

POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT AUDIT, RISK & ASSURANCE PANEL

PAPER MARKED

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Report of	THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF CONSTABLE
Subject	DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
Date	WEDNESDAY 26 TH AUGUST 2026
Author:	MRS KIRA KNOTT, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (OPCC) AND MR PAUL DAWKINS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER (RESOURCES) (FORCE)

Purpose of Report

1. To receive an update on the 2025-26 Statement of Accounts for the Group, Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is asked to review the draft Statement of Accounts for 2025-26

Implications

Financial: Financial implications set out within the Statement of Accounts

Legal: There are no direct legal implications stemming from this report

Equality Impact Assessment: There are no EIA implications stemming from this report.

Risks and Impact: Risks and impact set out in report

Link to Police and Crime Plan: There is a statutory requirement to produce a Statement of Accounts on an annual basis.

List of Attachments / Appendices

Draft PCC Statement of Accounts 2025-26

Draft CC Statement of Accounts 2025-26

Background Papers

None

**The Office of the
Police & Crime Commissioner
for Leicestershire (OPCC)**

**DRAFT
Annual Financial Report
(Group & Single Entity)**

2025/26

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Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

These accounts set out the overall financial position of Leicestershire Police for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced Police and Crime Commissioners and created two corporation soles, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable (CC).

The PCC is responsible for securing an efficient and effective police force whilst the Chief Constable is responsible for delivering operational policing under the Police Act 1996 and has operational direction and control over the force's officers and staff.

This structural change created a 'Group' in accounting terms, referred to as the "Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire Group" (OPCC Group or simply, 'the Group') and the two bodies within that group as "Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire" (OPCC) and "Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire" (OCC) respectively.

The accounts for 2025/26 are presented in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 (the Code) which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of a local authority. This Code of Practice has been developed by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code Board under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board.

Budget 2025/26

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire, Mr Rupert Matthews, set the budget for the financial year 2025/26. The PCC set his budget and precept for 2025/26 in February 2025, the final budget of the PCC's first term in office who subsequently was re-elected in May 2024.

The PCC developed his new Police and Crime Plan, of which 2025/26 was the first year of delivery and is based on three missions: delivering for victims and witnesses, tackling and preventing crime and harm, and ensuring an effective and efficient force. The Police and Crime Plan has 14 delivery strategies that underpin it and are as follows:



Police and Crime Plan priorities 2024 – 2029

To see local communities, police, partners and public working together to make Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Safer.

**POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER**
for Leicester,
Leicestershire & Rutland

Your Communities - Your Commissioner

ENSURING AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT FORCE



FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- I will ensure that Leicestershire Police is secure for the long term.
- I will deliver strategies that maximise value for money, ensure spending is clear and transparent and fight for a fair share of national funding.

You will see...

You will be able to see our financial arrangements clearly on our website, you will be able to see what we are spending, where and why. You will be able to see the savings we make and where we are repurposing them.



THE POLICE ESTATE

- I will ensure that our estate is fit for purpose, environmentally sustainable and increases opportunities for public engagement.
- I will deliver a public Estate Strategy so you know where your nearest police building is and how and when to access it.

You will see...

Police buildings increasing in visibility, more opportunities to speak to us face to face and more environmentally beneficial operations.



WORKFORCE

- I will ensure we have the right people with the right skills in the right place and look after our workforce.
- I will deliver strategies aimed at driving recruitment and retention and ensure we prioritise our people. The number of specials will grow, and community support strengthened.

You will see...

More specials, longer length of service for PCSOs and a workforce that better represents the communities it serves.



RESOURCES

- Our officers deserve the very best equipment and technology to be efficient and effective.
- I will ensure they have it. I will review and implement the best technology and maximise fleet efficiency.

You will see...

Officers using a wider variety of equipment and annual reporting on technology implementation and the difference it makes.



NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING

- I will ensure a robust model of neighbourhood policing focused on preventing crime, investigating when it happens and being there for you.
- I will deliver a crime prevention strategy and a published model of neighbourhood policing.

You will see...

Action to eliminate ASB hotspots and visible crime prevention activity being delivered in your community.

DELIVERING FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES					
 SUPPORTING VICTIMS - Victims and witnesses deserve the very best care and support. - I will commission trauma informed services with input from those with lived experience. - I will ensure all staff know how to refer, services are accessible in multiple languages and formats, and that compliance with the Victim Code of Practice is driven through the Force. You will see... Easily accessible victim support, even for those who do not wish to report a crime. Compliance with the Victim Code of Practice will rise with action plans focused on supporting those affected by crime.		 EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Court proceedings are not always the most effective way to deal with crime. - I will work with the Local Criminal Justice Board to identify solutions that relieve pressure. The use of Out of Court Resolutions can bring swift and satisfactory justice for victims. - I will establish systems to use out of court solutions where most effective and drive technological advances to speed up file processing. You will see... Improved outcomes for victims, a system that puts public protection at the core, better use of measures and increased restorative justice to divert from offending.		 SCRUTINY AND LEGITIMACY - We must operate in a way the public can trust. - I will publish easily digestible performance reports for my Office and the Force regularly. - I will ensure you have a clear way to raise concerns about our conduct and more ways to be involved in the process. You will see... Performance reports published regularly on our website and social media. Clear information about how to raise concerns and actions that build your trust and confidence in us.	
PREVENTING AND TACKLING CRIME AND HARM					
 VIOLENCE & VULNERABILITY - Keep serious violence falling across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. - Support vulnerable people at risk of being drawn into crime. - Invest in diversionary activities and hidden crime identification. You will see... • More youth programmes where needed most. • Safer nighttime economy initiatives. • Continued reductions in serious violence.	 ROAD SAFETY - Work with partners to make roads safer. - Tackle anti-social vehicle use, illegal e-bikes and e-scooters. - Support delivery of Fatal4 and road safety campaigns. You will see... • Increased speed enforcement activity. • Action against car cruising. • Fewer people killed or seriously injured on our roads.	 VAWG - Make Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland a place where women and girls feel safe. - Tackle stalking, harassment and violence against women and girls. - Deliver behavioural change campaigns. You will see... • Increased confidence in reporting. • More activity targeting unacceptable behaviour. • Stronger partnership action across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.	 NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME - Target resources where crime risk is greatest. - Expand crime prevention initiatives and People Zones. - Support communities through local funding. You will see... • More crime prevention measures in communities. • Better protection for people and property. • Increased feelings of safety locally.	 BUSINESS CRIME - Reduce shoplifting and assaults on shopworkers. - Improve business crime reporting. - Deliver crime prevention programmes for businesses. You will see... • Better support for businesses. • Stronger investigations. • Reduced retail crime where possible.	 RURAL CRIME - Continue reducing rural crime. - Deliver crime prevention roadshows. - Improve visibility of local policing teams. You will see... • More rural crime prevention activity. • Increased engagement in rural communities. • Clearer information about local policing.

The Police Grant Final Settlement was announced on 30th January 2025 and confirmed a £5m increase in revenue grant funding. A further grant of £5.4m was made available to maintain the uplift in officers, a reduction of £1.1m from the previous year.

As part of the Autumn Budget the Chancellor confirmed an increase in Employers NIC to 15% and the Employers NI threshold reduced to £5,000. The increase in ER's NI and the decrease of the NI threshold resulted in an additional cost of circa £4.2m for 2025/26. The budget report stated that "Allowances have been made for the impact on public sector organisations", and grant funding of £3.9m was confirmed for Leicestershire for 2025/26.

The Autumn Budget 2024 indicated that there would be an increase for police forces in the settlement to support frontline policing. The increase settlement would "put the government on track to start to deliver the manifesto pledge to boost visible neighbourhood policing with 13,000 more neighbourhood officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)". The final settlement confirmed additional funding of £3m to increase officers in neighbourhood policing by 35 and PCSOs by 21 at a cost of £2.8m. The remaining £0.2m was unused and funding relinquished.

The settlement included the continuation of the Pension grant of £6.2m and the precept referendum threshold was confirmed at £14 for a Band D property.

In preparing the budget for 2025/26 the Chief Constable and Chief Executive set out the resources required to deliver an efficient and effective service. The total net budget requirement for 2025/26 was £263.995m, resulting in a budget deficit of £9.3m. The Force and OPCC worked together to identify areas for potential savings in both the OPCC and the Force. The Force and OPCC identified £8.2m of savings, through the agreed use of strategically generated underspends from 2024/25, use of reserves and transformational changes. This resulted in an in-year savings target of £1.1m.

Due to the financial position no investment items were included in the 2025/26 budget proposals. However, the PCC has been able to commit to funding the increase in establishment in the Call Management Centre for a further

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

2 years through the use of the carry forward reserve to help protect services. This has been made possible by the over achievement of the efficiency target in 2024/25.

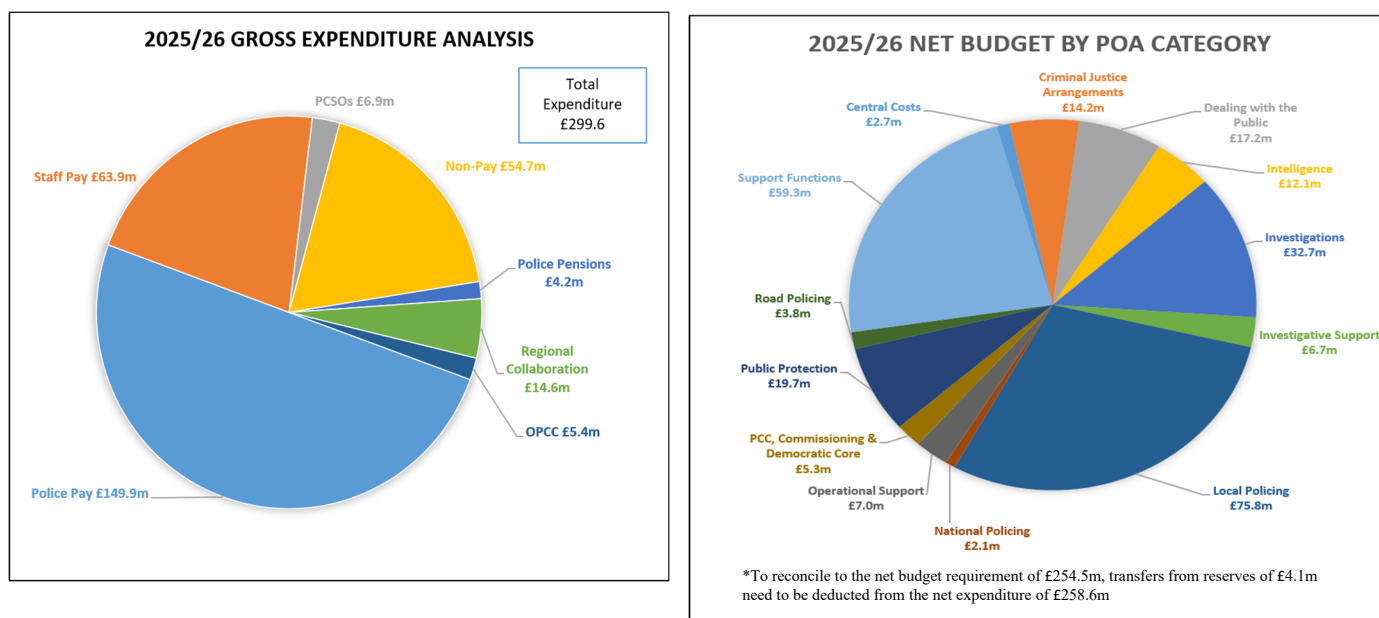
As part of the budget process, the Commissioner reviewed the adequacy and level of Reserves. In July 2022 it was agreed that 7m of the Budget Equalisation Reserve (BER) would be utilised for Business Transformation costs, £1.4m was utilised for this purpose in 2025/26. In addition, the PCC has invested £0.2m of the BER into Prevention activity aimed at reducing demand in the longer term.

In 2025/26, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire's budget was managed and closely monitored in conjunction with the Force. As a result, the final outturn was a managed underspend of £0.06m on a budget of £254.5m.

Performance and Financial Position

A net annual revenue budget for 2025/26 of £254.5m was set for the service as a whole, an increase of 4.7% over 2024/25. £249.3m was managed by the CC with the remaining £5.3m (net of grants and transfers from reserves) relating to the costs of the OPCC (£2.3m) and commissioning activities (£3.0m). The majority of the funding is provided by Government, with 41% met through the Council Tax.

The graphs below demonstrate how the budget was allocated to Police Operational Activities (POA) and by type of expenditure.



As described above, the OPCC (Group) underspent its 2025/26 budget by £0.06m, after the transfer of funds to earmarked reserves, including £5.1m to meet future commitments in 2026/27 and beyond.

This includes investment in critical areas of the business including Contact Management, Taser provision, safeguarding, Information Technology, driver training and investment in the training facilities to ensure these remain fit for purpose.

This was attributable to:

The Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire – £0.06m underspend.

- An underspend on police pay and allowances of £1.3m. The Force successfully maintained the police officer uplift target and recruited an additional 23 officers under the Neighbourhood Grant scheme. The year ended with 2,246 FTE against an authorised establishment of 2,243 FTE. The budget was based on an average of 2,243 FTEs, the actual average profile was 2,223 FTEs across the year, or 20 FTEs lower than budgeted. The establishment was managed at a lower FTE to position the Force for the financial challenges in 2026/27. The Force was also successful in securing a number of additional unbudgeted income streams during 2025/26 towards the cost of police officers, including Response / Hotspot funding, ARV grant and seconded officers.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

- An underspend on corporate budgets of £0.1m attributable to increased legal, injury awards and ill health retirement expenditure offset by savings on police community support officers (PCSOs) and additional investment income.
- An unbudgeted revenue contribution to capital of £1.5m to fund the capital programme in 2025/26. This has been made possible due to the savings that have been achieved during the year reducing the borrowing requirement and debt charges in future years.
- During 2025/26 the Force needed to find efficiencies of £1.9m, (this was £0.8m higher than the budgeted amount due to a number of the initial savings, not being able to be realised) this was over achieved by £0.7m. The majority of this was achieved through additional grant income and a reduction in debt charges.
- The police officer and staff pay award was confirmed at 4.2% with effect from 1st September 2025. The Force budgeted for a 2.0%. The government committed £120m additional grant funding for 2025 to meet the unbudgeted costs of the award. The amount Leicestershire received was £1.8m.
- An underspend of £1.5m in the delegated budgets largely due to the over achievement of the vacancy factor for police staff and the over recovery of income offset by overspends on premises, transport and supplies and services.
- The savings achieved during the year have been reinvested into critical areas of the business including Contact Management, Taser provision, safeguarding, Information Technology, driver training and investment in the training facilities to ensure these remain fit for purpose.

During the year, the Chief Constable received specific grant from the Home Office to tackle serious violence crime of £1.5m

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire – balanced budget

- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner underspent by £0.464m which has been transferred to an earmarked reserve at year end.

During the year, the Police and Crime Commissioner received specific grant from the Home Office to tackle serious violence crime (£1.05m).

Transfer From the Budget Equalisation (BER) - £2.7m

£2.7m has been released from the Budget Equalisation Reserve during the year. This has been used to fund specific investments in Contact Management and Information Technology and part of the unbudgeted costs of the September 2025 pay award of £1.0m.

Reserves

The balance on Police Fund (General Reserve) has remained unchanged at £5.86m. Total earmarked reserves have also remained at £28.5m (including both a share of regional jointly controlled reserves as well as reserves held on behalf of partners).

Retirement Benefits

The OPCC/Force is a member of 2 pension schemes:

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff is administered by Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the OPCC/Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they fall due.

As the Police Pension Scheme is unfunded it results in a significant liability being carried on the balance sheet. In accordance with the code a full valuation is being completed by the actuary for the 2025/26 accounts. Unfortunately, due to a delay in receiving the valuation data from the administrator it has not yet been possible for The OPCC for Leicestershire

Annual Financial Report 2025/26

the actuary to complete their work and the results incorporated into these draft accounts. The liability on the pension scheme is therefore currently shown as the prior year figure. The actual figures will be incorporated into the audited accounts and published later in the year.

Due to delays that have occurred in receiving the final valuation the following areas of the accounts are impacted:

Income and Expenditure Statement

- Cost of Services
- (Surplus) or deficit on provision of Services - Pensions Net Interest Cost and Home Office grant not included
- Other comprehensive Income and Expenditure - actuarial (gains)/losses.

Balance Sheet

- Pension Liability – currently shown as the prior year figure for the police scheme

Note 27 – Defined benefit pension schemes

- The note only currently includes the detail in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The LGPS valuation has returned a net asset in respect of the funded obligations, due gains relating to changes in the financial and demographic assumptions and an excess return on assets over and above the expected accounting return offset by a loss in 'other' experience. £21.2m of the loss in 'other' experience is a result of the 2025 triennial valuation due to the difference between the projected and actual membership experience.

In accordance, with proper accounting practice, an asset ceiling calculation and IFRIC 14 assessment has been undertaken which shows that the net asset cannot be realised. As a result the net pension asset in the LGPS scheme is reduced by £169m leaving a residual liability of £24m.

Variations in the pension fund balance do occur between years due the changes in the financial and demographic assumptions and rates of return on investments used by the Fund actuaries, when valuing the scheme assets and liabilities.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has to pay retirement benefits. However, the statutory arrangements for the funding of the deficit mean that the financial position of the OPCC/Group remains stable.

