuarial gains or losses identified in the above table can be analysed into the following categories, shown as cash amounts and as a percentage of assets or liabilities as at 31 March

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(viii) Other Earmarked Reserves

The following reserves have been set up to fund future spending.

	Balance 2013-14 £'000	Income / Transfers £'000	Expenditure / Transfers £'000	Balance 2014-15 £'000
For Capital Purposes				
Capital	1,826	0	0	1,826
For Revenue Purposes				
Insurance	3,522	467	311	3,678
Major Operations	1,200	0	0	1,200
PFI	0	500	0	500
Pensions	203	0	0	203
Other Reserves	1,227	0	0	1,227
	7,978	967	311	8,634

Insurance Reserve

The PCC operates an internal insurance fund, with external policies covering larger and catastrophic losses. This reserve is to cater for claims against the PCC that have arisen or may arise and which are not covered by the external insurance.

Pensions Reserve

This reserve will be used for the cost of ill health early retirements, which are not covered by new Home Office pension funding arrangements.

Other Reserves

This includes a reserve established to mitigate the variable nature of income from Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) and a reserve for major operations.

35. AUTHORISATION

This Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by Richard Bates, Treasurer to the Police and Crime Commissioner, on 29th June 2015.

36. TRUST FUNDS

The PCC administers the Dorset Police Scholarship Trust fund. This was established to provide scholarships that enable officers of the Force to gain experience of work practices in other Police Forces, for the benefit of this PCC. Although the PCC holds this fund as Trustee, it does not belong to the PCC and does not form part of the annual accounts.

37. MOVEMENT IN BALANCES

The level of general balances has reduced by the general fund balance of £0.663M, to a total of £3.843M. This mean that uncommitted general balances are £3.901M or 3.1% of the budget requirement.

Analysis of Movement in Balances

2013-14			2014-15	
Total Balances £'000		General Balances £'000	Cost Centre £'000	Total Balances £'000
4,630	Balances as at 1 April	4,507	0	4,507
0	Use of accumulated balances	0	0	(493)
(123)	Surplus / (Deficit) in year	(170)	0	(170)
4,507	Balances as at 31 March	3,844	0	3,844

38. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (See also Note 34(vii))

The PCC participates in two different pension schemes that meet the needs of employees in particular services. Both are defined benefit schemes providing members with benefits related to pay and length of service. The schemes are as follows: -

a) The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff, is administered by Dorset County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the PCC and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) The Police Pension Scheme for police officers. This is an unfunded scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

The 2013-14 CIPFA Code of Practice follows amendments to IAS19, and requires more detailed disclosures as included below in this note. A reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of the fair value of the scheme assets is now included at the end of this note.

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when they are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge against council tax has to be based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account after Net Operating Expenditure. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account: -

2013-14			2014-15	
Police £'000	LGPS £'000		Police £'000	LGPS £'000
Net Cost of Services				
30,386	6,269	Service Cost	30,341	7,116
39,758	2,068	Net interest on the defined liability (asset)	41,910	2,175
0	71	Administration Expenses	0	83
(39,230)	(2,843)	Movement on Pensions Reserve	(40,907)	(4,300)
Actual amount charged against council tax for pensions in the year				
0	(5,555)	Employer's contributions payable	0	(5,056)
0	(10)	Unfunded Pension Payments	0	(18)
(30,914)	0	Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	(31,344)	0

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the PCC as at 31 March each year are shown in the following table, which also shows the distribution of its share of Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) assets by proportion of the total and the expected long-term return. The Police Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities. The LGPS assets are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories: -

2013-14			2014-15	
% of Assets	£'000		% of Assets	£'000
57%	61,561	Equities	57%	70,387
9%	9,720	Gilts	12%	14,511
10%	10,800	Bonds	12%	15,239
4%	4,320	Diversified Growth Fund	5%	5,987
4%	4,320	Absolute Return Portfolio	n/a	n/a
9%	9,720	Property	10%	11,696
n/a	n/a	Infrastructure	1%	1,343
n/a	n/a	Hedge Fund	0%	473
7%	7,560	Cash	3%	3,149
0%	0	Target Return Portfolio	0%	0
	108,001	Estimated Assets in the LGPS		122,785
	158,330	Present value of liabilities in the LGPS		198,734
	170	Present value of unfunded liabilities		176
	158,500	Total value of LGPS liabilities		198,910
	(50,499)	Net Staff Pensions (Deficit)		(76,125)
	(946,822)	Estimated Liabilities in Police Pension Scheme		(1,177,094)
	(997,321)	Net Pensions (Deficit)		(1,253,219)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the PCC has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1253m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the PCC as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1216m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the PCC remains healthy.

The deficit on the LGPS 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.

Liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, 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. Estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013, as updated for changes in numbers of staff and pensioners. The next full valuation takes effect from 31 March 2016.

The main assumptions used in their calculations are: -

2013-14		Local Government Pension Scheme	2014-15	
% p.a.	Real		% p.a.	Real
3.7%		RPI Increases	3.3%	
2.9%	-0.8%	CPI Increases	2.5%	-0.8%
4.4%	0.7%	Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%	0.7%
2.9%	-0.8%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.5%	-0.8%
4.5%	0.8%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.4%	0.1%
50.0%		Proportion of LGPS employees opting to take a commuted lump sum	10.0%	

Changes to the LGPS permit 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. On the advice of our actuaries we have assumed that 50% of employees retiring after 6 April 2006 will take advantage of this change to the pension scheme.

The assumed life expectations from age 65 are as follows: -

2013-14		Local Government Pension Scheme	2014-15	
Male	Female		Male	Female
22.7	25.1	Years Retiring today	22.8	25.2
24.9	27.4	Retiring in 20 years	25.1	27.6

The main financial assumptions used in their calculations are: -

2013-14		Police Pension Scheme	2014-15	
% p.a.	Real		% p.a.	Real
3.7%		Rate of inflation	3.3%	
2.9%	-0.8%	CPI Increases	2.5%	-0.8%
4.7%	1.0%	Rate of increase in salaries	4.3%	1.0%
2.9%	-0.8%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.5%	-0.8%
4.5%	0.8%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.4%	0.8%

The assumed life expectations from age 65 are as follows: -

2013-14		Police Pension Scheme	2014-15	
Male	Female		Male	Female
21.7	24.3	Years Retiring today	22.6	24.9
23.6	26.1	Retiring in 20 years	24.8	27.2

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The PCC is required to provide the reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

2013-14			2014-15	
Police £'000	LGPS £'000		Police £'000	LGPS £'000
898,817	145,201	Opening defined benefit obligation	946,822	158,500
30,386	6,269	Current service cost	30,341	6,624
39,758	6,781	Interest cost	41,910	7,115
8,775	11,794	Change in financial assumptions	147,845	27,646
0	(420)	Change in demographic assumptions	41,520	0
0	(9,247)	Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	0	5
0	0	Liabilities assumed/(extinguished) on settlements	0	0
(36,471)	(3,491)	Estimated benefits paid (net of transfers in)	(37,079)	(3,202)
0	0	Past service costs including curtailments	0	492
6,119	1,623	Contributions by scheme participants	6,661	1,748
(562)	(10)	Unfunded pension payments	(926)	(18)
946,822	158,500	Closing defined benefit obligation	1,177,094	198,910

The PCC is also required to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of the fair value of the LGPS scheme assets:

2013-14			2014-15	
	LGPS £'000			LGPS £'000
	98,462	Opening fair value of scheme assets		108,001
	4,713	Interest on assets		4,940
	526	Return on assets less interest		6,325
	684	Other actuarial gains (losses)		0
	(71)	Administration expenses		(83)
	5,565	Contributions by employer (including unfunded)		5,074
	1,623	Contributions by scheme participants		1,748
	(3,501)	Estimated benefits paid		(3,220)
	0	Settlement prices received/(paid)		0
	108,001	Fair value of scheme assets at end of period		122,785

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This table reconciles the net revenue account surplus or deficit to the net increase or decrease in cash.

2013-14			2014-15	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	123	Net (surplus) / deficit on Revenue Account		663
	0	Net (surplus) / deficit on Capital Account		0
		Movement in accruals items:-		
		Long Term Debtors	0	
0		Stocks	(202)	
73		Debtors	943	
3,713		Creditors	(2,123)	
(2,372)		Provisions	562	
(540)				(820)
	874	Movement in non-cash items:-		
		Specific Reserves	(656)	
(2,836)		Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(716)	
(207)		Accumulated Absences Account	(66)	
(711)		Capital Receipts Reserve	(2,563)	
(1,676)				(4,001)
	(5,430)	Movement in financing items:-		
		Repayment of Internal Borrowing	0	
0		Short Term Loans	(264)	
5,732				(264)
	5,732			
	1,299	(Increase) / Decrease in Cash		(4,422)

40. MOVEMENT IN NET FUNDS

Net funds are cash and other liquid resources (e.g. temporary investments), less any borrowings. This table shows the movement during the year.

	Balance 1 April 2014 £'000	Movement in year £'000	Balance 31 March 2015 £'000
Cash in hand and at bank	4,908	4,422	9,330
Temporary investments and borrowing	8,269	(264)	8,005
	13,177	4,158	17,335

41. MOVEMENT IN LIQUID RESOURCES

Liquid resources are current assets that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash. For the PCC these are the temporary investments.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
2,537	Temporary Investments as at 1 April	8,269
5,732	Increase / (Decrease) in Temporary Investments	(264)
8,269	Temporary Investments as at 31 March	8,005

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

This table gives details of the specific grants received from central government departments.

2013-14 £'000		2014-15 £'000
0	Neighbourhood Policing Fund	0
(64)	Pre 1990 Loan Charges Grant	(64)
(5,238)	PFI Grant	(5,238)
(1,713)	Security Grant	(1,611)
(18,918)	Pensions Specific Grant	(20,039)
(60)	Prison Intelligence Officer Grant	(55)
(874)	Police Innovation Fund	(150)
0	PCC Specific Grants - Victims Support	(560)
(51)	PCC Specific Grants - Restorative Justice	(83)
(78)	Dedicated Security Grant (Regional)	(80)
(116)	Council Tax Transition Grant	0
(41)	Crime Fighting Fund Grant	(24)
(555)	Community Safety Fund Grant	0
(9)	Miscellaneous Home Office Grants	0
<u>(27,717)</u>		<u>(27,904)</u>

43. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the policies set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies, the PCC has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

There is a continuing high degree of uncertainty about future funding for Police. The PCC has a risk assessed level of general balances which is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the Medium Term Financial Planning Process.

44. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Financial Statements contain some estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the PCC about the future that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates made.