Capital spending

A total of £6.0m was incurred on improving the estate, investing in information technology and the vehicle fleet. This was funded by a combination of borrowing, grant, third party income including S106, revenue contributions and a lease agreement.

No new long term PWLB loans were taken out during the year. Outstanding long term external debt at the year-end was £9m. At the 31st March 2026 the Group had £9.4m of short term borrowing (excluding accruals for interest payable). £4.4m relates to PWLB debt which is repayable within 12 months and £5m from local authorities, this is all due to be repaid by July 2026.

The 'Estates' projects undertaken include:

- Phase 2 of the Contract Management Department refurbishment at Force Headquarters.
- Market Harborough station improvements
- The design stage of the refurbishment and expansion of the electrical infrastructure at FHQ
- Improvements to the RPU store to meet accreditation standards.
- Upgrading the lift emergency communication systems to ensure that these continue to operate with the new infrastructure.

The IT projects undertaken include:

- Investment in the data network to ensure network performance and support new services.
- Replacement of Body Worn Video cameras.
- The continuation of investment in the personal computer estate to support agile working.
- Replacement / upgrade of the portable ICCS operator positions.
- The replacement of airwave terminals beyond economic repair.
- Completion of the upgrade to the SmartStorm command and control software.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

- the replacement of the Dell Vmware virtual environment, this is a significant upgrade for the Force and is ongoing.
- The purchase of additional storage capacity.

The Group has entered into a lease agreement for the provision of IT equipment for the Digital Forensics project, with a capital value of £1.5m.

During 2025/26, the Transport Unit purchased a total of 21 Vehicles, as 11 of these were awaiting commissioning and non-operational these are classed as assets under construction.

No properties were disposed of during 2025/26.

Looking Forward - Budget 2026/27 and beyond

In December 2025, the Government announced that the local precept could be increased by £15 per annum for a Band D property. The final settlement confirmed an increase in government grant of £7.7m to £175.5m. The Officer Maintenance Grant and Additional Top up grant has been combined in to total core grant funding and conditions attached to the ringfenced grants are no longer in place.

The Commissioner welcomed the additional revenue grant funding of £5.4m to deliver year 2 of the Neighbourhood Policing. The grant is subject to the Force delivering it's share of the expected national growth of 1,700 Neighbourhood Officers and PCSO. For Leicestershire this is 26 for Year 2.

The Commissioner has been briefed on the current financial landscape, which has become a challenging one for policing. A nationally-set pay agreement for all Police officers and Police Staff, higher inflation on contractual services and changes in legislation, have put significant pressure on the Force's budget in 2026/27 and beyond. This resulted in a budget deficit of £3.6m. The Force has identified £3.6m of savings to close the gap, through the agreed use of underspends from 2025/26, use of reserves, reverse modernisation and a reduction in the establishment.

As part of the budget process, the Commissioner reviewed the adequacy and level of Reserves. In July 2022 it was agreed that 7m of the Budget Equalisation Reserve (BER) would be utilised for Business Transformation costs, it is anticipated that £2m will be spent in 2026/27. In addition, the PCC has invested £1.2m of the BER to support the budget and future investments.

Rupert Mathew's Budget and Precept for 2026/27 is focussed upon the Commissioner's priorities as contained within the Police and Crime Plan and the Strategic Policing Requirement and ensures there are strong links with the Force Operating Model. The Commissioner proposed a precept increase of £11 for a Band D property at the Police Crime Panel in February, which the Panel resolved to veto on the basis that the precept proposed was set too low. After consideration of the report made by the Panel the Commissioner revisited the decision and reissued a revised precept of £15 increase for a Band D property.

The Commissioner has worked closely with PCCs across the region to deliver policing and support services collaboratively where it makes sense to do so, to provide more efficient working practices and greater resilience for each force area.

The PCC is required to issue a separate Annual Report which details the activities undertaken during the year, together with an update on priorities and statutory requirements. This report will be considered by the Police and Crime Panel in September/October 2026.

Whilst the funding made available to the Police and Crime Commissioner increased during 2026/27 this was a single year settlement, therefore a degree of uncertainty regarding future levels of funding for the Group will continue.

In conclusion, the financial arrangements of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Office of the Chief Constable are in a sound position although it is recognised that future funding challenges remain.

Both organisations have a good reputation for managing expenditure within the resources available alongside a clear focus on a change programme to manage future challenges, supported by an adequate level of reserves that will help the force through the change process. Discussions continue to ensure that there is an appropriate balance between the change programme and its implications, and the resources available in order to deliver the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan as identified to the Commissioner by the public and partners within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

On the 13th November 2025 the Government announced the abolishment of Police and Crime Commissioners and that elections in May 2028 would be cancelled. The Government published a white paper titled "From Local to National: A New Model for Policing" in January 2026 which sets out a new model for policing including the intention to reform policing and policing governance arrangements in England. This included the merger of police forces to create fewer, larger forces and the transfer of PCC functions to Strategic Authorities and/or elected Mayors.

Whilst timing and detailed implementation arrangements remain subject to further legislation and Government guidance, these proposals may result in significant changes to the governance structure through which policing services are commissioned and overseen.

Organisational Risks

When the budget for 2026/27 was set a number of risks were highlighted in relation to the following that could impact upon the budget plans:

- Pay inflation
- The Emergency Services network
- Digital transformation and cloud migration.
- Neighbourhood Policing additional 13,000 personnel
- Contractual Increases
- College of Policing

More details against each of these risks can be found at the following link to the budget and precept meeting report:

<https://www.leics.pcc.police.uk/finance-and-transparency/finance/budget-information/budget-2026-2027/>

In addition to these the latest information reported to JARAP regarding the highest risks currently being faced include:

- Inability to maintain the power that sustains IT systems and CMD
- Demand outstripping capacity in CAIU
- Demand outstripping capacity in the Safeguarding hub
- Risk of a successful phishing attack
- Lack of technical H&S risk assessments
- The Financial Challenge – 2025/26 - 2028/29
- Year-on-year increase in complaints from members of the public
- Insufficient resources to manage the Vetting demand
- Demand outstripping capacity to deal with police officer and staff misconduct investigations
- Supreme Court Ruling impact on internal facilities provision
- HR Gateway sustainability
- Cyber Risk
- Risk to network storage
- Risk associated with a transition to an alternatively fuelled fleet

A report was also presented to JARAP regarding the OPCC's highest risks currently faced which include:

- The Financial Challenge – 2024/25 – 2027/28
- Risk of Cyber Attack
- Contracts extending beyond abolition of PCCs
- Relationship with the Force changes meaning we are unable to fulfil holding to account functions.
- Staff Morale and Performance impact due to PCC abolition
- Staff start to look for other employment and leave due to uncertainty affecting ability to deliver
- Recruitment difficulties due to organisational uncertainty
- Social media negative comments, due to abolition of PCCs in 2028
- Insufficient clarity on transition arrangements impacting planning and delivery
- Disengagement of partners due to organisational change
- Reduced community trust, confidence and engagement due to perceived loss of investment
- Reduction in support for vulnerable children and adults due to funding uncertainty

Explanation of the financial report

The Financial Statements set out the income and expenditure and the financial position of the 'Group' and the PCC for Leicestershire for the year ending 31st March 2026.

The accounts for 2025/26 are presented in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 (the Code) which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of a local authority.

The way in which the Group operates both in consolidation and as individual bodies is described and controlled by the locally agreed Corporate Governance Framework (this includes both the Financial Regulations and Scheme of Delegation). The Framework sets out the overriding principle of the PCC having ownership of the assets and liabilities whilst being the contracting body that is legally responsible for all income and expenditure.

However in referring directly to both the Chief Constable's operational independence and "direction and control" of the Force it recognises that the Chief will have to consume resources in order to deliver the aims of the Policing Plan.

In producing these accounts, the 'substance over form' principle has been used to ensure that they best represent the reality of how the two corporations sole conduct their activities. In applying group accounting principles, transactions and balances are considered on merit and placed within the most appropriate set of single entity primary statements (i.e. the OPCC or the OCC). The Group (or consolidated) position is produced first, followed by a process of disaggregation that results in an intra-group balance within both single entity balance sheets.

The major headlines regarding the split of transaction and balances between both corporations sole are as follows:

- The 'Cost of Policing' is charged to the OCC together with a credit for the corresponding income that was received by the PCC.
- All usable reserves remain on the OPCC's balance sheet.
- All bank/investment balances together with outstanding debt remain on the OPCC's balance sheet.
- All transactions related to the Police Officer pension scheme (i.e. IAS 19) are transferred to the Chief Constable when disaggregating the Group accounts.
- The receipt (and closing debtor) of the Pension Fund top-up grant payable by the Home Office in support of the Police Officer pension scheme(s) is accounted for in the OPCC's account and transferred to the CC via the inter-group transfer.
- The actual share (in effect the majority) of the accrual for employee benefits at the balance sheet date (including annual leave, rest day and time-off in lieu) has been transferred to the Chief Constable in recognition of its inherent link to the employment of staff and the responsibility to bear costs.
- All debtor and creditor accounts (i.e. PAYE or net pay accounts) that are directly attributable to the employment of either police officers or staff have been transferred in full to the Chief Constable's balance sheet.

On each single entity balance sheet an entry has been made to reflect an intra-group account that balances working capital for the Chief Constable. This is in recognition of the fact that the Chief Constable does not hold cash resources of his own and that any liabilities are paid by the PCC together with any cash receipts related to debtors.

The core financial statements (two provided, one for the Group and one for the OPCC):

The presentation of the 2025/26 Financial Statements reflects the reporting formats introduced by the 'Code' in 2016/17. An 'Expenditure and Funding Analysis' is now included in the notes. Proper accounting practices measure the resources that have been generated and consumed in the year including such things as the use of property (depreciation) and the value of pension benefits earned by employees. However, statutory provisions determine how much of the authority's expenditure needs to be met from council tax each year.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis aims to demonstrate to council taxpayers how the funding available to the Group (i.e. government grants, council tax) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows the movement on the cash backed reserves that are available to the Group.

The services that are shown on both the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Expenditure and Funding Analysis are determined by the performance framework and internal financial monitoring arrangements of the OPCC and CC.

Movement in Reserves Statement

The movement in the year on the different reserves held by the OPCC/Group is shown in this statement. This is analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The 'surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the OPCC's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The 'Net increase/(decrease) before transfers (to)/from earmarked reserves' line shows the statutory general fund balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves are undertaken by the OPCC/Group.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Police and Crime Commissioner raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The core difference between the OPCC version and the consolidated Group position is that the OPCC Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement demonstrates the intra-group transfer to the OCC of the costs of providing policing services whilst retaining recognition of all income. The Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the consolidation position of both the OPCC and the OCC, it therefore shows the net costs of providing policing services.

Balance Sheet

The value at the end of the reporting period (31st March) of the assets and liabilities recognised by the OPCC/Group are shown on the balance sheet. The net assets of the OPCC/Group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the OPCC/Group. Reserves are reported in two categories:

- Usable reserves - those reserves that the OPCC/Group may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). These include reserves that are earmarked for a specific purpose.
- Unusable reserves - those that the OPCC/Group is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

Cash Flow Statement

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

Notes to the core financial statements

The notes provide support to the financial statements, inform the reader and give sufficient information to present a good understanding of the OPCC/Group's activities.

There are no Accounting Standards that have been issued but not yet adopted that will impact on the financial statements or any material items that have been incurred that require, separate disclosure.

The supplementary financial statements:

Pension Fund Account

The police pension schemes are unfunded and hold no assets. The purpose of this account is to demonstrate the cash-based transactions taking place over the year and to identify the arrangements needed to balance the account. The Chief Constable for Leicestershire (OCC) administers the Pension Fund Account on behalf of the group with resources provided by the OPCC/Group.

Non-audited supplementary documents

Narrative Report

The purpose of the Narrative Report is to offer interested parties a more understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. It provides an explanation in overall terms of the OPCC/Group's financial position.

Statement of responsibilities

The purpose of the Statement of Responsibilities for the Chief Finance Officer to sign a statement that the accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the OPCC/Group at the accounting date and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Annual governance statement

Regulations require English authorities to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control and include a statement reporting on this review with any Statement of Accounts.

Kira Knott
Chief Finance Officer
xxxxxx 2026

The Police and Crime Commissioner's responsibilities

The Police and Crime Commissioner is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this OPCC, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- approve the statement of accounts.

I approve the Statement of Accounts:

Rupert Matthews
Police and Crime Commissioner
xxxxx 2026

The Chief Finance Officer's responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) is responsible for the preparation of the OPCC's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts the CFO, has:

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

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

Chief Finance Officer's certification

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the OPCC/Group at the reporting date and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2026.

Kira Knott
Chief Finance Officer
xxxxx 2026

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (Group)

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing police services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Group raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Statement of Movement in Reserves and Expenditure Funding Analysis. This statement represents the consolidated position of both the OPCC and OCC.

2024/25					2025/26		
Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000			Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000
260,204	(40,598)	219,606	Policing Services		299,629	(56,792)	242,837
2,046	(107)	1,939	Corporate & Democratic Core		4,729	(2,551)	2,178
8,240	(5,171)	3,069	Commissioning		6,449	(3,769)	2,680
250	-	250	Non-Distributed Costs	27	165	-	165
270,740	(45,876)	224,864	Cost of services		310,972	(63,112)	247,860
509	-	509	Other operating expenditure	3	363	-	363
83,035	(1,546)	81,489	Financing and investment income & expenditure	4	1,843	(1,482)	361
	(244,083)	(244,083)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	5		(254,950)	(254,950)
	(31,935)	(31,935)	Grant received from the Home Office in respect of the pension fund account	27		-	-
354,284	(323,440)	30,844	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services		313,178	(319,544)	(6,366)
		(1,055)	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	29			(12,432)
		(251,056)	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets/liabilities	26			12,555
		(252,111)	Other comprehensive income & expenditure				123
		(221,267)	Total comprehensive income & expenditure				(6,243)

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (OPCC)

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing police services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The OPCC raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Statement of Movement in Reserves. This statement differs from the Group statement in that it shows the intra-group transfer between the OPCC and the OCC. This transfer represents a recharge of the costs of providing policing services to the OCC who has consumed the resources.

2024/25				Note	2025/26		
Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000			Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000
1,868	(105)	1,763	Corporate & Democratic Core		4,514	(2,551)	1,963
8,240	(5,171)	3,069	Commissioning		6,449	(3,769)	2,680
6	-	6	Non-Distributed Costs	27	-	-	-
10,114	(5,276)	4,838	Cost of services		10,963	(6,320)	4,643
266,433	-	266,433	Intra-- Group Transfer		248,816	-	248,816
509	-	509	Other operating expenditure	3	363	-	363
964	(1,548)	(584)	Financing and investment income & expenditure	4	990	(1,465)	(475)
	(244,083)	(244,083)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	5		(254,950)	(254,950)
	(31,935)	(31,935)	Grant received from the Home Office in respect of the pension fund account	27		-	-
278,020	(282,842)	(4,822)	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services		261,132	(262,735)	(1,603)
		(1,055)	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	29			(12,432)
		54	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets/liabilities	26			455
		(1,001)	Other comprehensive income & expenditure				(11,977)
		(5,823)	Total comprehensive income & expenditure				(13,580)

Balance Sheet (Group)

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the Group's assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The net assets or liabilities (shown below) are matched by the Group's reserves. Reserves are separated into *usable* (i.e. those amounts the Group may use to provide police services – subject to statutory limitations) and *unusable* (i.e. those reserves where unrealised gains/(losses) reside or where adjustments are made to reconcile between accounting requirements and taxation requirements).

31 st March 2025 £000		Note	31 st March 2026 £000
1,718	Intangible assets	12	1,351
101,534	Property, Plant & Equipment	13	113,378
-	Assets held for sale	15	-
691	Investment property		691
-	Long term debtors	16	-
103,943	Total long term assets		115,420
1,119	Inventories	18	1,194
30,008	Short term debtors	16	33,828
10	Short term investments		10
20,447	Cash & cash equivalents	17	19,071
51,584	Current assets		54,103
(28,060)	Short term creditors	19	(35,328)
(11,369)	Short term borrowing	20.2	(9,488)
(90)	Other short-term liabilities	10	(86)
(1,817)	Provisions	22	(2,080)
(47)	Cash & cash equivalents	17	(184)
(41,383)	Current liabilities		(47,166)
10,201	Net current assets		6,937
(13,394)	Long term borrowing	20.1	(9,004)
(1,687)	Other long-term liabilities	10	(2,898)
(521)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	11	(340)
(1,515,146)	Liability related to defined benefit pension schemes	27	(1,520,476)
(1,530,748)	Long term liabilities		(1,532,718)
(1,416,604)	Net assets / (liabilities)		(1,410,361)
(34,782)	Usable reserves*	23	(34,528)
1,451,386	Unusable reserves	24	1,444,889
1,416,604	Total reserves		1,410,361

*This includes reserves that are earmarked for a specific purpose Earmarked Reserves

Certification

The draft financial statements on pages 1 to 95 were authorised for issue on the 29th June 2026.



Kira Knott
Chief Finance Officer
29th June 2026

Balance Sheet (OPCC)

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the OPCC's assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The net assets or liabilities (shown below) are matched by the OPCC's reserves. Reserves are separated into *usable* (i.e. those amounts the OPCC may use to provide police services – subject to statutory limitations) and *unusable* (i.e. those reserves where unrealised gains/(losses) reside or where adjustments are made to reconcile between accounting requirements and taxation requirements).

31 st March 2025 £000		Note	31 st March 2026 £000
1,718	Intangible assets	12	1,351
101,534	Property, Plant & Equipment	13	113,378
-	Assets held for sale	15	-
691	Investment property		691
-	Long term debtors	16	-
103,943	Total long term assets		115,420
1,119	Inventories	18	1,194
29,810	Short term debtors	16	33,557
10	Short term investments		10
20,447	Cash & cash equivalents	17	19,071
51,386	Current assets		53,832
(18,162)	Short term creditors	19	(22,390)
(11,369)	Short term borrowing	20.2	(9,488)
(90)	Other short-term liabilities		(86)
(1,817)	Provisions	22	(2,080)
(47)	Cash & cash equivalents	17	(184)
(4,435)	Intra – Group Creditor		(5,150)
(35,920)	Current liabilities		(39,378)
15,466	Net current assets		14,454
(13,394)	Long term borrowing	20.1	(9,004)
(1,687)	Other long-term liabilities		(2,898)
(521)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	11	(340)
(422)	Liability related to defined benefit pension schemes		(667)
(16,024)	Long term liabilities		(12,909)
103,385	Net assets / (liabilities)		116,965
(34,782)	Usable reserves*	23	(34,528)
(68,603)	Unusable reserves	24	(82,437)
(103,385)	Total reserves		(116,965)

*This includes reserves that are earmarked for a specific purpose Earmarked Reserves

Certification

The draft financial statements on pages 1 to 95 were authorised for issue on the 29th June 2026.



Kira Knott
Chief Finance Officer
29th June 2026

Statement of Movement in Reserves (Group)

The movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Group is shown in this statement. This is analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The 'surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the Group's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the general fund balance for council tax setting purposes. The 'net increase/(decrease) before transfers (to)/from earmarked reserves' line shows the statutory general fund balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Group.

Further details of the movements can be seen in the notes as referenced below.

2025/26	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
Note	23	23	23	23	24	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,860)	(28,487)	(435)	(34,782)	1,451,386	1,416,604
Movement in reserves during 2025/26						
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(6,366)	-	-	(6,366)	-	(6,366)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	123	123
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(6,366)	-	-	(6,366)	123	(6,243)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 1)	6,375	-	245	6,620	(6,620)	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	9	-	245	254	(6,497)	(6,243)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(9)	9	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2025/26	-	9	245	254	(6,497)	(6,243)
Balance at 31 March 2026	(5,860)	(28,478)	(190)	(34,528)	1,444,889	1,410,361

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
Note	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	24 £000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,000)	(25,976)	(420)	(31,396)	1,669,267	1,637,871
Movement in reserves during 2024/25						
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	30,844	-	-	30,844	-	30,844
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	(252,111)	(252,111)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	30,844	-	-	30,844	(252,111)	(221,267)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 1)	(34,215)	-	(15)	(34,230)	34,230	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,371)	-	(15)	(3,386)	(217,881)	(221,267)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	2,511	(2,511)	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2024/25	(860)	(2,511)	(15)	(3,386)	(217,881)	(221,267)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,860)	(28,487)	(435)	(34,782)	1,451,386	1,416,604

Statement of Movement in Reserves (OPCC)

2025/26	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
Note	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	24 £000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,860)	(28,487)	(435)	(34,782)	(68,603)	(103,385)
Movement in reserves during 2025/26						
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,603)	-	-	(1,603)	-	(1,603)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	(11,977)	(11,977)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(1,603)	-	-	(1,603)	(11,977)	(13,580)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 1)	1,612	-	245	1,857	(1,857)	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	9	-	245	254	(13,834)	(13,580)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(9)	9	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2025/26	-	9	245	254	(13,834)	(13,580)
Balance at 31 March 2026	(5,860)	(28,478)	(190)	(34,528)	(82,437)	(116,965)

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
Note	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	23 £000	24 £000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,000)	(25,976)	(420)	(31,396)	(66,166)	(97,562)
Movement in reserves during 2024/25						
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(4,822)	-	-	(4,822)	-	(4,822)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	(1,001)	(1,001)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(4,822)	-	-	(4,822)	(1,001)	(5,823)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 1)	1,451	-	(15)	1,436	(1,436)	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,371)	-	(15)	(3,386)	(2,437)	(5,823)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	2,511	(2,511)	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2024/25	(860)	(2,511)	(15)	(3,386)	(2,437)	(5,823)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(5,860)	(28,487)	(435)	(34,782)	(68,603)	(103,385)

Cash Flow Statement (Group)

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Group.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Group's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from *financing* activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Group.

2024/25 £000		Note	2025/26 £000
30,844	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(6,366)
(40,483)	Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	33.2	(2,927)
670	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	33.3	488
(8,969)	Net cash flows from operating activities		(8,805)
5,556	Investing activities	34	3,464
(5,770)	Financing activities	35	6,854
(9,183)	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,513
(11,217)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	17	(20,400)
(20,400)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	17	(18,887)

Cash Flow Statement (OPCC)

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the OPCC during the reporting period. The statement shows how the OPCC generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the OPCC are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the OPCC.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the OPCC's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from *financing* activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the OPCC.

2024/25 £000		Note	2025/26 £000
(4,822)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(1,603)
(4,817)	Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	33.2	(7,690)
670	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	33.3	488
(8,969)	Net cash flows from operating activities		(8,805)
5,556	Investing activities	34	3,464
(5,770)	Financing activities	35	6,854
(9,183)	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,513
(11,217)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	17	(20,400)
(20,400)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	17	(18,887)

1. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Group & OPCC)

This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure recognised by the OPCC/Group in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the OPCC/Group to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

GROUP 2025/26	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	7,225	-	-	(7,225)
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	(61)	-	-	61
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(2,248)	-	-	2,248
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(6,459)	-	(57)	6,516
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(1,543)	-	(57)	1,600
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	-	-	-	-
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	5,492	-	-	(5,492)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	2,426	-	-	(2,426)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	7,918	-	-	(7,918)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	302	(302)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	302	(302)
Total Adjustments	6,375	-	245	(6,620)

Notes to the core financial statements

GROUP 2024/25	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(35,490)	-	-	35,490
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	322	-	-	(322)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(84)	-	-	84
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(8,825)	-	(44)	8,869
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(44,077)	-	(44)	44,121
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	-	-	-	-
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	5,363	-	-	(5,363)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	4,499	-	-	(4,499)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	9,862	-	-	(9,862)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	29	(29)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	29	(29)
Total Adjustments	(34,215)	-	(15)	34,230

OPCC 2025/26	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	210	-	-	(210)
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	(61)	-	-	61
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	4	-	-	(4)
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(6,459)	-	(57)	6,516
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(6,306)	-	(57)	6,363
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	-	-	-	-
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	5,492	-	-	(5,492)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	2,426	-	-	(2,426)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	7,918	-	-	(7,918)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	302	(302)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	302	(302)
Total Adjustments	1,612	-	245	(1,857)

Notes to the core financial statements

OPCC 2024/25	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	103	-	-	(103)
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	322	-	-	(322)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(11)	-	-	11
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(8,825)	-	(44)	8,869
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(8,411)	-	(44)	8,455
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	-	-	-	-
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	5,363	-	-	(5,363)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	4,499	-	-	(4,499)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	9,862	-	-	(9,862)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	29	(29)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	-	29	(29)
Total Adjustments	1,451	-	(15)	(1,436)

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax payers how the funding available to the authority (i.e. government grants, council tax) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Group/OPCC's services.

2024/25		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000	£000	£000
235,134	(15,528)	219,606
2,035	(96)	1,939
3,069	-	3,069
-	250	250
240,238	(15,374)	224,864
(243,609)	49,589	(194,020)
(3,371)	34,215	30,844
(30,976)		
(3,371)		
(34,347)		

GROUP	2025/26		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
Note	£000	2.1	£000
Policing Services	249,935	(7,098)	242,837
Corporate & Democratic Core	2,409	(231)	2,178
Commissioning	2,680	-	2,680
Non-Distributed Costs	-	165	165
Net Cost of Services	255,024	(7,164)	247,860
Other Income and Expenditure	(255,015)	789	(254,226)
Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	9	(6,375)	(6,366)
Opening Combined General Fund Balance	(34,347)		
Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the General Fund for the Year (Statutory basis)	9		
Closing Combined General Fund Balance	(34,338)		

Notes to the core financial statements

2024/25			2025/26			
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	OPCC <i>Note</i>	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
1,859	(96)	1,763	Corporate & Democratic Core Commissioning Non-Distributed Costs	2,194	(231)	1,963
3,069	-	3,069		2,680	-	2,680
-	6	6		-	-	-
4,928	(90)	4,838	Net Cost of Services	4,874	(231)	4,643
(8,299)	(1,361)	(9,660)	Other Income and Expenditure	(4,865)	(1,381)	(6,246)
(3,371)	(1,451)	(4,822)	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	9	(1,612)	(1,603)
(30,976)			Opening Combined General Fund Balance	(34,347)		
(3,371)			Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the General Fund for the Year (Statutory basis)	9		
(34,347)			Closing Combined General Fund Balance	(34,338)		

2.1 Note to Expenditure and Funding Analysis

GROUP	2025/26				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Policing Services	4,158	(8,016)	(3,240)	-	(7,098)
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	(227)	(4)	-	(231)
Commissioning	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Distributed Costs	-	165	-	-	165
Net Cost of Services	4,158	(8,078)	(3,244)	-	(7,164)
Other Income and Expenditure	(125)	853	61	-	789
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,033	(7,225)	(3,183)	-	(6,375)

Notes to the core financial statements

GROUP	2024/25				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Policing Services	4,551	(14,789)	(5,290)	-	(15,528)
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	(107)	11	-	(96)
Commissioning	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Distributed Costs	-	250	-	-	250
Net Cost of Services	4,551	(14,646)	(5,279)	-	(15,374)
Other Income and Expenditure	(225)	50,136	(322)	-	49,589
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,326	35,490	(5,601)	-	34,215

OPCC	2025/26				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	(227)	-	-	(227)
Commissioning	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Non-Distributed Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Services	-	(227)	(4)	-	(231)
Other Income and Expenditure	4,033	17	(5,431)	-	(1,381)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,033	(210)	(5,435)	-	(1,612)

OPCC	2024/25				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	(107)	11	-	(96)
Commissioning	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Distributed Costs	-	6	-	-	6
Net Cost of Services	-	(101)	11	-	(90)
Other Income and Expenditure	4,326	(2)	(5,685)	-	(1,361)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,326	(103)	(5,674)	-	(1,451)

2.2 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature (Group & OPCC)

This note provides an alternative breakdown of the Group's *cost of services* using descriptions used in the Group's internal management reporting. It is provided to allow the reader of these financial statements an opportunity to see what the major areas of expenditure and income are for the Group.

It should be noted that this analysis includes some items within *cost of services* that are not required to be charged against the general fund for council tax purposes – this analysis does not therefore constitute the revenue budget of the Group.

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000	Nature of Expenditure or Income	Note	2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
-	143,822	Police officer pay and allowances		77	157,441
1,536	72,542	Police staff pay and allowances		2,512	78,822
	4,037	Police pensions		-	5,143
(107)	(14,896)	IAS 19 Current Cost Adjustment (pensions)	27	(227)	(8,243)
5	1,978	Other employees expenses		25	1,788
2	6,270	Premises		13	6,758
6	4,363	Transport		12	4,182
421	25,461	Supplies and services		1,873	28,342
5	7,610	Agency and contracted services		1	9,381
-	1,870	The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner		-	2,188
8,240	8,240	Commissioning Activities by the PCC		6,449	6,449
-	49	Revenue expenditure financed from capital resources (REFCUS)	14/30	-	91
-	8,199	Depreciation & amortisation charges	12/13	-	7,897
-	763	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets (not covered by accumulated revaluation gains)	13	-	(1,462)
6	250	Non-distributed costs regarding pensions	27	-	165
10,114	270,558	Gross operating expenditure		10,735	298,942
-	(25,288)	Income from government grants	11	-	(31,238)
-	(13,320)	Income from fees and charges		-	(13,712)
-	(1,915)	Contributions from other local authorities		-	(2,364)
(105)	-	The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner		(2,323)	-
(5,171)	(5,171)	Commissioning grant and other income		(3,769)	(3,769)
4,838	224,864	Cost of services		4,643	247,860
509	509	Other operating expenditure	3	363	363
(584)	81,489	Financing and investment income & expenditure	4	(475)	361
(244,083)	(244,083)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	5	(254,950)	(254,950)
(31,935)	(31,935)	Grant received from the Home Office in respect of the pension fund account	27	-	-
266,433	-	Intra-group Transfer		248,816	-
(4,822)	30,844	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services		(1,603)	(6,366)

3. Other operating expenditure (Group & OPCC)

This line on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement includes the following items:

2024/25 Outturn £000		Note	2025/26 Outturn £000
509	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	12/13	363
509			363

4. Financing and investment income & expenditure (Group & OPCC)

This line on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement includes the following items:

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		Note	2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
866	866	Interest payable and similar charges		816	816
(2)	82,071	Pensions net interest cost	27	17	853
(1,453)	(1,453)	Interest receivable and similar income		(1,449)	(1,449)
(29)	(29)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties		(33)	(33)
(64)	(64)	Changes in the market value of investment properties	30	-	-
98	98	Finance Lease Interest	10	174	174
(584)	81,489			(475)	361

5. Taxation and non-specific grant income (Group & OPCC)

This line on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement includes the following items:

2024/25 Outturn £000		Note	2025/26 Outturn £000
(99,054)	Council tax income	8	(105,063)
(95,643)	Police grant		(98,878)
(48,716)	Ex-CLG grant		(50,521)
(670)	Capital grants and contributions		(488)
(244,083)			(254,950)

Council tax income is presented on an accruals basis whilst the Police and Ex Communities and Local Government grants are on a cash basis – the full amount having been received in the year. Further explanation regarding the accounting treatment for council tax can be seen in accounting policy A6.

A breakdown of the amounts received from each billing authority can be seen in note 8 – Related parties (on an accruals basis)

6. Officers' remuneration (Group & OPCC)

The remuneration paid to the OPCC/Group's senior officers and relevant police officers is as follows:

2025/26	Salary	Benefits in kind	Expense allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Pension contributions	Total
	£	£	£ Note 1	£	£	£
The Office of the CC						
T/ Chief Constable – David Sandall	185,387	4,886	500	-	65,442	256,215
T / Deputy Chief Constable – Michaela Kerr	152,975	1,622	500	-	54,000	209,097
<i>Assistant Chief Constables</i>						
Senior Police Officer Q	138,844	1,950	500	-	49,012	190,306
Senior Police Officer T	123,275	-	5,419	-	38,508	167,202
<i>Assistant Chief Officers</i>						
Finance & Resources	120,698	-	5,677	-	30,054	156,429
ACO Human Resources	104,752	-	5,527	-	26,083	136,362
	825,931	8,458	18,123	-	263,099	1,115,611
Office of the PCC						
Chief Executive G	99,290	-	-	-	24,723	124,013
Chief Finance Officer	91,432	-	-	-	22,767	114,199
	190,722	-	-	-	47,490	238,212
Group	1,016,653	8,458	18,123	-	310,589	1,353,823

Note 1 - Expense allowances include car allowances for employees who provide their own vehicles and private health care.

Note 2 – All chief officers have forgone their eligibility to be considered for an annual performance related bonus payment.

Notes to the core financial statements

2024/25	Notes	Salary	Benefits in kind	Other payments	Expense allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Pension contributions	Total
		£	£	£ Note 1	£ Note 2		£	£
The Office of the CC								
Chief Constable –Mr R Nixon (<i>retired 31/03/2025</i>)		193,565	-	3,376	8,500	-	-	205,441
Deputy Chief Constable		145,382	5,320	-	500	-	51,320	202,522
<i>Assistant Chief Constables</i>								
Senior Police Officer Q		133,191	1,300	-	500	-	47,016	182,007
Senior Police Officer R		122,878	1,082	-	500	-	43,376	167,836
Senior Police Officer S (<i>ceased 02/06/2024</i>)	4	22,897	-	-	980	-	5,515	29,392
<i>Assistant Chief Officers</i>								
Finance & Resources		115,584	-	-	5,681	-	28,780	150,045
ACO Human Resources		100,314	-	-	5,527	-	24,978	130,819
		833,811	7,702	3,376	22,188	-	200,985	1,068,062
Office of the PCC								
Chief Executive G		92,494	-	-	-	-	23,031	115,525
Chief Finance Officer		85,173	-	-	-	-	21,208	106,381
		177,667	-	-	-	-	44,239	221,906
Group	-	1,011,478	7,702	3,376	22,188	-	245,224	1,289,968

Note 1 – Housing allowance for uniformed officers.

Note 2 - Expense allowances include car allowances for employees who provide their own vehicles and private health care.

Note 3 – All chief officers have forgone their eligibility to be considered for an annual performance related bonus payment.

Note 4 – Senior Police Officer S was undertaking a national role in Criminal Justice but was also part of the Leicestershire Chief Officer Team. The costs of this post were externally funded. The Officer left the Force on the 2nd June 2024.