The age and remaining lives of buildings and their elements have been advised by the PCC's Valuer and assessed as at the valuation date. Asset lives have been provided based on the assumption that building elements will continue to be maintained normally over the period from the date of inspection to the valuation date and that there will be no untoward changes.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

This account collects all the costs relating to retired police officer pensioners, the income from current contributors and any transfer values. The balance is recharged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account where it is funded by Home Office top-up grant.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT		
2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
(12,213)	Employers flat rate contribution	(11,530)
(6,119)	Employees contributions	(6,294)
(83)	Transfer values in	(19)
-	Recharges To Other Account Heads	-
-	Interest Receivable	-
(18,415)	Contributions Receivable	(17,843)
28,237	Pension Payments	29,905
8,794	Retirement Grants	7,253
302	Transfer Values out	724
-	Interest Payable	-
37,333	Benefits Payable	37,882
18,918	Net Deficit	20,039
(18,918)	Recharged To I & E Account	(20,039)
-	Net Expenditure	-

NET ASSETS STATEMENT		
2013-14		2014-15
£'000		£'000
	Current Assets and Liabilities	
2,668	Debtors and Payments in Advance	2,656
-	Creditors and Receipts in Advance	-
2,668	Net Assets as at 31 March	2,656

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

(i) The police officer pension scheme is unfunded, which means that there are no investment assets to provide for future pensions.

(ii) The cost of these pensions is met each year by a combination of contributions from current employees, the new employer's flat rate contribution and Home Office top-up grant. The account is balanced to zero each year by recharging any deficit or surplus to the Income & Expenditure Account. The Home Office top-up grant is also credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, and additional top-up grant is claimed in respect of a deficit, or any surplus repaid, as appropriate.

(iii) These financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the 2014-15 year.

(iv) The payment in advance shown in the Net Assets Statement relates to pensions paid on 31st March 2015 which relate to April 2015.

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This statement is written on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

It sets out the position as at 31 March 2015 including plans for the financial year 2015-16.

1. SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The PCC is responsible for ensuring that Dorset Police conducts its business in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The PCC also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which Dorset Police functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the PCC is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of Dorset Police affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.

The OPCC and Dorset Police have approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the code has been published in the ['Information Hub'](#) section of our website or is available from the Chief Executive of the OPCC. This statement explains how Dorset Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, regulation 4(3) which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values by which the OPCC is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to and engages with and leads its communities. It enables the PCC to monitor the achievement of his strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It 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 system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the OPCC 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 governance framework has been in place for the OPCC for the year ended 31 March 2015 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and statement of accounts.

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3. THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 defines the role of a PCC to be elected and held accountable by the public and community that they represent.

The PCC is responsible for the publication of a Police and Crime Plan setting out their objectives, informed through engagement and communication with the public that they serve. The Chief Constable is accountable to the PCC for the delivery of a policing service that will achieve the objectives of this Plan.

The Chief Constable is responsible for putting in place proper governance arrangements for Dorset Police and has overall direction and control of all police personnel and operational policing matters. The PCC is responsible for holding the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of these functions. It therefore follows that the PCC must satisfy himself that the Chief Constable has appropriate mechanisms in place for the maintenance and operation of good governance practices.

The PCC has approved a single governance model outlined in the Statement of Corporate Governance as part of a joint Code of Governance.

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the governance arrangements that have been put in place for the OPCC and Dorset Police are:

Focusing on the purpose of the PCC and Dorset Police, and on outcomes for local people, and on creating a vision for the local area.

- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 determines the responsibilities of the PCC in setting the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan and sets out arrangements for public accountability through an independent Police and Crime Panel. Home Office guidelines state that the Panel must consist of at least ten members, with one elected representative from each local authority within the area, plus two independent members. Dorset's panel consists of 15 County, Borough and District council representatives and two independent members who examine the actions and decisions of the PCC and ensure that all relevant information is made available to the public so that they can hold him to account.
- The PCC appoints the Chief Constable and holds them to account for delivering the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. The Plan objectives are jointly determined using a number of sources including the Force Strategic Assessment, which reviews past performance against the plans priorities as well as identifying emergent threats to policing, along with the annual demand assessment which looks at longer term changes in the volumes and types of demand on policing resources. The PCC considers this information in conjunction with issues highlighted during his annual community engagement programme, which includes public forums and surgeries held across the County, to inform the Plan and its key objectives and priorities.
- Whilst the statutory requirement is for the current Police and Crime Plan to cover the period April 2013 to March 2017, the PCC has taken the decision locally to review the Plan annually to ensure that it remains current and fit for purpose.
- Both Dorset Police and the OPCC undertake extensive consultation surveys that contribute to the setting of priorities and inform policy and decision-making for the development and planning of police services. The findings are reported to the PCC who uses the information to assess public confidence and the delivery of the Police

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and Crime Plan objectives. Specific consultation exercises, for example on the setting of the annual police precept element of Council Tax, are also conducted.