Notes to the core financial statements

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

Group & OPCC

2024/25	2024/25	Remuneration band £	2025/26	2025/26
OPCC number of employees	Group number of employees		OPCC number of employees	Group number of employees
-	68	50,000 to 54,999	-	82
1	42	55,000 to 59,999	1	65
-	15	60,000 to 64,999	2	35
-	9	65,000 to 69,999	-	17
2	6	70,000 to 74,999	-	2
-	7	75,000 to 79,999	2	7
-	1	80,000 to 84,999	-	7
1	4	85,000 to 89,999	-	3
-	-	90,000 to 94,999	-	2
-	1	95,000 to 99,999	-	-
-	2	100,000 to 104,999	-	2
-	-	105,000 to 109,999	-	-
-	1	110,000 to 114,999	-	1
-	1	115,000 to 119,999	-	2
4	157		5	225

- The bandings only include the remuneration of employees and senior police officers who have not been disclosed individually; i.e. above the rank of Superintendent.
- Seven of the above posts are National / seconded positions for which the Force receives external funding.
- Leicestershire OPCC is the lead employer for the following regional teams; East Midlands Special Operations Unit, Major Crime and East Midlands Collaborative Human Resources Service (EMCHRS) Learning & Development, 67 of the police staff employees included in the table above work in the regional teams. Leicestershire only meets its share of their costs with the remainder being funded by the other regional forces.

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Group

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
£0 - £20,000	3	-	10	4	13	4	89,020	40,710
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	2	1	2	1	63,376	33,874
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	2	-	2	-	87,392	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	1	1	1	1	109,577	117,630
total	3	-	15	6	18	6	349,365	192,214

The table above only includes the exit packages for employees who have not been disclosed individually.

The Group terminated the contracts of 4 employees in 2025/26 and supported the flexible retirement of 2 individuals incurring liabilities of £192k (£349k in 2024/25). In 2025/26 there were no exit payments within the OPCC.

7. Jointly Controlled Operations (Group)

The Group participates in collaborative arrangements with other East Midlands Forces. The police officers involved are seconded from the individual forces and all costs are borne in agreed proportions. Details of the member forces are set out in the table below (where reference is made to 'all 5 forces' this refers to Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire).

East Midlands (EM) Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly Controlled Operation	Member Forces	Ownership %	Lead Force
EM Special Operations Unit (inc Technical Support Unit)	All 5 Forces	22.9 %	Leicestershire
EM Major Crime	All 5 Forces	22.9 %	Leicestershire
EM Forensics	All 5 Forces	22.9 %	Derbyshire
EM Legal Services	All 5 Forces	22.9 %	Derbyshire
EM Learning & Development	Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Derbyshire	26.4 %	Leicestershire
EM HR Shared Service Centre	Leicestershire & Derbyshire	50.0 %	Derbyshire
ASU (Hangar Only)	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire	33.3 %	Leicestershire

The following tables relate to Leicestershire's share only.

7.1 Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Jointly Controlled Operations

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
3,632	Police pay & allowances	3,718
7,098	Police Staff pay & allowances	7,866
153	Other employees expenses	193
127	Premises	162
217	Transport	218
1,287	Supplies & services	1,401
-	Agency & Contracted Services	41
(1,678)	Income from Government Grants	(2,792)
(543)	Income from Fees & charges	(501)
(10,607)	Funding provided to the pooled budget	(11,341)
291	Depreciation & Amortisation	309
-	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets (not covered by accumulated revaluation gains)	(130)
(23)	Cost of Services	(856)
2	Gains / Losses on disposal of non-current assets	1
3	Finance Lease Interest	3
-	Capital Grants & Contributions	-
(18)	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(852)
(134)	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation on non-current assets (covered by accumulated revaluation gains)	(6)
(152)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(858)

7.2 Balance Sheet Jointly Controlled Operations

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
17	Intangible Fixed Assets	12
1,999	Land & Buildings	2,094
183	Right of Use Assets	176
555	Vehicles & equipment	449
7	Assets Under Construction	39
2,761	Total Long Term Assets	2,770
717	Short-term Debtors	2,064
1,633	Cash & Cash Equivalents	824
2,350	Current Assets	2,888
(1,587)	Short-term Creditors	(1,278)
(1,587)	Current Liabilities	(1,278)
763	Net Current Liabilities	1,610
(50)	Finance Lease – Long Term	(48)
(50)	Long Term Liabilities	(48)
3,474	Net Assets	4,332
(977)	Earmarked Reserves	(1,840)
(977)	Usable Reserves	(1,840)
(2,545)	Capital Adjustment Account	(2,559)
(160)	Revaluation Reserve	(162)
208	Accumulated Absences Account	229
(2,497)	Unusable Reserves	(2,492)
(3,474)	Total Reserves	(4,332)

8. Related parties (Group & OPCC)

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

Central government has significant control over the general operations of the OPCC/Group. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the OPCC/Group operates, and provides the majority of funding in the form of general or specific grants.

Senior officers of the OPCC have direct control or influence over the OPCC/Group's financial and operating policies. No material related party transactions have been identified following consultation with former members and relevant officers.

The OPCC/Group participated in 7 jointly controlled operations with other neighbouring police forces. See note 7 for further details.

In addition to the above, the OPCC/Group also had transactions during the year with other local authorities and public bodies. The transactions have been disclosed elsewhere within the notes to the financial statements.

Precept funding was received from the following local authorities during the year:

2024/25 £000	Amounts are shown on an accruals basis	2025/26 £000
(9,823)	Blaby District Council	(10,367)
(17,220)	Charnwood Borough Council	(18,181)
(11,178)	Harborough District Council	(12,046)
(11,447)	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	(12,110)
(22,875)	Leicester City Council	(24,368)
(5,864)	Melton Borough Council	(6,186)
(10,556)	North-West Leicestershire District Council	(11,313)
(5,547)	Oadby & Wigston Borough Council	(5,624)
(4,544)	Rutland County Council	(4,868)
(99,054)	Total	(105,063)

A further analysis of grants and contributions received can be seen in the grant income note (Note 11).

The Police & Crime Commissioner undertakes commissioning activities that result in payments made to a variety of large and small partner organisations (particularly in the public and voluntary/charitable sectors) to commission outcomes against his Police and Crime Plan. In the case of the smallest organisations, these funds may form a significant proportion of their total funding requirement.

9. External audit costs (Group & OPCC)

The OPCC/Group incurred fees and received the following grants relating to the 2025/26 external audit.

2024/25		Costs	2025/26	
OPCC	Group		OPCC	Group
£000	£000		£000	£000
103	157	Scale Fee	106	162
-	-	JCO Variation Fee	8	8
103	157	Total Fees Payable	114	170
-	-	Build Back Assurance Grant	(31)	(46)
(13)	(20)	Redmond Grant	(13)	(20)
90	137	Total Grants Received towards audit fees	(44)	(66)

10. Leases (Group & OPCC)

10.1 OPCC as lessee

Right-of-use assets

The adoption of IFRS 16 is a change in accounting policy for the 2024/25 financial statements. The previous accounting standard was IAS 17.

In 2024/25 Leicestershire Police applied IFRS 16 Leases as permitted by the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The main impact of the new requirements is that for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as liability) a right of use (ROU) asset and a lease liability are to be brought onto the balance sheet at 01st April 2024. Leases for items of low value (£10,000 or less) and lease's that expire on or before 31st March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1st April 2024. This means that ROU assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/25 and not by adjusting prior year figures. However, some practical expedients have been applied as required or permitted by the Code:

- Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1st April 2024, discounted by the incremental borrowing rate at that date
- ROU assets are measured at the amount of lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31st March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded
- All leases were assessed at 31st March 2024

Leicestershire Police employed a specialist property agent 'Bruton Knowles' a trusted RICS accredited chartered surveyor to revalue land and building assets.

Nine leases have been recognised and brought onto the balance sheet and three leases, which were previously held as finance leases, have been transferred to the right-of-use asset register.

Eight leases relate to land and buildings, one relates to a vehicle and the remaining three leases relate to equipment. However, four of the right-of use assets (Spinney Hill Land, Coalville, Lutterworth Neighbourhood Office and Market Bosworth Offices are classed as peppercorn assets as the lease payments are nil or substantially below market lease payments.

The table shows the change in value of right-of-use-assets held under leases.

2024/25 Total £000	Right of Use Assets	2025/26 Land & Buildings £000	2025/26 Vehicles & Equipment £000	2025/26 Total £000
-	Balance at 1 st April	2,150	191	2,341
2,122	Recognition of Right of Use Assets	-	-	-
3	Additions	2	1,785	1,787
399	Revaluations	300	-	300
(183)	Depreciation and amortisation	(279)	643	922
-	Disposals	-	-	-
-	Transfers	-	-	-
2,341	Balance at 31 st March	2,173	1,333	3,506

Notes to the core financial statements

2024/25 Total £000	Peppercorn Assets	2025/26 Land & Buildings £000	2025/26 Vehicles & Equipment £000	2025/26 Total £000
540	Balance at 1 st April	684	-	684
-	Recognition of Right of Use Assets	-	-	-
22	Additions	-	-	-
41	Revaluations	87	-	87
-	Depreciation and amortisation	9	-	9
-	Disposals	-	-	-
81	Transfers	-	-	-
684	Balance at 31 st March	762	-	762

Transactions under leases

The following expenses and cash flow incurred in relation to leases.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	<i>Comprehensive income and expenditure statement</i>	
98	Interest expenses on lease liabilities	181
328	Short-term lease expense	336
	<i>Cash flow statement</i>	
426	Total cash outflow for leases	517

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are expected to be settled over the following time bands (measured at the undiscounted amounts of the expected cash payment(s)).

31 st March 2025 £000		31 st March 2026 £000
397	Less than one year	86
812	One to five years	2,224
478	More than five years	674
1,687	Total undiscounted liabilities	2,984

10.2 OPCC as lessor (Group & OPCC)

Operating leases

The OPCC leases out office accommodation and space on radio masts under operating leases for the following purposes:

- Space on radio masts for telecommunication services

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Minimum lease receivables	
	Receivable:	
136	Not later than one year	169
294	Later than one year and not later than five years	190
-	Later than five years	17

11. Grant income (Group & OPCC)

The OPCC/Group credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement during the year. The grants are included in the cost of services section and also shown separately in the subjective analysis note (note 2.2)

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Credited to services: Force	
(4,261)	Dedicated Security Grant	(4,604)
(983)	Proceeds of Crime Act/Incentivisation	(1,003)
(1,678)	EMSOU (22.9% Share)	(2,792)
(201)	Specials Operations	(263)
(1,572)	Serious Violent Crime Initiatives/GRIP	(1,473)
(6,586)	Police Pensions Grant	(6,174)
(2,434)	Pay Award Grant	(1,784)
(6,464)	Uplift PUP Grant	(5,362)
-	Neighbourhood Policing Grant	(2,501)
-	Neighbourhood Policing Grant 2	(31)
-	NI Grant	(3,889)
(1,109)	Others	(1,361)
(25,288)	Total	(31,237)

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Credited to services: OPCC	
(2,384)	MOJ	(2,331)
(349)	Safer Streets	-
(1,047)	VRN – Violence Reduction Network	(1,047)
(1,716)	Other	(1,528)
(5,496)	Total	(4,906)

Notes to the core financial statements

The OPCC/Group has received a number of grants and contributions related to capital expenditure that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the source of the funds if not met. These amounts are held within the capital grants receipts in advance account and are as follows:

2024/25 £000	Capital grants receipts in advance	2025/26 £000
(521)	S106 Developer Contributions	(340)
(521)	Total	(340)

12. Intangible Assets (Group & OPCC)

2024/25 £000	Software Licenses	2025/26 £000
	Balance at start of year	
5,187	Gross carrying amounts	4,351
(3,147)	Accumulated amortisation	(2,633)
2,040	Net carrying amount at start of year	1,718
449	Additions	246
(1,285)	Disposals	(453)
-	Transfers	-
(566)	Amortisation for the period	(459)
1,080	Amortisation on disposals	299
1,718	Net carrying amount at end of year	1,351
	Comprising:	
4,351	Gross carrying amounts	4,144
(2,633)	Accumulated amortisation	(2,793)
1,718		1,351

The Group accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licences and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period in which the software is expected to be of use to the Group (1-10 years).

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis over the asset life.

13. Property, plant and equipment (Group & OPCC)

Bruton Knowles, Chartered Surveyors have continued to be engaged on behalf of the OPCC/Group to provide valuation services. A full revaluation of the PCC's estate was undertaken in 2023/24 in accordance with the 'code' requirement to undertake a valuation at least every 5 years.

The valuation has been updated for the properties which are valued on the basis of 'depreciated replacement cost' (DRC) and 3 of the properties valued using 'open market value'. All other properties have had indexation applied in accordance with the change to the code. All of the properties subject to a valuation were valued as at the 31st March 2026. The impact of the revaluations is reflected in the figures below. The valuations of the land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

During 2024/25 the valuer amended their valuation approach for those assets valued using existing use value (EUV). The methodology now uses the Net Internal Area (NIA) of the building replacing the previously used Gross Internal Area (GIA). The change has been made to ensure consistency with other market comparable evidence. The change does not lead to a material difference in the value of the assets.

	Land and buildings	Right of Use Assets	Vehicles	Equipment	Assets under construction	Total PPE
2025/26	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation b/f	86,025	3,208	12,360	20,986	1,208	123,787
At 1 April 2025						
Additions	377	1,788	486	1,507	1,500	5,658
Revaluations / impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	10,574	(20)	-	-	-	10,554
Revaluations / impairments recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	532	126	-	-	-	658
Indexation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	25	17	-	-	-	42
Indexation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	176	1	-	-	-	177
Disposals	-	-	(667)	(733)	-	(1,400)
Transfers	420	-	486	503	(1,409)	-
At 31 March 2026	98,129	5,120	12,665	22,263	1,299	139,476
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2025	(312)	(183)	(7,432)	(14,326)	-	(22,253)
Depreciation charge	(1,888)	(932)	(1,667)	(2,951)	-	(7,438)
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	510	620	-	1,130
Adjustment due to revaluations – Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,577	259	-	-	-	1,836
Adjustment due to revaluations – Depreciation written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	623	4	-	-	-	627
At 31 March 2026	-	(852)	(8,589)	(16,657)	-	(26,098)
Net book value						
at 31 March 2026	98,129	4,268	4,076	5,606	1,299	113,378
at 31 March 2025	85,713	3,025	4,928	6,660	1,208	101,534

Notes to the core financial statements

	Land and buildings	Right of Use Assets	Vehicles	Equipment	Assets under construction	Total PPE
2024/25	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation b/f	85,929	540	12,177	19,468	1,254	119,368
Recognition of Right of Use Assets	-	2,122	-	-	-	2,122
Cost or valuation inc. IFRS16 adjustment	85,929	2,662	12,177	19,468	1,254	121,490
At 1 April 2024						
Additions	396	25	1,241	1,700	2,421	5,783
Revaluations / impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,023)	766	-	-	-	(257)
Revaluations / impairments recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	(946)	(326)	-	-	-	(1,272)
Disposals	-	-	(1,760)	(197)	-	(1,957)
Transfers	1,669	81	702	15	(2,467)	-
At 31 March 2025	86,025	3,208	12,360	20,986	1,208	123,787
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(7,258)	(10,774)	-	(18,032)
At 1 April 2024						
Depreciation charge	(1,873)	(443)	(1,610)	(3,707)	-	(7,633)
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	1,436	155	-	1,591
Adjustment due to revaluations – Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,272	40	-	-	-	1,312
Adjustment due to revaluations – Depreciation written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	289	220	-	-	-	509
At 31 March 2025	(312)	(183)	(7,432)	(14,326)	-	(22,253)
Net book value						
at 31 March 2025	85,713	3,025	4,928	6,660	1,208	101,534
at 31 March 2024	85,929	540	4,919	8,694	1,254	101,336

Transfers

This heading represents both the transfer of *assets under construction* into the relevant asset heading when they come into use or the transfer of property assets to *assets held for sale* on the balance sheet. Both types of transfer occur regularly as the organisational capital programme delivers outputs and as the estate continues to be rationalised.

Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Buildings – 40 years
- Aerial Masts – 20 years
- Freehold Land – not depreciated
- Vehicles – 5 years
- Equipment – 3 – 25 years

Notes to the core financial statements

- Assets under construction – not depreciated
- Right of Use Assets – over the remaining period of the lease

Capital commitments

As at 31st March 2026, the OPCC had entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment to be completed in 2026/27 and future years. The amounts are £860k and significant spends are:

- IT – a total of £434k – Significant spends on Smartphone Fleet of £194k and Dell/VmWare Virtual Environment of £74k.
- Estates – a total of £305k – Significant spends on FHQ Refurbish/Expand Electrical Infrastructure of £75k and Spinney Hill Replacement Heating of £76k.
- Fleet – a total of £117k Vehicles Ordered.

Revaluations

The figures shown in the tables above include both upward and downward revaluations of tangible non-current assets. These movements are captured in either the revaluation reserve (balance sheet) or the *other comprehensive income and expenditure* section of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Refer to accounting policy A15 (note 43) for further information.

Assets under Construction

As at 31st March 2026 we had 11 vehicles classed as Assets Under Construction as these had not been commissioned for operational purposes, 3 Buildings where work had not been fully completed and 3 computer system under development.

14. Capital expenditure and capital financing (Group & OPCC)

In accordance with the Code, capital expenditure is financed on an accruals basis.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
37,327	Opening capital financing requirement	35,188
2,122	<i>Amendment due to IFRS16</i>	-
	<i>Capital investment</i>	
3,835	Operational assets	4,495
2,421	Non-operational assets	1,500
	<i>Sources of finance</i>	
-	Capital receipts	-
(670)	Government grants & other contributions	(488)
15	Use of Government Grant Reserve	(245)
(4,499)	Revenue contribution	(2,426)
(5,363)	Revenue provision (incl. MRP)	(5,492)
35,188	Closing capital financing requirement	32,532
	Explanations of movements in year	
(4,236)	Increase/ (decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(2,656)
(4,261)	Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement	(2,656)

Notes to the core financial statements

The figure shown above for capital expenditure during 2025/26 differs from the amounts shown as additions on (a) the intangible and (b) property, plant and equipment notes (notes 12 and 13 respectively). The figure can be reconciled as follows:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
6,281	Capital expenditure for the year (as above)	5,995
(49)	Less: Revenue expenditure financed from capital resources under statute (REFCUS) in the year	(91)
6,232		5,904

There have been no capital receipts received in the year.

15. Assets held for sale (Group & OPCC)

No properties were sold in year or classified as an asset held for sale as at 31st March 2026.

16. Debtors (Group & OPCC)

31st March 2025			31st March 2026	
OPCC £000	Group £000		OPCC £000	Group £000
		Short-term debtors		
14,514	14,574	Central Government Bodies	16,366	16,425
10,860	10,883	Other Local Authorities	11,011	11,021
4,436	4,551	Other Entities and Individuals	6,180	6,382
29,810	30,008		33,557	33,828

Central government bodies (above) includes the Home Office pension fund top up grant of £3,426k (£4,247k in 2024/25).

Included within the Local authorities figures above are debtors in respect of the OPCC/Group's share of council tax collection fund debtors of £7,530k (£6,320k in 2024/25).

Debtors of £1,720k (£3,730k in 2024/25) relate to where the OPCC is acting as an agent.

17. Cash & cash equivalents (Group & OPCC)

This heading on the Balance Sheet is made up of the following elements:

31st March 2025 £000		31st March 2026 £000
1,019	Bank accounts & petty cash	949
23,569	Cash investments (less than three months maturity)	21,057
(4,188)	Adjustment for cash & cash equivalents held on behalf of joint arrangements	(3,119)
20,400	Total cash & cash equivalents	18,887

The cash investments figure above is those deposits made by the OPCC/Group which mature within three months and are outstanding at the balance sheet date.

18. Inventories (Group & OPCC)

31 st March 2025 £000		31 st March 2026 £000
997	Police uniforms	1,053
103	Vehicle parts and fuel	122
19	Catering supplies	19
1,119		1,194

19. Creditors (Group & OPCC)

31st March 2025			31st March 2026	
OPCC £000	Group £000		OPCC £000	Group £000
		Short-term creditors		
(207)	(4,833)	Central Government Bodies	(329)	(5,740)
(11,496)	(11,496)	Other Local Authorities	(14,756)	(14,756)
(7)	(7)	NHS Bodies	(76)	(76)
(6,452)	(11,724)	Other Entities and Individuals	(7,229)	(14,756)
(18,162)	(28,060)		(22,390)	(35,328)

Included within the local authorities figure above are creditors in respect of a number of Home Office grants totalling £4,834k (£2,490k). The OPCC is acting as an agent for these grants with the funds being due to relevant police forces in 2025/26.

Included within the local authorities figures above are creditors in respect of the OPCC/Group's share of council tax collection fund creditors of £7,272k (£6,000k in 2024/25)

Included within the other entities and individuals figure above are creditors in respect of employee accumulated absences £7,559k (£5,311k in 2024/25). Further details are found in Note 32 (Accumulated Absences Account).

20. Borrowing (Group & OPCC)

20.1 Long term Borrowing

Long term borrowing is with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

31st March 2025 £000	Maturity	31st March 2026 £000
(4,390)	not more than 2 years	(3,462)
(7,504)	more than 2 years - not more than 5 years	(4,042)
(1,500)	more than 5 years - not more than 10 years	(1,500)
-	more than 10 years - not more than 15 years	-
-	More than 15 years	-
(13,394)		(9,004)

The maximum amount repayable in any one year is **£3.462m**.

20.2 Short term Borrowing

31st March 2025 £000		31st March 2026 £000
(10,000)	Short Term Loan - less than 1 year maturity	(5,000)
(1,175)	Debt Repayable on PWLB < 1 year	(4,390)
(101)	Interest Accrual on Short-term Loan < 1 year	(19)
(93)	Interest Accrual on PWLB < 1 year	(79)
(11,369)		(9,488)

21. Financial instruments (Group & OPCC)

A financial instrument is any contract that results in a financial asset on the balance sheet of one entity (for example the OPCC) and a financial liability or equity instrument on the balance sheet of another entity. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities ranging from the most straightforward (i.e. cash investments, debtors and creditors) to the most complex (i.e. derivatives and embedded derivatives). Financial assets and financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair value of each class of financial asset and liabilities is as follows:

31st March 2025			Level In Hierarchy	31 st March 2026		31 st March 2026	
Group / OPCC				OPCC	OPCC	Group	Group
Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
£000	£000			£000	£000	£000	£000
10	10	Financial Assets Short-term Investments Cash & Cash Equivalents Debtors (contractual only)	2	10	10	10	10
20,447	20,447		1	19,070	19,070	19,070	19,070
18,601	18,601		2	18,373	18,373	18,373	18,373
39,058	39,058			37,453	37,453	37,453	37,453
		Financial Liabilities PWLB - long term borrowing Short term lease liabilities Short term Borrowing Long term lease liabilities Cash & Cash Equivalents Creditors (contractual only)					
(13,394)	(13,251)		2	(9,004)	(8,871)	(9,004)	(8,871)
(90)	(90)		2	(86)	(86)	(86)	(86)
(11,369)	(11,369)		2	(9,492)	(9,492)	(9,492)	(9,492)
(1,687)	(1,687)		2	(2,898)	(2,898)	(2,898)	(2,898)
(47)	(47)		1	(184)	(184)	(184)	(184)
(13,868)	(13,868)		2	(15,039)	(15,039)	(15,039)	(15,039)
(40,455)	(40,312)			(36,703)	(36,570)	(36,703)	(36,570)

Financial Assets

The fair value of investments has been assessed as being the same as the carrying value due to the investments being short term (less than one year). Cash is assumed to have a fair value which is equivalent to the carrying amount due to the short-term nature of the asset. In the case of debtors, the carrying amount (the invoiced amount) as shown in the balance sheet is assumed to approximate to fair value. These are likely to mature in the next 12 months.

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of PWLB has been calculated by reference to the new borrowing (certainty rate) set of rates as at the 31 March 2026. The fair value of PWLB is less than the carrying amount because the OPCC's portfolio of loans is based on fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at the 31 March 2026) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

In the case of creditors, the carrying amount (the billed amount) as shown in the balance sheet is assumed to approximate to fair value. These are likely to mature in the next 12 months.

22. Provisions (Group & OPCC)

	Balance at 1 April 2025	additional provisions made	amounts used	unused amounts reversed	Balance at 31 March 2026
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Civil / Motor claims	(1,817)	(843)	165	415	(2,080)
Total	(1,817)	(843)	165	415	(2,080)

The provision reflects the self-insured part of public / employer's liability and motor claims where the OPCC/Group's claims handlers have advised there is a high probability of economic benefits being transferred in the future. In addition to this specific provision, the OPCC/Group holds a civil claims reserve which holds discretionary amounts intended to smooth the impact of any claims that emerge which were not foreseen or considered likely.

23. Usable reserves (Group & OPCC)

The following reserves constitute *usable reserves* as shown on the OPCC/Group's balance sheet. The balances on these reserves at the balance sheet date are set out below. Please refer to the relevant note as referenced below for a detailed analysis of any movements in these reserves.

31st March 2025		Note	31st March 2026
£000			£000
(28,487)	Earmarked reserves	25	(28,478)
(435)	Capital grants and contributions unapplied	28	(190)
(5,860)	General fund		(5,860)
(34,782)	Total usable reserves		(34,528)

24. Unusable reserves (Group & OPCC)

The following reserves constitute *unusable reserves* as shown on the OPCC/Group's balance sheet. The balances on these reserves at the balance sheet date are set out below. Please refer to the relevant note as referenced below for a detailed analysis of any movements in these reserves.

31st March 2025	31st March 2025		Note	31st March 2026	31st March 2026
OPCC £000	Group £000			OPCC £000	Group £000
(46,083)	(46,083)	Capital adjustment account	30	(47,977)	(47,977)
(22,667)	(22,667)	Revaluation reserve	29	(34,909)	(34,909)
(320)	(320)	Collection fund adjustment account	31	(259)	(259)
422	1,515,146	Pension reserve	26	667	1,520,476
45	5,310	Accumulated absences account	32	41	7,558
(68,603)	1,451,386	Total unusable reserves		(82,437)	1,444,889

The Group's unusable reserves are in deficit due in the main to the pension reserve. The pension reserve reflects the deficit on the Group's defined benefit pension schemes and in particular the police schemes which are not funded by assets but are instead supported by central funding from the Home Office.

25. Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves (Group & OPCC)

These reserves are earmarked for the specific purposes noted below:

Reserve name	Balance at 1 April 2024 £000	transfers out 2024/25 £000	transfers in 2024/25 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000	transfers out 2025/26 £000	Transfers in 2025/26 £000	Balance at 31 March 2026 £000
Capital expenditure	(302)	-	-	(302)	109	(64)	(257)
Budget equalisation	(14,152)	2,435	(50)	(11,767)	2,665	(57)	(9,159)
Proceeds of Crime Act	(1,740)	-	(338)	(2,078)	81	(152)	(2,149)
Carry-forwards (specific)	(2,476)	2,476	(5,996)	(5,996)	3,860	(5,069)	(7,205)
Civil claims	(1,316)	-	(250)	(1,566)	-	-	(1,556)
Adult & Child Referral Centres	(215)	106	(59)	(168)	-	(73)	(241)
Fleet insurance	(988)	-	(125)	(1,113)	-	-	(1,113)
Equipment Replacement	(897)	-	-	(897)	6	(16)	(907)
DBS	(94)	-	(7)	(101)	-	(3)	(104)
Commissioning	(1,099)	178	(633)	(1,554)	261	(252)	(1,545)
OPCC	(403)	23	(207)	(587)	44	(567)	(1,110)
OPCC - Legacy	(264)	30	-	(234)	93	-	(141)
Other	(16)	-	(4)	(20)	-	(5)	(25)
Community Partnership Fund	(227)	128	-	(99)	28	-	(71)
Subtotal : OPCC/Group (direct control)	(24,189)	5,376	(7,669)	(26,482)	7,147	(6,258)	(25,593)
Jointly Controlled Operations	(829)	86	(234)	(977)	75	(938)	(1,840)
Subtotal : OPCC/Group (incl. jointly controlled reserves)	(25,018)	5,462	(7,903)	(27,459)	7,222	(7,196)	(27,433)
Funds held on behalf of partners							
Regional collaboration	(368)	-	-	(368)	-	-	(368)
RSU Reserve	(590)	83	(153)	(660)	234	(251)	(677)
Grand total : OPCC/Group (incl. reserves held on behalf of partners)	(25,976)	5,545	(8,056)	(28,487)	7,456	(7,447)	(28,478)
movement in the year		(2,511)			9		

Capital expenditure

This represents funds set aside from revenue to fund future capital expenditure.

Budget equalisation

This represents revenue funds set aside to part fund the future revenue budget requirements of the OPCC/Group. The reserve is also used prudently to support the ongoing change programme and investments in the future structure of the OPCC/Group.

Proceeds of Crime Act

These are the funds awarded to the OPCC/Group by the courts under the Proceeds of Crime Act. These funds are used to further the force's capability in financial and other investigative areas.

Carry-forwards (specific)

This reserve includes those sums that the OPCC/Group has approved to carry forward to finance specific expenditure in 2026/27 and beyond.

Civil claims

This reserve holds revenue funds that have been set aside where considered prudent by the OPCC/Group against Civil Claims (Public & Employer Liability) that independent advice suggests is unlikely to result in the transfer of economic benefits (i.e. to meet the criteria of a “provision”). The OPCC/Group sets aside these funds to minimise any unforeseen adverse impact on its Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Adult & Child Referral Centres

Funds set aside from budget underspends and partner contributions to support future projects.

Fleet insurance

The excess on the vehicle insurance policy is £500k, the reserve is to meet the cost of claims that fall below the excess.

DBS (Disclosure Barring Service previously Criminal Records Bureau)

Surplus funds received from the DBS to be used for the purchase of fixtures, fittings and equipment in support of the OPCC/Group's work on behalf of the DBS.

Commissioning

This represents resources set aside to support the Police and Crime Commissioner's activities in support of the Police and Crime Plan and partnership working.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Funds set aside to support the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Community Partnership Fund

Funds receive, not yet spent, to support community initiatives.

Joint & Controlled Reserves

This represents the OPCC/Group's share of reserves held by the following:

- EMSOU (East Midlands Special Operations Unit including the Tactical Support Unit)
- EMSOU MC (East Midlands Special Operations Unit Major Crime)
- Regional Learning & Development
- HR Shared Service Centre
- Regional Forensic Shared Services

Held on Behalf of Partners

Regional collaboration

This represents funds set aside to support the establishment of regional collaborative projects.

Road Safety Unit

The Road Safety Unit (RSU), which incorporates the Safety Camera Scheme (SCS), is wholly funded by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership (LLRRSP). The funds represent the operational balance accrued.

26. Pensions reserve (Group & OPCC)

The pensions reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

The OPCC/Group accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the OPCC/Group makes employer's contributions to the pension funds.

The debit balance on the pensions reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the OPCC/Group has set aside to meet them. The pension contributions payable by both employer and employee are adjusted regularly via actuarial valuations – the aim being to reduce the shortfall over the longer term.

In accordance with the code, a full valuation of the Police Pension Scheme is being completed by the actuary for the 2025/26 accounts. Unfortunately, due to a delay in receiving the valuation data from the administrator it has not yet been possible for the actuary to complete their work and the results incorporated into these draft accounts. The liability on the police pension scheme is therefore currently shown as the prior year figure. The actual figures will be incorporated into the audited accounts prior to publication.

Due to delays that have occurred, the pension liability below and Note 27 – Defined benefit pension schemes have only been updated for the Local Government Pension Scheme movements.

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000	Group	Note	2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
471	1,730,712	Balance at 1 st April		422	1,515,146
(1,373)	(314,669)	Total remeasurements on pensions assets and liabilities (gains/losses)	27	1,694	1,920
1,427	63,613	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	27	(1,239)	10,635
243	85,385	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the <i>surplus/deficit on the provision of services</i> in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		239	8,916
(346)	(49,895)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	27	(449)	(16,141)
422	1,515,146	Balance at 31 st March		667	1,520,476

Note 27 – Defined benefit pension schemes provides further analysis of the figures shown above together with an explanation for their existence.

27. Defined benefit pension schemes (Group)

Participation in pension schemes

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

The OPCC/Group participates in the following pension schemes:

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff is administered by Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the OPCC/Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The Actuary to the fund is Hymans Robertson LLP.

Following changes introduced in the Public Pension Services Act 2013, from the 1st April 2014 scheme members now accrue pension entitlements based on their career-average rather than their final salary.

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they fall due.

From the 1st April 2015 The Police Pension Scheme 2015 (CARE) scheme was introduced (under the Public Pension Services Act 2013), and members who are not covered by protection or the transitional arrangements in the previous schemes now accrue pension entitlements based on their career-average rather than their final salary.