- The joint Code of Corporate Governance outlines the governance structure for boards and committees and the process by which the PCC holds the Chief Constable to account for achieving the Police and Crime Plan objectives.
- The Chief Constable holds Managers and Chief Officers to account for performance and local outcomes at the weekly Force Control Board which reports significant issues to the Joint Executive Board (JEB). The JEB and monthly Strategic Performance Board (SPB) meetings are jointly attended and chaired with the PCC. The reports and performance information submitted to these meetings is received from a structured network of sub boards that are allocated to senior managers within Dorset Police and also include PCC/OPCC representation as appropriate.
- The PCC is responsible for setting the annual Dorset Police budget including the local policing precept element of the Council Tax in Dorset. A Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is jointly approved by the PCC and Chief Constable annually and provides the framework for resource allocation and control. The annual accounts are approved by the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) and are published with the Financial Statement on the OPCC website.
- The PCC is responsible for commissioning local policing services, crime reduction and community safety initiatives, and for working with a broad range of partners to deliver all aspects of the Police and Crime Plan. A Commissioning Strategy and process is in place to support the PCC in meeting these obligations to the local community and a review of this Strategy will be completed in the 2015/16 to further enhance these arrangements.
- The Dorset Management Information System (DorMIS) is an intranet based framework that provides organisational data at strategic, tactical and operational levels that support the identification of achieved performance based on the Force Control Strategy and plan priorities. DorMIS allows the PCC and OPCC staff to review changes in performance against the Plan priorities and other policing activity including crime and incident levels, repeat victimisation, stop and search, satisfaction and crime outcomes. Value for money and performance are independently assessed through thematic reviews undertaken by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), the College of Policing and independent external and internal audit providers. Thematic inspection reports are then benchmarked and compared nationally to other police forces to ensure effective and efficient processes are in place.
- All individual partnerships are required to produce an annually reviewed terms of reference to outline their purpose and clearly define their vision. Partnership arrangements are underpinned and controlled by the Dorset Police Partnership Policy. The Commissioning and Partnerships Manager oversees day-to-day arrangements with partnerships affecting the OPCC directly, reporting to the Chief Executive.

Leaders and officers and partners working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles

- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 clearly defines the role and responsibilities of the PCC and sets out arrangements for public accountability. The

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Act determines the functions and power of delegation assigned to the PCC and establishes the protocols and provisions relating to policing, crime and disorder. This provides a solid foundation from which a professional working relationship with the Chief Constable can be established.

- The Policing Protocol 2011, issued in accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, sets out how the functions of the PCC, the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Panel will be exercised in relation to each other. An effective constructive working relationship is more likely to be achieved where communication and clarity of understanding are at their highest and it is recognised that mutual understanding and respect of each party's statutory functions will serve to enhance policing for local communities.
- The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) is a national body that helps PCCs influence change at a national level. The APCC shares best practice and identifies opportunities that enable the PCC to be more effective and efficient through membership of national governance organisations such as the College of Policing and the National Crime Agency (NCA). The Association of Police and Crime Chief Executives (APACE) provides professional support, advice and guidance to the Chief Executive and to staff within the OPCC.
- All personnel within the OPCC have individual job descriptions and allocated responsibilities that are subject to annual performance and development reviews linked to supporting the Police and Crime Plan objectives.
- The PCC sets the annual policing budget including the policing precept element of the Council Tax. In setting the precept for the year the PCC ensures that Dorset Police is adequately resourced to meet the needs of the public, within the context of reduced national funding. A key element of the PCC role relates to the commissioning of local services relevant to policing, community safety and criminal justice. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 places a duty on the PCC to co-operate with community safety partnerships, and with those partners responsible for the operation of the criminal justice system. He also works closely with a broad range of partners and stakeholders to achieve an efficient commissioning process.
- The Scheme of Corporate Governance provides the framework that determines Dorset Police Financial Regulations. This includes separate Schemes of Delegation and Consent and Standing Orders regarding Dorset Police contracts. Alongside Dorset Police Financial Instruction these clearly define responsibilities for all Dorset Police financial arrangements and are annually reviewed, monitored and controlled by the Joint Independent Audit Committee.
- The Treasurer is the Chief Financial Officer and Section 151 Officer to the Commissioner and has a legal and statutory obligation to report any financial irregularities and unlawful expenditure to the PCC, the Chief Constable, the Chief Executive and external audit to maintain compliance with the Financial Management Code of Practice (FMCP) and ensure high standards of professional conduct. The single governance model and joint Code of Corporate Governance determine the meeting structure for all Force strategic boards and committees and outlines those jointly chaired by the PCC and Chief Constable/Chief Officer. All Force boards and committees have annually reviewed terms of reference which define their purpose and link to the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan.

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- The objectives of the Police and Crime Plan set for 2013/17 are reviewed annually by the PCC and disseminated to all Police Officers and Staff through a series of briefings presented jointly by the PCC and the Chief Constable. This is to ensure that all staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities when working individually or in partnership to achieve the PCC's priorities and objectives.
- A formal Section 22A agreement to enter into a Strategic Alliance has been signed between the four legal entities that comprise of Dorset Police, the Dorset PCC, Devon & Cornwall Police and the Devon & Cornwall PCC. The Alliance is designed to deliver mutual benefit across both force areas through efficiency and financial savings. A separate governance structure is in place for this programme of work with PCC/OPCC representation at all levels of this structure. Reports are also provided locally through the JEB and Strategic Change Board (SCB) arrangements.

Promoting the values for the PCC and Dorset Police and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour.

- The Policing Protocol 2011 requires the PCC to comply with the principles determined in the Standards in Public Office Act 2001. This requires the PCC to demonstrate high standards of personal and professional conduct. The College of Policing has launched a Code of Ethics, setting out standards of behaviour for everyone who works in policing, and the PCC has agreed that OPCC sign up to the Code alongside our Dorset Police colleagues.
- Upon election the PCC was required to swear an Oath of Office which set out the standards and integrity expected during his term of office. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 contains a Code of Conduct that defines the standards expected of elected local policing bodies which includes the PCC and members of the Police and Crime Panel. To create a climate of openness and transparency the PCC publishes details of personal financial interests including gifts and hospitality, salary and expenses which are made available on the PCC's website.
- The APCC and APACE are professional bodies specifically established to uphold high standards of conduct and behaviour. Their aim is to provide support and guidance on technical, legal and procedural matters to ensure delivery of the Commissioners objectives.
- A Commissioning Strategy and associated processes are in place to ensure that all commissioning arrangements undertaken by the PCC or his staff are subject to stringent reviews and controls. A review of these arrangements and implementation of any required improvements will also be completed in 2015/16. Commissioning services will be scrutinised as part of the joint Code of Governance arrangements.
- The PCC and the staff within the OPCC have adopted the principles of all Dorset Police policies and procedures to ensure high standards of ethics and conduct are maintained under his term of office. A Memorandum of Understanding between the PCC and the Chief Constable has been approved and implemented, meeting the Home Office requirements for a stage 2 transfer of staff following the establishment of the Chief Constable and the PCC as separate corporation soles. Individual protocols specific to the PCC will be reviewed and developed as required.
- The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 is a statutory instrument that requires the PCC to publish specified information in an open and transparent manner, including information relating to decision making, performance,

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expenditure and budgetary arrangements. This has been further enhanced by the Model Publication Scheme developed for PCCs by the Information Commissioners Office (ICO). The PCC website is the primary means of discharging these responsibilities and for making relevant information easily accessible.

- The Standards and Ethics Board which monitors and scrutinises the work of the Professional Standards Department is attended and jointly chaired by the PCC and the Chief Constable. The board has oversight of any disciplinary procedures brought by the Complaints and Misconduct Department or the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Unit.
- The Ethics and Appeals Sub-Committee provides independent scrutiny of the decisions made by the Standards and Ethics Board to ensure transparency and to uphold the principles of good governance. In addition, it scrutinises the business interests and gifts and hospitality declarations for the PCC and OPCC.
- Assurance reports are also presented to JEB and JIAC (which is attended by the internal and external auditors). JIAC also acts as the body to comment upon the Chief Officers remuneration policy.
- In relation to the Strategic Alliance, a Strategic Alliance Audit Committee (SAAC) has been created – essentially a joint meeting of the Dorset and Devon & Cornwall independent audit committees – specifically to promote independent scrutiny and challenge for the Alliance programme of work.
- The single governance model and joint Code of Corporate Governance require terms of reference for all boards and committees which define their purpose and link to the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. The Police Reforms and Social Responsibility Act 2011 determine the PCC's responsibility for monitoring Dorset Police complaints handling arrangements. Attendance as joint chair with the Chief Constable of the Standards and Ethics Board provides the basis of a positive, open and trusting relationship between the Chief Constable, the PCC and stakeholders.

Taking informed and transparent decisions, which are subject to scrutiny and managing risk.

- Independent professional internal and external auditors provide objective assurance on governance, risk management and control processes. The risk based annual audit programme reports on compliance to regulation and legislation and offers opinion and assurance on the effective use of resources. The single governance model and structure determined in the joint Code of Corporate Governance provides the framework for the submission of reports and recommendations from the boards and auditors that offer assurance that Dorset Police will achieve the objectives defined in the Police and Crime Plan.
- The Chief Executive has responsibility for risks specific to the functions of the OPCC which are monitored through a risk register designed to aid the achievement of the Police and Crime Plan objectives. Strategic risks are identified, scored and recorded on the risk register with any escalating risks considered for reporting to the Strategic Risk Management Board. All significant corporate risks are reported quarterly to JIAC and the Joint Executive Board for discussion and consideration.
- As part of the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 the PCC is required to publish a log of all decisions made to ensure that he is publicly accountable.

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- The Police and Crime Panel are responsible for handling any complaints made against the PCC. Any incidents of complaint or misconduct which involve alleged criminality will be referred to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) for investigation. All non-criminal complaints will be investigated and informally resolved by the Panel in accordance with their formally approved Complaints Monitoring Protocol which includes an initial investigation by, the Chief Executive as Monitoring Officer. All complaints or allegations of misconduct regarding a member of the OPCC will be investigated by the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer and resolved in accordance with Dorset Police policy and procedures.
- The Financial Management Code of Practice (FMCP) requires the establishment of an Independent Audit Committee to provide assurance with regards to financial compliance, risks and probity. The Dorset Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) consists of five suitably qualified independent members of the public whose responsibilities are clearly defined within the terms of reference available on the PCC website. The Committee meets quarterly and provides assurance and challenge to the PCC and Chief Constable on financial and internal control matters. The SAAC provides scrutiny and challenge to the Strategic Alliance governance structure and work programme.
- Financial Regulations, the Standing Orders for Contracts and the Schemes of Consent and Delegation define the legislative and financial limits for decision making. The Chief Finance Officer for Dorset Police has a legal duty to report any financial irregularities or misappropriation of funds to the Treasurer and the Monitoring Officer (OPCC Chief Executive). This is in accordance with section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972. To ensure compliance to legislation a comprehensive range of legal advice is available to the Chief Finance Officer, the Treasurer, the Chief Constable and the PCC.

Developing the capacity and capability of the PCC, Officers of the PCC and Dorset Police to be effective in their roles.

- The role and responsibilities for the elected PCC are clearly defined within the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. In order for the PCC to successfully undertake his duties he is supported by a team of suitably qualified staff collectively known as the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). All members of the OPCC team have a specific job description which is available for scrutiny on the OPCC website. All of the OPCC staff are subject to a competency based recruitment process. Thereafter annual performance appraisal reviews will be undertaken by all members of staff to support professional development and maintain key skills.
- A review of the current structure and functions of the OPCC is being undertaken by the Chief Executive and will be finalised and implemented as appropriate during the 2015/16 financial year.
- The College of Policing provides information, evidence, guidance and support to the PCC to help gain a good understanding of national performance standards and current national policing issues. Authorised Professional Practice (APP) standards determined by the College of Policing set the standards of professional practice for Dorset Police and are used by the PCC to assist in holding them to account.