Three schemes were in operation during 2025/26 as well as injury awards:

- the *1987 scheme* (Final Salary) which is based on a maximum pensionable service of 30 years (closed to new entrants on 31st March 2006)
- the *2006 scheme* (Final Salary) which is based on a maximum pensionable service of 35 years (closed to new entrants on the 31st March 2015)
- the *2015 (CARE) scheme* which was available to new entrants from the 1st April 2015 and is a Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme there is no maximum period of service.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The OPCC/Group recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the OPCC/Group is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Statement of Movement in Reserves. The transactions within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and Statement of Movement in Reserves the Group are as follows:

Notes to the core financial statements

Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of services:						
Current service cost	10,656	7,898	24,343		34,999	7,898
Past service cost	250	165			250	165
(Gain) / loss from settlements	-	-	-		-	-
	10,906	8,063	24,343		35,249	8,063
Other Operating Expenditure:						
Home Office grant	-	-	(31,304)		(31,304)	
Home Office grant - McCloud	-	-	(631)		(631)	
Financing & investment income/expenditure:						
Net Interest cost	(83)	853	82,154		82,071	853
Net charge to surplus / deficit on provision of services	10,823	8,916	74,562		85,385	8,916
Other comprehensive income & expenditure:						
Return on Plan Assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(1,914)	(16,600)	-		(1,914)	(16,600)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on changes in demographic assumptions	(515)	(5,210)	(2,837)		(3,352)	(12,547)
Effect of Ceiling Adjustment	63,613	10,635	-		63,613	10,635
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(56,127)	(12,945)	(250,187)		(306,314)	(5,608)
Other (if applicable)	(2,674)	36,675	(415)		(3,089)	36,675
Net charge to total comprehensive income & expenditure	13,206	21,471	(178,877)		(165,671)	21,471
Statement of Movement in Reserves:						
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(13,206)	(8,916)	178,877		165,671	(8,916)
Employers' Contributions payable to the scheme	15,403	16,141	-		15,403	16,141
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	31,095		31,095	-
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions						
Employers' contributions payable to schemes	15,403	16,141	-		15,403	16,141
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	31,095		31,095	-
Direct payments - Injury awards payable	-	-	3,397		3,397	-
Total	15,403	16,141	34,492	-	49,895	16,141

Notes to the core financial statements

OPCC	Local Government Pension Scheme		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	OPCC	OPCC	OPCC	OPCC
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of services:				
Current service cost	239	222	239	222
Past service cost	6	-	6	-
(Gain) / loss from settlements	-	-	-	-
	245	222	245	222
Other Operating Expenditure:				
Home Office grant	-	-	-	-
Home Office grant - McCloud				
Financing & investment income/expenditure:				
Net Interest cost	(2)	17	(2)	17
Net charge to surplus / deficit on provision of services	243	239	243	239
Other comprehensive income & expenditure:				
Return on Plan Assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(42)	(374)	(42)	(374)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on changes in demographic assumptions	(12)	(61)	(12)	(61)
Effect of Ceiling Adjustment	1,427	(1,239)	1,427	(1,239)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(1,259)	(459)	(1,259)	(459)
Other (if applicable)	(60)	2,588	(60)	2,588
Net charge to total comprehensive income & expenditure	297	694	297	694
Statement of Movement in Reserves:				
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(297)	(239)	(297)	(239)
Employers' Contributions payable to the scheme	346	449	346	449
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	-	-
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions				
Employers' contributions payable to schemes	346	449	346	449
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	-	-
Direct payments - Injury awards payable	-	-	-	-
Total	346	449	346	449

Notes to the core financial statements

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

Group	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes		Balance Sheet	
	2024/25 Group	2025/26 Group	2024/25 Group	2025/26 Group	2024/25 Group	2025/26 Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(256,785)	(278,358)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,753,113)	(1,774,686)
Fair value of plan assets	387,232	422,761	-	-	387,232	422,761
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(149,265)	(168,551)	-	-	(149,265)	(168,551)
Sub total	(18,818)	(24,148)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,515,146)	(1,520,476)
Other movements in the liability (asset) (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(18,818)	(24,148)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,515,146)	(1,520,476)

OPCC	Local Government Pension Scheme		Balance Sheet	
	2024/25 OPCC	2025/26 OPCC	2024/25 OPCC	2025/26 OPCC
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(5,761)	(3,011)	(5,761)	(3,011)
Fair value of plan assets	8,688	4,648	8,688	4,648
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(3,349)	(2,304)	(3,349)	(2,304)
Sub total	(422)	(667)	(422)	(667)
Other movements in the liability (asset) (if applicable)	-	-	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(422)	(667)	(422)	(667)

Notes to the core financial statements

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme				Police Pension Schemes	
	2024/25	2024/25	2025/26	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	OPCC	Group	OPCC	Group	Group	Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	7,986	355,891	8,688	387,232	-	-
Interest Income	393	17,533	519	22,809		
Remeasurement gain/(loss)						
The return on plan assets; excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	42	1,914	374	16,600		
Other (if applicable)						
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates						
Contributions from employer	346	15,403	449	16,141	34,492	
Employer Contributions (Top Up Grant)	-	-	-	-	31,304	
Additional Grant - McCloud	-	-	-	-	631	
Contributions from employees into the scheme	88	3,953	131	4,238	11,506	
Benefits paid	(167)	(7,462)	(52)	(8,168)	(77,933)	
Other (if applicable)	-	-	(5,461)	(16,091)	-	
Closing fair value of scheme assets	8,688	387,232	4,648	422,761	-	-

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme				Police Pension Schemes	
	2024/25	2024/25	2025/26	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	OPCC	Group	OPCC	Group	Group	Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	(6,602)	(294,265)	(5,761)	(256,785)	(1,709,697)	(1,496,328)
Current Service Cost	(239)	(10,656)	(222)	(7,898)	(24,343)	
Interest Cost	(324)	(14,439)	(342)	(15,011)	(82,154)	
Contributions from scheme participants	(88)	(3,953)	(131)	(4,238)	(11,506)	
Remeasurement (gains) and losses						
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	12	515	(7,276)	5,210	2,837	
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,259	56,127	7,796	12,945	250,187	
Other (if applicable)	60	2,674	2,873	(20,584)	415	
Past service cost (including curtailments)	(6)	(250)	-	(165)	-	
Losses/(gains) on curtailment (where relevant)	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities assumed on entity combinations	-	-	-	-	-	
Benefits paid	167	7,462	52	8,168	77,933	
Liabilities extinguished on settlements (where relevant)	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing balance at 31 March	(5,761)	(256,785)	(3,011)	(278,358)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)

The police pension schemes are unfunded in nature and hence have no scheme assets. The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has in the long run to pay for retirement benefits. The total net liability of £1,775m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Group as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,410m. (OPCC £117m positive balance) **(these figures will be revised once the police pension scheme valuation results are available – see Note 26 for more detail)**. However, the statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the OCC remains stable.

In 2025/26, the local government pension scheme has a net asset in respect of the funded obligations due to gains relating to changes in the financial and demographic assumptions, an excess return on assets over and above the expected accounting return offset by a loss in 'other' experience. The significant movements are:

Changes in Financial Assumptions - £12.9m (OPCC - £0.5m) gain on the balance sheet.

The significant movements relate to the corporate bond yield (upon which the discount rate is derived) this has risen over the period, which has led to a 0.5% increase in the assumption leading to a gain on the balance sheet offset by an increased employers liability due to an increase in the pension increase rate of 0.25% due to a higher levels of inflation being experienced.

Change in Demographic Assumptions - £5.2m (OPCC - £0.06m) gain on the balance sheet.

The demographic assumptions have changed from the previous accounting period to reflect the latest available longevity improvements information available and have been updated to incorporate those used for the 2025 triennial funding valuation

Return on Assets - £16.6m (OPCC - £0.4m) gain on the balance sheet.

The total investment return achieved by the Fund over the accounting period was 10.1% compared to the expected return of 5.8% resulting in a gain on the balance sheet.

Other Experience (Obligations) - £20.6m loss on the balance sheet (OPCC - £2.9m gain)

The Pension Increase Order for April 2026 was 3.8% higher than the pension increase rate assumption built into the obligations at the start of the accounting period increasing the in pensions in payment and therefore the employers obligations. The most significant loss is however, as a result of the 2025 triennial valuation reflecting the difference between the projected and actual membership experience.

Other Experience (Assets) - £16.1m (OPCC - £5.2m) loss on the balance sheet

As a result of the investment performance being updated in the triennial valuation compared to what was previously used the prior years accounting reports.

In accordance with proper accounting practice, an asset ceiling calculation and IFRIC 14 assessment has been undertaken which shows that the net asset cannot be realised and results in a net liability of £23.5m (OPCC £0.7m).

Any future deficits will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary. With effect from 1st April 2025 the employer's contribution rate was 24.9%, no change from the previous year and will reduce to 18.9% in 2026/27 following the 2025 actuarial valuation.

The LGPS fund was valued during 2025/26 for the purposes of setting the employer's contribution rates for the next 3 years commencing in April 2026. The next valuation will be as at the 31st March 2028 and will take place during 2028/29.

The rate (%) at which employer contributions are made to the police pension fund is set by the Home Office. The results of the 2020 Police Pension actuarial valuation resulted in an increase in the employers' contribution rate from 31% to 35.3% from April 2024. The Home Office increased the specific grant received to £6.6m in 2024/25 to assist the Force in funding the increased employer's contributions, this continued in 2025/26.

The Pension Liabilities (for the LGPS) have been valued on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method which assesses the future liabilities of the fund discounted to their present value as required by IAS 19. Both valuations take account of the implementation of the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022. This legislates for how schemes will remove the age discrimination identified by the courts in the way that the 2015 reforms were introduced for some members

The police scheme is in the process of being valued by Mercer and the Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been valued by Mercer and Hymans Robertson. Both are independent firms of actuaries.

Notes to the core financial statements

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been.

	Local Gov't Scheme		Police Schemes	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	Years	Years	Years	Years
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 (60 for police schemes) for current pensioners:				
- Men	21	21.8	26.1	TBC
- Women	24	24.7	28.6	
Longevity at 65 (60 for police schemes) for future pensioners:				
- Men	21.8	22.6	28	
- Women	25.5	26.1	30.3	

	Local Gov't Scheme		Police Schemes	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
- rate of inflation - rate of increase in salaries - rate of increase in pensions - rate for discounting scheme liabilities - actual return on plan assets	2.75%	3.00%	2.60%	TBC
	3.25%	3.50%	4.10%	
	2.75%	3.00%	2.70%	
	5.80%	6.30%	5.90%	
	5.40%	10.10%	N/A	

Notes to the core financial statements

Assets in the pension fund administered by the county council are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of:

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised

2024/25 Group	Fair Value of Scheme Assets	2025/26 OPCC	2025/26 Group
£000		£000	£000
37,984	Cash and cash equivalents	377	34,313
	<i>Equity instruments: by industry type</i>		
359	Consumer	4	374
339	Manufacturing	6	563
347	Energy and utilities	6	518
407	Financial institutions	5	411
510	Health and care	3	260
9	Information technology	0	27
551	Other	11	991
2,522	Sub total equity	35	3,144
	<i>Bonds: by sector</i>		
14,208	UK Government	169	15,397
1,991	Other	48	4,372
16,199	Sub total bonds	217	19,770
	<i>Property: by type</i>		
26,504	UK Property	277	25,163
-	Overseas Property	-	-
26,504	Sub total property	277	25,163
	<i>Private equity</i>		
22,466	All	245	22,274
22,466	Sub total private equity	245	22,274
	<i>Other investment funds:</i>		
164,738	Equities	2,044	185,881
-	Bonds	-	-
1	Hedge Funds	-	-
7,791	Commodities	97	8,833
35,725	Infrastructure	423	38,423
75,235	Other	932	84,744
283,490	Sub total other investment funds	3,495	317,881
	<i>Derivatives</i>		
(1,993)	Forward foreign exchange contracts	2	218
387,232	Total assets	4,648	422,761

28. Capital grants & contributions unapplied (Group & OPCC)

This account holds those capital grants and contributions that have been credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, are 'restricted' but not 'conditional' (i.e. must be used for a specific purpose but do not have a repayment condition) but have yet to be applied to capital financing. Capital grants & contributions that are 'conditional' are instead held within the Capital Grants Receipts in Advance line on the face of the balance sheet.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
44	Amounts receivable in the year	57
(29)	Amounts applied to finance new capital investment in the year	(302)
15	Total increase / (decrease) in the year	(245)
420	Balance brought forward at 1 st April	435
435	Balance carried forward at 31st March	190

29. Revaluation reserve (Group & OPCC)

The revaluation reserve contains the residual gains (since 1st April 2007) realised when non-current assets are revalued. The reserve is credited with a revaluation gain or debited with a revaluation loss (in so far as it can be contained by previous gains) on an asset by asset basis. When the revaluation reserve balance for a specific asset is exhausted due to losses, any future losses are instead transferred to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (for both the OPCC and the Group).

Adjustments are made to credit the capital adjustment account with depreciation amounts attributable to residual revaluation gains. Residual gains are transferred to the capital adjustment account when an asset is disposed of.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Movements in unrealised value of non-current assets	
(1,103)	Gains on upward revaluation of non-current assets	(12,432)
48	Downward revaluation of non-current assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	-
248	Transfer to capital adjustment account in respect of non-current asset depreciation (on a revaluation gain)	190
-	Transfer to capital adjustment account in respect of residual gains held at the point of disposal of a non-current asset	-
(807)	Total movement on reserve in the year	(12,242)
(21,860)	Opening balance at 1st April	(22,667)
(22,667)	Closing balance at 31st March	(34,909)

30. Capital adjustment account (Group & OPCC)

The capital adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairments losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the revaluation reserve related to residual gains). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the OPCC/Group as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment property. It also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant & equipment before 1st April 2007, the date that the revaluation reserve was created to hold such gains.

2024/25	(See note 1 for further details)	2025/26
£000		£000
8,199	Charges for depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	7,897
(248)	Amounts transferred from revaluation reserve in respect of depreciation/amortisation	(190)
763	Transfer from Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in respect of non-current asset revaluations	(1,462)
-	Revaluation on non-current assets held for sale	-
49	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)	91
-	Transfer from revaluation reserve in respect of residual gains held at the point of disposal of a non-current asset	-
570	Transfer from Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in respect of carrying value of non-current asset disposals	421
9,333	Net amount written-out of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	6,757
(4,499)	Capital expenditure charged against the general fund	(2,426)
-	Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-
(655)	Capital grants & contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(488)
-	Application of grants to capital financing from the capital grants unapplied account	(245)
(1,470)	Revenue provision (including MRP)	(1,562)
(3,893)	Voluntary revenue provision for capital financing	(3,930)
(64)	Movements in the market value of investment properties charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-
(10,581)	Capital financing applied in year	(8,651)
(22)	Movement in the peppercorn assets credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-
(1,270)	Total movement during the year	(1,894)
(44,813)	Opening balance at 1st April	(46,083)
(46,083)	Closing balance at 31st March	(47,977)

31. Collection fund adjustment account (Group & OPCC)

The collection fund adjustment account represents the OPCC/Group's share of the collection fund surplus/deficit held by each council tax billing authority within Leicestershire & Rutland. For 2024/25 and 2025/26, the breakdown of the figure on the OPCC/Group's balance sheet can be analysed as follows:

The OPCC/Group's collection fund adjustment account has a credit balance (surplus) of **£259k** at 31st March 2026 (2024/25- credit balance of £320k)

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
2	Balance at 1st April	(320)
(322)	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	61
(320)	Balance at 31st March	(259)

32. Accumulated absences account (Group & OPCC)

The accumulated absences account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the general fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the general fund balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

During 2025/26 Police Officer Annual Leave (AL) increased from £2,056k to £2,292K. Rest days in lieu (RDIL) increased from £150k to £1,669K (this is due to the figure being understated in 2024/25 due to a non-material error in the calculation) and Time off in lieu (TOIL) increased from £788k to £1,068K. Police Staff AL increased from £1,160k to £1,177K. TOIL increased from £524K to £654K, this is partly attributable to higher graded staff having outstanding TOIL balances, which differs to prior year, and RDIL increased from £418K to £462K.

There are a higher number of officers with TOIL and AL balances in 2025/26 compared to prior year, this is mainly attributable to the rank of PC. The Management of Time for Federated Ranks policy remains in place to reduce RDIL across ranks.

The balance shown above is a negative figure due to it being a deficit reserve on the OPCC/Group's balance sheet.

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
(34)	(5,226)	Balance at 1st April	(45)	(5,310)
34	5,226	Reversal of opening accrual made at the end of the preceding year	45	5,310
(45)	(5,310)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(41)	(7,558)
(11)	(84)	Amounts by which remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	4	(2,248)
(45)	(5,310)	Balance at 31st March	(41)	(7,558)

33. Cash flow statement – operating activities (Group & OPCC)

33.1 The Cash flows for operating activities includes the following items:

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		Note	2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
(1,453)	(1,453)	Interest Received	4	(1,449)	(1,449)
866	866	Interest Paid	4	816	816
(587)	(587)			(633)	(633)

33.2 Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements.

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		Note	2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
(7,633)	(7,633)	Depreciation	13	(7,438)	(7,438)
-	-	Impairment and downward valuations		-	-
(566)	(566)	Amortisation	12	(459)	(459)
3	3	Increase/(decrease) in impairment bad debts		-	-
6,693	6,659	(Increase)/decrease in creditors/RIA		(4,566)	(4,638)
(1,503)	(1,470)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors/PIA		3,749	3,821
150	150	Increase/(decrease) in inventories		75	75
103	(35,490)	Movement in pension liability	2.1	210	7,225
(570)	(570)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised		(421)	(421)
(1,494)	(1,566)	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services		1,160	(1,092)
(4,817)	(40,483)			(7,690)	(2,927)

33.3 Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities.

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
-	-	Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	-	-
-	-	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets.	-	-
670	670	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing flows	488	488
670	670		488	488

34. Cash flow statement – investing activities (Group & OPCC)

Investing activities as shown on the Cash Flow Statement consists of the following cash flows:

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
5,876	5,876	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	3,827	3,827
-	-	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	-	-
-	-	Other Payments for Investing Activities	-	-
-	-	Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	-	-
(2)	(2)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(56)	(56)
(318)	(318)	Other receipts from investing activities	(307)	(307)
5,556	5,556	Total Investing Activities cash flows	3,464	3,464

35. Cash flow statement – financing activities (Group & OPCC)

Financing activities as shown on the Cash Flow Statement (Group & OPCC) consists of the following cash flows:

2024/25 OPCC £000	2024/25 Group £000		2025/26 OPCC £000	2025/26 Group £000
1,175	1,175	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	4,390	4,390
(7,273)	(7,273)	Repayment of short-term and long term borrowing	1,887	1,887
328	328	Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liability relating to Finance Leases	577	577
(5,770)	(5,770)	Total Financing Activities cash flows	6,854	6,854

36. Events after the balance sheet date (Group & OPCC)

Events after the balance sheet date have been considered for inclusion in the accounts up to the authorised for issue 29th June 2026. The Chief Finance Officer has not identified any events that are classified as either adjusting or non-adjusting happening between 31 March and the date the Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue.