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- The APCC provides information, advice and guidance on a range of relevant subjects. They also identify training opportunities and provide peer support for all PCCs.
- The PCC will provide the Chief Constable with the resources to ensure that statutory officers receive the training required to maintain their skills and perform effectively in their roles. All officers and staff, including the OPCC have an obligation to maintain their professional development as part of any membership to external professional bodies, as appropriate.
- A Workforce Plan is informed by the Force Strategic Assessment and annual demand assessment, the former of which defines the current threats and long term and emerging risks affecting our communities. The assessment also informs the Police and Crime Plan priorities and the Force Control Strategy which sets the strategic direction of Dorset Police.

Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

- As an elected representative, the PCC is ultimately accountable to the public and communities that they represent through the ballot box. The Policing Protocol 2011 determines that the PCC is responsible for identifying and setting the objectives of the strategic four year Police and Crime Plan and that the Chief Constable is responsible for delivering a policing service that achieves those objectives.
- In accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibilities Act 2011, the Police and Crime Panel has been established to examine the actions and decisions of the PCC. It is responsible for ensuring all relevant information is made available to the public so that they can effectively hold the PCC to account.
- The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the PCC to provide an Annual Report on the performance of the PCC in achieving the outcomes and objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. This report will be submitted to the Police and Crime Panel and is made available to the public on the OPCC website. The Specified Information Order and the ICO Model Publication Scheme places a number of specific duties on the PCC regarding openness, transparency and the provision of information.
- A comprehensive programme of engagement events has been established to ensure all Dorset residents have direct access to the PCC. Community Days and other events held regularly across the County provide an opportunity for members of the public, victims of crime, community groups and partnerships to raise specific policing issues related to their community. Information obtained in this way, along with User Satisfaction, Community Safety Surveys and public opinion obtained through on-line consultation is used to define the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. Digital engagement arrangements for the PCC and OPCC have also been enhanced through improvements to our website provision and social media presence.
- The PCC has a responsibility under the Equality Act 2010 to promote and endorse equality and diversity issues and to provide effective community consultation and engagement with minority groups. The PCC is represented at the joint Equality and Confidence Board to support him in the delivery of his responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and enable him to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of her duties relating to equality and diversity.

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4. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The PCC has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of managers within Dorset Police who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the head of internal audits annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The PCC appoints the Chief Constable who is responsible for the delivery of a policing service that achieves the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and the public he represents. The Commissioner provides the mechanism for the local community to decide how it is policed and sets community priorities into the Police and Crime Plan.

The joint Code of Corporate Governance defines a governance process and structure that involves the review of Dorset Police governance arrangements by independent agencies and inspectorates, the details of which are recorded below:-

The Police and Crime Panel

- In accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibilities Act 2011 Dorset's Police and Crime Panel has been established to examine the actions and decisions of the Commissioner. It is responsible for ensuring all relevant information is made available to the public so that they can effectively hold the Commissioner to account. The Home Office guidelines state that the panel must consist of at least ten members, with one elected representatives from each local authority plus two independent members. Dorset's panel consists of fifteen borough and district council representatives and two independent members who hold regular quarterly meetings to examine the actions and decisions of the Commissioner to enable public accountability.

The Joint Independent Audit Committee

- The Joint Independent Audit Committee consists of five independent members of the public recruited for their professional knowledge and skills to monitor Dorset Police financial arrangements and ensure the efficient management of resources. The Committee reviews the Annual Statement of Accounts which includes the Annual Governance Statement and ensures compliance to policies relating to anti-fraud and corruption arrangements, gifts and hospitality and declarations of interest. It is also responsible for the annual review of the internal control framework with assurance provided through a risk based internal audit programme and external audit opinion that is published in the annual audit letter. The Committee also conducts an annual self-assessment review of effectiveness to identify any achievements or areas of weakness. There have been no significant weaknesses in controls or governance issues identified or reported in the previous year.

The Ethics and Appeals Sub-Committee

- The Ethics and Appeals Sub-Committee is a sub-committee of the Joint Independent Audit Committee whose purpose is to support the Chief Constable and Commissioner through independent scrutiny of the work of the Professional Standards department. This provides assurance of transparency in Dorset Police

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complaint handling arrangements including the appeals process and upholds the principles of good governance. The Sub-Committee has been the subject of a review but will remain in its current format pending the outcome of proposed legislative changes to statutory police complaints handling processes and procedures.

Internal Audit

- Qualified professional internal auditors provide objective assurance and opinion on governance and control processes. The audit process examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of controls and the efficient use of resources. An annual audit programme is produced to include all significant financial and non-financial risks and is considered by the Treasurer and the Chief Financial Officer before approval by the Joint Independent Audit Committee. The work of internal audit includes the investigation of any financial irregularities identified by the Treasurer. The Head of Internal Audit issued an unqualified audit opinion for the year which brings significant assurance of the governance framework and internal control arrangements.

External Audit

- External audit delivered by KPMG review the Annual Accounts and consider Dorset Police and OPCC value for money arrangements. An unqualified audit opinion has been reported to the Joint Independent Audit Committee providing significant assurance on Dorset Police compliance to Financial Regulations and value for money arrangements.

Other agencies

- Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) conduct thematic and force specific inspections and review, with detailed reports published that offer assurance against national performance measures and recommendations for service improvements.
- The Home Office Professional Standards Unit documents lessons learned and identifies best practice.
- The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) reports lessons learned, identifies best practice and offers independent assurance of internal complaints handling processes.
- The College of Policing is working to raise the professional status of Police officers and staff by setting standards of professional practice and promoting evidence based best practice. It has issued the Code of Ethics which sets national standards for professional conduct.
- The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) offers independent inspections and reviews in respect of reportable accidents.