37. Contingent Assets and liabilities (Group & OPCC)

The Civil Claims earmarked reserve (see Note 25 for further details) includes funds set aside by the OPCC/Group in respect of civil claims where transfer of economic benefits is deemed to be unlikely. The OPCC/Group has, however, considered it prudent to set aside funds in the discretionary reserve to cover an unforeseen change to that assessment.

In respect of the McCloud Pension case, claimants have lodged claims for compensation under two active sets of litigation, Aarons and Penningtons. Government Legal Department settled the injury to feelings claims for Aarons on behalf of Chief Officers without seeking any financial contributions. The settlement of the injury to feelings claims for Aarons sets a helpful precedent, therefore no liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts. Pecuniary loss claims remain stayed under advice from Counsel, but it is expected that most of these claims will be settled under the current compensation mechanism that is provided for under the Public Service Pensions & Judicial Offices Act (PSPJOA) 2022. As at 31 March 2026, it is not possible to reliably estimate the extent or likelihood of Penningtons claims being successful, and therefore no contingent liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts.

38. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (Group & OPCC)

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 43 the OPCC/Group has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

There is a high degree of uncertainty about the future levels of funding for the Police Service. However, it is considered that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities or reduce levels of service provision.

In order to apply the group accounting requirements the relationship between the PCC and Chief Constable has been assessed. The PCC remains in control of all assets and reserves however it is judged that the Chief Constable has sufficient operational control over staff and delegated budgets that this expenditure and associated income is shown on the comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the Chief Constable.

The PCC / CC for Leicestershire is involved in various joint arrangements with other Forces in the East Midlands which are detailed in Note 7. These arrangements are judged to be jointly controlled operations due to the joint management and decision making structure of the agreement. Leicestershire's OPCC's share of transactions and balances are consolidated into the financial statements in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice.

The arrangements for the use of assets owned by the PCC and used by the CC have been considered and as there is no contractual arrangement between the two entities as such there are no enforceable rights and obligations between the two parties. Therefore, from the perspective of IFRS16 no lease arrangements exist.

39. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty (Group & OPCC)

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions 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.

The items in the balance sheet at 31st March 2026 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainty	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, plant and equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the OPCC/Group will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful lives of assets are reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £54k for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Property, plant and equipment	Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of the asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. 72% of the closing net book value of the OPCC's land and buildings is valued on this basis. The DRC values are reset each year using the 'instant build' approach using the latest available indices. External valuers are engaged to undertake the valuation.	The indices used in the calculation can fluctuate year on year based on local market conditions. During 2025/26 the value of the 'specialised - DRC' land and buildings increased by £11m.

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Property, plant and equipment	28% of the closing net book value of the OPCC's building are valued based on the open market value in their existing use i.e office accommodation. Assets are valued on a 5 year rolling basis, supported by indexation adjustments in years where assets are not valued. Where the OPCC/Group is unable to obtain a suitable index, a desktop revaluation of the asset is carried out in year three of the five year cycle.	Based on the assets that were revalued in the year as part of the five-year rolling revaluation programme, the average increase in the value of assets was 5%. For those assets where indexation was applied the average increase in the value of the assets was 4%. If the valuation percentage was applied to the assets valued using indices, this would increase their Balance Sheet value by £0.5m, compared to an indexation increase of £0.4m.
Pensions liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the OPCC/Group with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. Sensitivities are shown below. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. Please see Note 27 for the significant movement in the assumptions.

Sensitivity of pension liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme

Change in assumptions	£000
0.1% decrease in real discount rate	5,047
1 year increase in member life expectancy	11,134
0.1% increase in salary increase rate	230
0.1% increase in the pension increase rate	4,818

Sensitivity of pension liabilities: Police Pension Schemes

Change in assumptions	£000
0.5% increase in real discount rate	TBC
1 year increase in member life expectancy	TBC
0.25% increase in inflation	TBC
0.25% increase in salary increase rate	TBC

40. Going Concern

The concept of a going concern assumes that the functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Force will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code (Code of Practice on Local Authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/25) in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which police forces operate. These provisions confirm that, as police forces cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If a police force were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the functions it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for the financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis.

However, on the 13th November 2025 the Government announced the abolishment of Police and Crime Commissioners and that elections in May 2028 would be cancelled. The Government published a white paper titled "From Local to National: A New Model for Policing" in January 2026 which sets out a new model for policing including the intention to reform policing and policing governance arrangements in England. This included the merger of police forces to create fewer, larger forces and the transfer of PCC functions to Strategic Authorities and/or elected Mayors.

Whilst timing and detailed implementation arrangements remain subject to further legislation and Government guidance, these proposals may result in significant changes to the governance structure through which policing services are commissioned and overseen.

41. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (Group & OPCC)

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

- *Credit risk* – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the OPCC/Group
- *Liquidity risk* – the possibility that the OPCC/Group might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- *Market risk* – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the OPCC/Group as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements

Credit risk

Credit risk for the OPCC/Group has two main sources. Firstly, the short-term (less than 12 months) lending of surplus cash funds to banks and other institutions and secondly the risk of customers failing to pay the OPCC/Group for goods/services provided.

The OPCC/Group follows a defined policy of only lending surplus cash resources to a limited list of banks / institutions (including Money Market funds). This list is regularly reviewed by the Chief Finance Officer of the OPCC. The banks / institutions on the OPCC/Group's lending list are carefully selected using credit ratings whilst the OPCC/Group sets a prudent maximum investment limit with each bank. All the banks are based in the United Kingdom.

The OPCC/Group does not expect any losses connected with the short-term investments placed with banks or the other institutions.

Customer credit risk has a very low overall effect on the OPCC/Group by virtue of income from customers being equal to only 4.63% of total income (2024/25 – 4.54%). The risk is managed via the OPCC/Group's credit control policy. This policy sets out the framework within which financial relationships with the OPCC/Group's customers are managed beginning with raising an invoice through to invoking legal action should it be required. The Chief Constable may authorise the write-off of unrecoverable amounts up to £10k. Amounts above £10k require the authorisation of the Chief Finance Officer for the OPCC.

To further mitigate the risk of customer credit default, the OPCC/Group assesses whether a bad debt impairment is required each year. The bad debt provision has remained at £1k 2025/26 (2024/25 – £1k).

Liquidity risk

The OPCC/Group's cash flow is managed on a daily basis to ensure that sufficient liquid cash resources are available to meet future payment obligations (for example payments to creditors and payments to and in respect of the OPCC/Group's employees).

If unexpected movements happen, the OPCC/Group has access to borrowings from both the money markets and the PWLB. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Risk may arise should the OPCC/Group have to repay a significant proportion of its borrowing in any one financial year. This risk is limited by the fact that the OPCC/Group's PWLB debt portfolio has a spread of maturity dates across a number of financial years. For the maturity profile of the OPCC/Group's PWLB debt commitment, please see Note 20.1 - Long term borrowing.

All standard creditors are due to be paid within one year – further information can be found in Note 19 - Creditors.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The OPCC/Group is exposed to a limited degree of risk regarding interest rate fluctuations on both short-term investments and on new borrowings. Both short-term investments and new borrowings are entered into by the

Notes to the core financial statements

OPCC/Group at a fixed interest rate for the term of each. The risk therefore arises from the uncertainty of what level interest rates will be at when the OPCC/Group either makes a short-term investment or enters into a new borrowing arrangement with PWLB. A movement in interest rates could have a complex impact on the OPCC/Group. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Future borrowings would be more costly and result in a higher interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement
- The fair value of existing borrowings would alter
- Future short-term investments would realise a greater return and result in a higher interest receipt credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value in the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement or Statement of Movement in Reserves. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate short-term investments will be reflected in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, although as the investments are due to mature within 12 months, no such movement is expected.

The OPCC/Group will consider during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances allow, the viability of repaying loans early in order to limit the OPCC/Group's exposure to interest rate risk.

Price risk

The OPCC/Group does not hold equity shares or other shareholdings and hence has no exposure to the gains or losses arising from a movement in the price of shares.

Foreign exchange risk

The OPCC/Group has no financial assets or liabilities in foreign currencies and hence has no exposure to losses arising from movements in exchange rates.

42. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet adopted

Under The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting disclosure of the impact of accounting standards issued but not yet adopted is required. Following a review of the relevant standards it has been determined that there would be not material changes to the accounts if these were to be adopted.

43. Accounting policies used by the Group & OPCC

A1 General principles

The statement of accounts summarise the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and the Group's transactions for the 2025/26 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2026. The OPCC/Group is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 which require the statements to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

All accounting policies that are material to the production of the accounts are described in this note.

A2 Accruals of income and expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods / provision of services is recognised when (or as) the services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations of the contract

- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the balance sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the balance sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

A3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in three 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.

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

A4 Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other event and conditions on the OPCC/Group's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Exceptionally, the 2025/26 Code provides that changes to the valuation of non-investment assets as set out in the Code will be applied prospectively, with no restatement of prior year figures.

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

A5 Charges to revenue for non-current assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are charged an accounting estimate of the cost of holding non-current assets during the year. This comprises:

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

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

A6 Council tax – collection fund debtors/creditors and surplus/deficit

The council tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is the OPCC's share of the accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax that must be included in the OPCC's / Group's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the authority's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

A7 Employee benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which the employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or and form of leave, eg time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year – end that employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the accumulated absences account so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the OPCC/Group to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the OPCC/Group at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the general fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the OPCC/Group to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-employment benefits

Employees of the OPCC/Group are members of two separate pension schemes:

a) Police officers

The Police Pension Scheme (PPS) for police officers 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 actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. Under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 the Group is required to operate a Pension Fund Account and the amounts that must be paid into and paid out of the Pension Fund are specified by regulation. If the amounts receivable by the pension fund for the year are less than amounts payable, the OPCC/Group must annually transfer an amount required to meet the deficit to the pension fund. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny and approval, up to 100% of this cost is met by central government pension top-up grant. If however the pension fund is in surplus for the year, the surplus is required to be transferred from the pension fund to the OPCC/Group, which then must be repaid to central government. Injury awards and the capital costs associated with ill health retirements are paid from the Group's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

b) Police staff

The Local Government Pensions Scheme is administered by Leicestershire County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the OPCC/Group and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Leicestershire County Council pension fund attributable to the OPCC/Group are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions of mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of future earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.

The assets of Leicestershire County Council pension fund attributable to the OPCC/Group are included in the balance sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities – current bid price.
- Unquoted securities – professional estimate.
- Unitised securities – current bid price.
- Property – market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure.
- contributions paid to the Leicestershire pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the general fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the OPCC/Group to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

The negative balance that arises on the pensions reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the general fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary benefits

The OPCC/Group also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements due to medical reasons or injury. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

A8 Events after the reporting period

Events after the balance sheet reporting period are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

A9 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the OPCC/Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at their fair value and are carried at their amortised cost.

For most of the borrowings that the OPCC/ Group has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost, and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and

The OPCC's / Group's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost. ,

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the OPCC /Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

A10 Government grants and contributions

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

- the authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- the grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the OPCC/Group are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the balance sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Specific revenue grants/contributions are credited to the relevant service line whilst non ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the general fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

A11 Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Thereafter they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the general fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the general fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

A12 Jointly controlled operations

The OPCC/Group has interests in a number of jointly controlled operations. All of these collaborations are governed by formal Section 22 agreements. The activities undertaken by the OPCC/Group in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of assets and resources of those joint operators. The OPCC/Group shares are fully incorporated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement, Balance Sheet Movement in Reserves and Cash Flow Statement. Further details are shown in Note 7

A13 Leases

The Group as a Lessee

The group classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of the identified asset, through rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use. The Code expands the scope of IFRS 16 leases to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payments.

Initial Measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or the IFRS transition date, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of one year but may have extension options.

The Group initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the Group's incremental borrowing rate wherever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made. However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The right-of-use-asset is subsequently measured using the fair value model and the lease liability is at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Low value and short lease exemption

As permitted by the code, the Group excludes leases:

- For low value items that cost less than £5,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items, and
- With a term shorter than 12 months

Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes interest and straight line depreciation. Lease payments are debited against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

A14 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the OPCC/Group's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

A15 Property, plant and equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure – over the specified de minimis level – currently £10,000 - on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the OPCC/Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price, and
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The OPCC/Group does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred while assets are under construction.

Assets are then carried in the balance sheet using the following measurement bases:

- assets under construction –historical cost until completed, whereupon they will be valued and included in the Balance Sheet as operational assets.
- all other assets –current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value e.g Vehicles, IT assets and operational equipment.

Revaluation

From 1 April 2025, the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requirements changed in respect of revaluations of property, plant and equipment. Where authorities do not have a rolling programme of revaluations in place and/or the assets are not non-property assets subject to indexation, authorities revalue their assets every five years, with annual indexation applied to assets during the four intervening years. Where authorities cannot obtain indices without undue cost or effort, authorities revalue those assets using a quinquennial revaluation, with a desktop revaluation in year three.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the revaluation reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- where there is no balance in the revaluation reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The revaluation reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the capital adjustment account.

Components

The OPCC/Group has reviewed its land and buildings non-current assets for evidence of components. A component is a separately identifiable part of an asset which has both a different estimated useful life and also a value which is significant when considered against the total value of the asset.

In conjunction with the OPCC/Group's independent valuers, componentisation thresholds (i.e. the levels at which a component is considered to be worthy of separation) have been set to assist in future asset reviews. A component must constitute more than 25% of the value of the asset and be greater than £100k in value. In addition, the asset must have a useful life (for depreciation purposes) that is significantly different from that of the main structure. Components that are deemed to meet the criteria above are separated from the main structure on the OPCC/Group's asset registers and depreciation calculated separately.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the revaluation reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the revaluation reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, leased land, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- buildings – straight-line allocation over the service life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, equipment and the helicopter – straight line allocation over the life of the asset in the balance sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- Right of use assets are depreciated over a straight line allocation over the shorter period of the remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset (as at the date of adoption).

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Disposals

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The Code sets a number of specific criteria, all of which must be met for an asset to be deemed "asset held for sale":

- The asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition
- The sale must be highly probable and a plan to sell the asset in place
- The asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to the current value
- The sale should be expected to complete within one year of the date of classification as a asset held for sale

Where an asset meets these four criteria, it is revalued at fair value (existing use) and then transferred to the *assets held for sale* heading on the balance sheet. Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of (a) fair value (existing use) and (b) market value less disposal costs. Where the market value of an asset held for sale is deemed to have fallen below the current carrying value, the loss is charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement ("Other Operating Expenditure" line).

However, as this is not a charge permitted by statute against the general fund, a reconciling entry is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement to reverse the transaction to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A subsequent increase in market value is credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in the same way but only up to the limit of the value the asset was held at when first reclassified as an asset held for sale. Any further gains in market value over and above the original carrying value will be realised when the asset is disposed of. It should be noted that a balance may remain on the revaluation reserve attributable to the asset. This balance is transferred to the capital adjustment account at the point of disposal.

Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. The receipts are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the OPCC/Group's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the general fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where assets are funded by grants or contributions from other bodies that are repayable when the asset is disposed of, appropriate adjustments are made on disposal to recognise a liability.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of noncurrent assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the general fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

A16 Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place on or before the Balance Sheet Date:

That gives the OPCC/Group a present obligation (legal or constructive)

That probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and

Where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Notes to the core financial statements

If it is not clear whether an event has taken place on or before the Balance Sheet date, it is deemed to give rise to a present obligation if, taking account of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the Balance Sheet date. The present obligation can be legal or constructive.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the OPCC/Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

A17 Reserves

The OPCC/Group sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, local taxation, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable reserves for the OPCC/Group – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

A18 VAT

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

Introduction

The police officer pension fund account was established under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 No. 1932). It is administered by the Chief Constable using the resources of the OPCC/Group.

The fund receives income each year from:

- Employer's contributions from the OPCC/Group based on a percentage of pay
- Home Office top-up grant via the OPCC/Group
- Contributions from serving police officers
- Other receipts

Pensions to retired police officers, lump sum payments and other benefits are paid from the fund.