The Annual Governance Statement Working Group

- A working group has been established to research and produce the statement. This is led by Karen Brownjohn (Head of Governance, Dorset Police) and Jason Mumford (Information Research Officer, OPCC, supported by Karen Thorns (Dorset Police Quality Assurance Officer). The PCC will sign the approved Annual Governance Statement that is published with the Annual Statement of Accounts. The statement

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will include an action plan to rectify any significant internal control weaknesses identified through the reviews.

- The PCC has been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Annual Governance Statement Working Group and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below.

5. SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

The PCC and the Chief Executive propose over the coming year to take steps to address the below matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. The PCC is satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Using definition provided in guidance to support compliance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003, the Commissioner has judged the following to be control issues appropriate for comment. While no significant governance issues were identified, the two issues that cut across all review areas were the accessibility of meeting papers supporting historical decisions and the subsequent transparency to the PCC and the public and the PCC's commissioning arrangements.

Areas for review

Financial Context and Strategic Alliance

Reductions in public sector funding nationally means there is a continued need for prudence and an increasing requirement to identify cashable savings within the police service. The Dorset Police One Team programme has enabled significant cash savings to be achieved, primarily through reduced recruitment, but it is clear that further reductions are required over the next five years or more. It is however essential that Dorset Police remains fit for purpose within these funding constraints. Further savings are now being explored through the work of the Strategic Alliance with Devon and Cornwall.

Action: This Strategic Alliance work will need to be closely monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that it delivers the required financial benefits without diversely affecting existing service delivery, systems and controls.

As each individual Detailed Business Case (DBC) is produced and implemented through the programme the cumulative impact of the changes will need to be monitored and controls tested to ensure that any unanticipated governance and control weaknesses have not been created.

Governance Context

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and consequential election of Police and Crime Commissioners changed the governance arrangements for Police Services and required the creation of a new internal governance structure. This has been subject to a further consideration and review following the transfer of the responsibility for staff from the PCC to the Chief Constable under the terms of the second stage implementation determined in the act. These changes highlighted that more work is required to ensure the continued transparency of decision making and how the PCC is holding the Chief Constable to account.

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The outcome of the General Election in May 2015 may see further developments in the PCC role and the elements of their Plan that they wish to implement in the coming years.

Action: The single governance policy and framework has been reviewed but will require further revision as the recommendations from the Strategic Alliance business cases are implemented. There is also an ongoing need to maximise technology and use of the website and other on-line tools to ensure continued improvement in transparency and accountability to the public surrounding our decision making processes.

The outcome of the Election may also necessitate work commencing on changes to the existing PCC model and scope of the role.

Partnership and Commissioning

Partnership and commissioning arrangements continue to be an opportunity and a risk to the PCC, particularly in light of the significant and on-going constraints on all public sector budgets. The PCC works closely with public sector partners and other stakeholders to maximise opportunities created through partnership working. Following an audit by the South West Audit Partnership of OPCC commissioning arrangements a number of recommendations will be progressed and implemented during 2015/16.

A Commissioning and Partnerships Manager is employed within the OPCC to lead on this area of work.

Action: Action and implement the findings and recommendations of the SWAP internal audit to further enhance the robustness and transparency of the OPCC commissioning arrangements and processes.

Complaints and Discipline

In March 2015 the Home Office published the paper “Improving Police Integrity: reforming the police complaints and disciplinary systems”. This makes a number of recommendations that will potentially affect the roles and responsibilities of Dorset Police, the IPCC and the PCC with regard to complaints and disciplinary matters, including the potential for PCCs to take on responsibility for handling of police complaints locally.

Action: This area of work will require careful monitoring and consideration as the recommendations are enacted and required to be implemented. Dorset Police and the OPCC will need to work closely together to assess the relevant options and develop the most appropriate structures for implementation locally.

Risk Management

Existing risk management arrangements remain effective although consideration is being made to realign existing processes to include assurance mapping. This should support a better informed and focused task based audit programme and broader assurance testing on specific strategic risks.

Action: Continue to develop and enhance the OPCC risk register and ongoing review and monitoring processes. Work closely with Dorset Police around the potential development of assurance mapping.

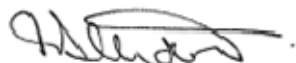
ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

OPCC Staff Review

The Chief Executive has been conducting a review of the OPCC staffing structure, roles and responsibilities to ensure that the OPCC is fit for purpose and able to support the PCC and delivery of the Police and Crime Plan as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Action: Finalise and implement any recommended changes resulting from the OPCC staff review.

Signed:



Mr Martyn Underhill
Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset

30 September 2015



Mr Dan Steadman
Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer

30 September 2015

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

The following definitions of technical terms used in these accounts may be of assistance.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD	The period of time covered by the accounts, which for this PCC means a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April.
ACCOUNTING POLICIES	The principles, conventions, rules and practices that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are recognised, measured and presented in the financial statements.
ACCRUAL	Sums included in the final accounts to cover income and expenditure attributable to the accounting period but for which payment has not been made or received by 31 March.
ACTUARIAL VALUATION	An independent report on the financial status of the Pension Fund, which determines its ability to meet future payments.
AGENCY SERVICES	The provision of services by one body (the agent) on behalf of, and generally with reimbursement from, the responsible body.
AMORTISATION	Amortisation is the equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.
APPROPRIATION	A transfer of monies between the revenue account and the balance sheet.
ASSET	Something of worth that is measured in monetary terms e.g. land and buildings (also referred to as capital assets or fixed assets).
BALANCES	The accumulated surplus of income over expenditure.
BUDGET	A statement of the PCC's plans expressed in financial terms for a specified period of time.
CAPITAL CHARGE	A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services. This equates to depreciation and impairment charges under the IFRS based Code.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Expenditure on the acquisition or construction of significant assets (e.g. land and buildings) which have a long term value to the PCC (also referred to as capital spending or capital payments).
CAPITAL GRANTS	Grants paid to the PCC in support of approved capital projects.
CAPITAL RECEIPTS	Income from the sale of capital assets (land, buildings, etc.).
CARRYING AMOUNT	The amount at which an asset or liability is shown in the balance sheet at a specified date; for example, the cost of a vehicle, less the accumulated depreciation.
COLLECTION FUND	A fund maintained by district, unitary and borough councils for the collection and distribution of local tax receipts. County, police, fire, district, unitary and parish council precepts are met from these funds.
CONSISTENCY	The principle that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next is the same.
CONTINGENCY	A sum of money set aside to meet unforeseen expenditure.
CONTINGENT LIABILITY	A possible obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.
CORPORATE & DEMOCRATIC CORE	Those activities which police authorities engage in specifically because they are elected authorities. There is no basis for apportioning these costs over services.
COST CENTRE	A specific area of activity where control of certain budgets has been delegated.
COUNCIL TAX	A property based tax, with discounts for those living alone, which is administered by District, Borough and Unitary Councils.
CREDITORS	Amounts owed by the PCC for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been made by the end of the accounting period.
CURRENT ASSETS	Current assets are those which can either be converted to cash or used to pay current liabilities within 12 months.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

CURRENT LIABILITIES	Amounts owed by the Local Authority which are due to be settled within 12 months.
CUSTOMER & CLIENT RECEIPTS	Income derived from services provided by the PCC, from sales (excluding land & buildings), and from rents.
DEBTORS	Amounts due to the PCC but unpaid by the end of the accounting period.
DEPRECIATION	The measure of the use of a fixed asset over its economic life.
EMOLUMENTS	All sums paid to an employee, including any allowances chargeable to UK income tax, but excluding pension contributions payable by either employer or employee.
ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES	The methods adopted to arrive at estimated monetary amounts, corresponding to the measurement bases selected, for assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves. These implement the measurement aspects of the accounting policies, and include selecting methods of depreciation and making provision for bad debts.
FIXED ASSETS	Assets that provide benefits to the PCC and the services it provides, for a period of more than one year.
HOME OFFICE GRANT	A central government grant paid by the Home Office to Police Authorities in support of their day to day expenditure, allocated by means of the four block model.
IAS	International Accounting Standards are statements of standard accounting practice issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee and with which all Local Authorities are now required to comply.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they apply to Local Authorities in England.
IMPAIRMENT	A reduction in the value of a fixed asset or financial instrument, arising from physical damage such as a major fire, or a significant reduction in market value, or a situation where capital spending on an asset has no effect on the value of the asset.
INVENTORIES	The amount of unused or unconsumed stock held for future use. Examples include consumable stores and services in intermediate stages of completion.
LEASE (FINANCE LEASE)	A finance lease is an arrangement where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset pass to the lessee, regardless of whether the lease arrangement provides for actual transfer of ownership.
LEASE (OPERATING LEASE)	Any lease which is not a finance lease.
NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)	District and Unitary councils collect this tax locally and pay it to the Government. It is then re-distributed to Police and other Local Authorities on the basis of resident population.
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Assets that provide benefits to the Authority and the services it provides, for a period of more than one year.
NON DISTRIBUTED COSTS (NDC)	Overheads for which no user benefits, and therefore not apportioned over services. Previously this was called Unapportionable Central Overheads (UCO).
NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS	Fixed assets that are not occupied or used in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties and assets surplus to requirements, pending sale.
PENSION FUND	For staff other than police officers, contributions from both employers and employees are invested for the time being, and used to provide pension benefits to contributors and their dependants. Police officer pensions are not paid into an investment fund, but are paid directly from revenue expenditure.
PRECEPT	A levy requiring the District, Borough and Unitary Councils to collect income from council taxpayers on behalf of the PCC.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

PROVISIONS	Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred, but where the actual sum and timing are uncertain.
RESERVES	Sums set aside to meet the cost of specific future expenditure.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	The day to day costs incurred by the PCC in providing services.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (FORMALLY) DEFERRED CHARGES	Where capital expenditure does not result in the acquisition of a fixed asset, or is incurred on an asset not belonging to the PCC, the expenditure is charged directly to the income and expenditure account in the year it occurs with the necessary appropriations in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance and the Capital Adjustment Account.
REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)	A general central government grant paid to the PCC, in addition to Home Office Grant, in support of its day to day expenditure.
RUNNING COSTS	Expenditure incurred on the use of premises, transport and equipment, together with other general expenditure necessary to enable the service to be provided.
SPECIFIC GRANTS	Grants from the Home Office, additional to other grants, for specific projects.
STOCKS	The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. Examples include consumable stores and services in intermediate stages of completion.
THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS	The cost of specialist or support services purchased by the PCC from outside contractors and other bodies.
TOTAL COST	The total cost of a service includes all revenue expenditure (see above) and support services, overheads and capital charges.
TRUST FUNDS	Funds administered by the PCC for such purposes as prizes, charities and special projects.