The following table shows the movements on the pension fund account for the year:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Contributions receivable:	
	OPCC/Group	
(31,096)	■ employer's contributions	(32,755)
(472)	■ early retirements	(1,333)
(11,838)	■ officers' contributions	(12,479)
(278)	■ employee contributions owed – Pension Remedy	(197)
(86)	■ interest on employee contributions owed – Pension Remedy	(20)
(43,770)		(46,784)
(67)	Transfers in from other pension schemes	(11)
	Benefits payable:	
62,952	■ pensions	65,230
6	■ interest on pensions paid to retired officers – Pension Remedy	41
11,167	■ commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	9,568
28	■ interest on commutations/lump sum benefits paid – Pension Remedy	125
699	■ ill-health commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	1,943
96	■ lump sum death benefits	365
-	■ backdated lump sum and interest payments	
74,948		77,272
	Payments to and on account of leavers:	
194	■ refund of contributions	201
-	■ transfers out to other Police Forces	85
194		286
31,305	Sub-total - Net amount payable for the year	30,763
(31,305)	Additional contribution from the Police and Crime Commissioner to fund the deficit for the year	(30,763)
-	Net amount payable / receivable for the year	-

Notes

Note 1

The Chief Constable is required by law to operate a pension fund and the amounts that must be paid into and out of the fund are specified by regulation. Due to the fact that the OCC does not hold assets or liabilities, no cash is transacted by the Chief Constable. All payments and receipts into and out of the fund are made by the OPCC such that the OCC can fulfil the administration of the fund. The fund is balanced to nil at the end of each financial year either by paying over any surplus to the Home Office or by receiving cash in the form of pension top-up grant from the Home Office to make up any deficit. The OPCC acts as intermediary where grant payment/receipt takes place – the grant is therefore shown on the OPCC's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but is transferred to the OCC through the Intra-Group funding. The fund does not hold any investment assets and follows the accounting policies of the OPCC/Group.

Note 2

Details regarding the accounting policies are detailed within note 43 and A7, notes to the core financial statements.

Note 3

The pension fund does not take account of the liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the financial year.

Details of the OPCC/Group's long-term pension obligations can be found in the notes to the core financial statements at note 26.

Note 4

The rate (%) at which employer contributions are made to the police pension fund is set by the Home Office. The 2020 actuarial valuation resulted in an increase in the employers' contribution rate from 31.0% to 35.3% from 1st April 2025.

Employee contribution rates for 25/26 ranged between 12.44% and 13.78% dependant on the police officer's full time equivalent salary.

Introduction

In the financial year 2025-26, the implications of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 continued for the two corporations' sole of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and the Office of the Chief Constable (OCC). Rupert Matthews was re-elected as the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire on 2nd May 2024, undertaking his second term in office.

The paragraphs below detail the governance and assurance arrangements that have been in place throughout the year.

Scope of Responsibility

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire (PCC) is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and that it is 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 its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

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

The PCC has approved and adopted a Corporate Governance Framework, which is consistent with the principles and guidance Notes of the CIPFA / SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of both the Framework and the 2016 Guidance notes for Policing Bodies in England and Wales can be obtained from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Leicestershire Police Headquarters, St Johns, Enderby, Leicester, LE19 2BX.

This statement explains how the PCC has complied with the Framework and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement.

2) The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The Joint Corporate 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, engages with and leads the community. It enables the OPCC to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, value for money services.

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 PCC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively, and economically.

The Joint Corporate Governance Framework (CGF) was developed in 2013-14, was considered by the Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Panel (JARAP) and reviewed in March 2014 to incorporate the changes required under Stage 2 Transfer arrangements. The CGF has been reviewed and updated during 2025-26 following extensive consultation and adopted on 1st December 2025.

3) The Governance Framework

Both the PCC and the CC continued to ensure that appropriate management and reporting arrangements were in place to enable it to satisfy itself that its approach to corporate governance was both adequate and effective in practice. These arrangements included:

- The Joint Corporate Governance Framework;
- A Risk Management Strategy for the OPCC and OCC;
- An Annual Governance Statement produced by the OPCC and the OCC;
- A Regional Governance Statement;
- Ensuring that there is an effective Internal Audit function.

During 2025-26, Mazars continued as Internal Auditors for the region. Regular review and planning meetings took place which helped identify, discuss and share best practice and identify potential common audit themes.

Mazars also attended Regional CFO and Finance Director meetings to update on the progress of 2025-26 Regional Collaboration audits and the Regional Collaboration Internal Audit Plan and the proposed workplan and timescales for 2026-27.

The effectiveness of audit committees should be carried out periodically. A self-assessment effectiveness review was undertaken by the OPCC and JARAP members during 2025-26 using CIPFA guidance. The findings were reported to the JARAP at its meeting on 14 May 2026. Overall, the review concluded that the JARAP is operated in an effective manner.

The 2025-26 Internal Audit Plan was considered and approved at the JARAP meeting held on 14 May 2026. It was prepared following discussion and consideration of regional and three force audit themes, the risk register and other factors.

Mazars attended each JARAP meeting to routinely report to and provide assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control.

The system of internal control is based on a framework of robust financial and contract procedure rules and processes, administrative procedures, management supervision and a system of delegation and accountability. Development and maintenance of the system is undertaken by managers within the OPCC and the Office of the Chief Constable (OCC) and is reviewed by internal and external audit. In particular the system includes:

- A Police and Crime Plan for 2024-29 which sets out the priorities for the Chief Constable to deliver against. A link to the document is contained here: [police-and-crime-plan-2024-2029.pdf](#)
- Performance management framework, performance plans, targets and performance monitoring focused on achieving the objectives set out in the Plan. These reports are reviewed and scrutinised by the PCC at the Corporate Governance Board;
- Comprehensive budgeting systems that seek to align resources with priorities;
- Robust financial reporting, which routinely projects end of year outturn positions to allow early corrective action or highlight reinvestment opportunities;
- Effective risk management strategies, registers, action plans and tactics;
- A Commissioning Framework to which detailed the approach to engagement with partners and to commissioning appropriate outcomes through third party providers;
- Engagement in value for money benchmarking such as is conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMICFRS);
- A well-researched and coherent Joint Corporate Governance Framework that sets out the rules and procedures for effective working within and between the OPCC and OCC;
- Appropriate statutory officers within both the OPCC and OCC, who are key members of respective leadership teams with relevant influence on strategic and tactical matters;
- Codes of Conduct and standards of behaviour clearly set out in governance documents with the former being signed by the PCC;
- An independent Joint Audit, Risk and Assurance Panel (JARAP) that is charged with seeking assurance over risk, governance and internal control for both the OPCC and OCC;
- Internal Audit team where the plan and therefore resources are directed towards risk and emerging issues; and where the plan is shaped by both the OPCC and the OCC;
- External reviews and inspections carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) which inform the PCC and the CC and highlight risks and learning points in addition to good practice.
- Regular reviews and updates on Regional Collaboration are discussed at the East Midlands PCC and CC Board who meet bi-monthly.

4) Compliance with the Seven Principles set out in the CIPFA/SoLACE Framework

Principle A: Behaving with Integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of Law:

Both the PCC and the CC support the Joint Corporate Governance Framework which aligns to the Code of Corporate Governance, and which provides guidance on expected behaviours to ensure integrity. The JARAP receive regular updates on Fraud and Corruption and Whistleblowing arrangements in line with their annual plan.

Any whistleblowing activities are investigated by the Professional Standards Department and appropriate action is taken. The Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer have specific responsibility for ensuring legality, for investigating any suspected instances of failure, to comply with legal requirements and for reporting any such instances to the PCC, CC, JARAP or Police and Crime Panel.

Detailed reviews of whistleblowing and complaints are considered by the Ethics and Transparency Panel who also undertake dip sampling of complaints.

The Police and Crime Plan outlines the PCC's commitment to ethical values and the PCC and DPCC have completed the register of interests which is contained on the PCC website. Additionally, Related Parties Disclosures are undertaken for all key staff in the OPCC and OCC.

Principle B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

All agendas, papers and meetings of the JARAP and Ethics and Transparency Panel and the Police and Crime Panel are contained on the respective websites. All of these meetings are open to the public.

Papers, reports and decisions made by the PCC are published on the PCC website, together with consultation, details of future public events and public surveys.

Detailed financial information is included on the police force's website which details every expenditure transaction over £500.

The Police and Crime Plan sets out the importance placed by the PCC on stakeholder engagement, together with his plans and approach to developing these further.

Principle C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable, economic, social and environmental outcomes

The PCC has produced a Police and Crime Plan which has been informed by the Strategic Policing Requirement and the result of significant consultation with the public and key stakeholders.

This plan is used to direct the resources of the PCC and the Chief Constable through the Revenue and Capital Budgets and the Commissioning Framework. It informs where resources are most needed and targets investment into priority areas.

The PCC has a Minimum Revenue Policy, a Reserves Strategy and a Treasury Management Strategy and these are all considered with the Capital Programme and Revenue budget when considering the level of precept to be set. There are regular reports to the Financial Scrutiny and Oversight Board (FSOB) to report on progress and compliance with these policies during the year.

The PCC has produced a Sustainability and Environmental Policy Statement to establish a process to ensure the work undertaken by the OPCC (including Commissioned Services) do all that is reasonable to minimise the impact on the environment.

Principle D: Determining the Interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of intended outcomes

All new areas of business are considered through the Force arrangements via the Executive Group. Business cases support proposals both at a local, regional and sub-regional level before consideration and sign off where appropriate by the PCC or CC, dependent on the values contained within the Corporate Governance Framework.

Regionally, Business Cases are considered first by the DCC Board before consideration by the CCs and PCCs, together with advice from statutory officers.

Significant decisions are documented on a Decision Record and published on the PCC website. The PCC produces a Commissioning Framework which sets out to support the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan through commissioning activities.

Principle E: Developing Capacity and Capability

The Force work closely with the College of Policing to ensure investment is maximised for officers and staff. Significant work has taken place across the region with the college in respect of the apprenticeship scheme for new recruits and further development of officers aspiring to senior ranks.

The PCC has continued to support the CC in recruiting officers and PCSO's to maintain establishment levels and ensure continued introduction of new ideas and ways of working. The PCC continues to support the CC to recruit a diverse workforce which is reflective of the communities they represent.

The Force's Team Leicestershire Academy, supported by the PCC, has ensured that the workforce have the right skills, are continuously developing, and have the right capabilities to deliver an efficient and effective police service.

Principle F: Managing Risks and Performance

Performance forms a significant part of the regular Corporate Governance Board meetings and a representative from the OPCC attend the Business Delivery Board to discuss Performance at a more operational level and identify the issues and challenges.

Whilst Leicestershire have mirrored the national trend where Crime levels have increased, the PCC highlights areas of Force Performance which are of concern. He has undertaken further scrutiny in this area on a regular basis and this is also an area reviewed regularly by the Police and Crime Panel.

Both the PCC and CC have a Risk Management Policy and manage and record risks in the same manner. These risks are reviewed regularly and considered at every JARAP meeting.

The Joint Corporate Governance Framework sets out the financial regulations, expected processes and internal controls.

There is a shared Internal Audit Service across the region and updates on local and regional audits are considered at every JARAP meeting.

Annual reports on HR and complaints and disciplinary processes are considered by the Corporate Governance Board and the Ethics and transparency Panel, together with actions and lessons learned.

Principle G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and accountability

All significant decisions of the PCC are published on the website, together with appropriate supporting documentation. The Police and Crime Plan and Commissioning Framework are also reported on and published on the website.

The PCC meets regularly with the CC to discuss key issues and challenge and scrutinise where performance is slipping or other key aspects.

The PCC attends and reports to the Police and Crime Panel who scrutinise how the PCC is holding the CC to account, consider performance, the Police and Crime Plan and other priorities.

5) Review of Effectiveness

The OPCC and OCC have 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 the senior managers within the OPCC and OCC who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The OPCC and OCC continued to invest in an Internal Audit programme in 2025-26 to provide assurance under the arrangements for the two corporation soles. These ensured specific local audits on:

- Core Financials
- Fleet Management
- Business Continuity Follow-up
- Environmental Sustainability
- Governance
- Complaints Management
- Redundancy Lessons Learnt
- Talent Development
- Force GDPR

- Estates Compliance
- IT Audit

During 2025-26, the following collaborative audits or specific assignments were carried out:

- EMSOU – POCA Income
- EMSOU – Forensics Accreditation

In addition to a review of key controls working well and highlighting findings and recommendations, the Internal Audit reports also include an overview on sector comparisons, risk management and value for money observations.

The Mazars Internal Audit annual report covered the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and will be reported to and considered by the JARAP in August 2026. The key messages in that report are included here within this Annual Governance Statement.

The Internal Audit opinions included within their annual report for both the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable for 2025-26 were as follows:

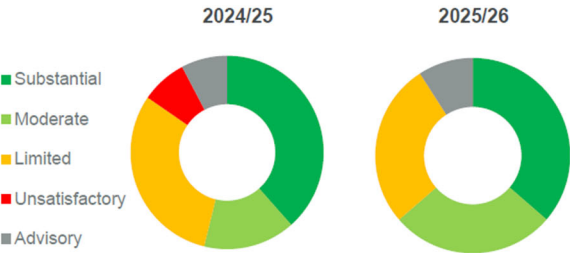
“On the basis of our audit work, our conclusion on the framework of governance, risk management, and control is Moderate in its overall adequacy and effectiveness.

This conclusion is provided on the basis that some improvements are required to enhance the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control. Certain weaknesses and exceptions were highlighted by our internal audit work and detailed in our individual reports.

These matters have been discussed with management, to whom we have made recommendations, four of which are categorised as ‘High’. All of these have been, or are in the process of being addressed, as detailed in our individual reports.

A ‘Substantial’ assurance level was provided for four internal audits; a ‘Moderate’ assurance level for three audits, and a ‘Limited’ assurance for three audits. Additionally, we completed one ‘Advisory’ follow up audit”.

Comparison of Assurance Levels

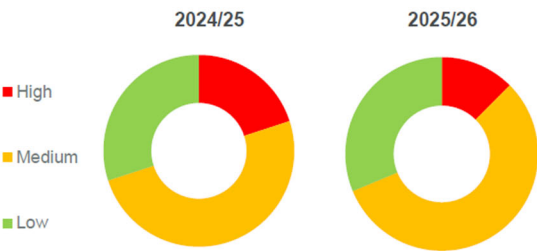


In 2024/25, there were 13 strategic audits completed. Five received ‘Substantial’ assurance, two received a ‘Moderate’ assurance, four received a ‘Limited’ assurance and one received an ‘Unsatisfactory’ assurance level. Additionally, one ‘Advisory’ follow up audit was conducted.

Of the 11 strategic audits conducted in 2025/26, four received ‘Substantial’ assurance, three received ‘Moderate’ assurance and three received ‘Limited’ assurance. Additionally, one ‘Advisory’ follow up was conducted.

It should be noted though that the areas of review will not typically be the same given the risk-based nature of the Internal Audit Plan year on year and that caution should be exercised in comparing years.

Comparison of Recommendation Gradings



The total number of recommendations made in 2024/25 was 40.

The total number of recommendations made in 2025/26 was 32. There have been four High priority recommendations raised this year.

As noted above, the areas of review each year will not typically be the same.

Compliance with Professional Standards

We employed a risk-based approach to determining the audit needs of Leicestershire OPCC and Force at the start of the year and use a risk-based methodology in planning and conducting our audit assignments. In fulfilling our role, we abide by the professional standard for internal audit which is governed by the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) which includes the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) The OPCC for Leicestershire Annual Financial Report 2025/26

Performance Measures

We have completed our audit work in accordance with the agreed Plan and each of our final reports has been reported to the JARAP. We have reported all KPI data in our JARAP progress reports. Regular discussions on progress against the Audit Plan have taken place with the OPCC and Force Chief Finance Officers.

Conflicts of Interest

There have been no instances during the year which have impacted on our independence and/or lead us to declare any interest.

Internal Audit Quality Assurance

In order to ensure the quality of the work we perform; we have a programme of quality measures which includes:

- *Supervision of staff conducting audit work;*
- *Review of files of working papers and reports by Managers and Partners;*
- *Annual appraisal of audit staff and the development of personal development and training plans;*
- *Sector specific training for staff involved in the sector;*
- *Issuance of technical guidance to inform staff and provide instruction regarding technical issues; and*
- *The maintenance of the firm's Internal Audit Manual.*

Due to delays across the audit sector the audit of the 2021-22 and 2022-23 statement of accounts were not completed by our external auditors, Ernst Young LLP, and the government backstop implemented. This resulted in disclaimer of opinion for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 statement of accounts. As a result of the imposed backstop date for the prior three years, the external auditors were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the PCC's and Group opening balances reported in the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2025. Therefore, a disclaimer of opinion was given by the External Auditors, Grant Thornton, for the 2024-25 statement of accounts.

The JARAP meets four times during the year. The JARAP undertook a detailed work plan which included considering the work of internal and external audit, tracking of Internal Audit recommendations, risks and risk management, and specific themes. In addition, the JARAP approved an annual workplan, for 2025, reviewed their terms of reference and produced an annual report of their work.

During the year, the JARAP received or prepared a number of updates, presentations and reports on specific areas of risk or concern.

6) Significant Governance Issues and Actions

There were no formal reports issued by the S151 or Monitoring Officer during the year, outcomes of Monitoring Officer Investigations, objections from local electors or ombudsman referrals.

In 2025-26 internal auditors, Mazars, carried out 11 audits. Three of the audits undertaken were given limited assurance which indicates some improvements are required.

The audits that received limited assurance were:

- Force GDPR
- IT Resilience
- Environmental Sustainability

Force GDPR

There was one priority four (high) recommendation, three priority two (medium) recommendations and one priority three (low) recommendations.

The priority one recommendations centred on the Forces non compliance of training requirements. It recommended that all staff are made aware of the training requirements, establish governance processes to track and address non-compliance and to regularly report on the training compliance rates.

This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

IT resilience

There was one priority one (high) recommendation, four priority two (medium) recommendations and one priority three (low) recommendations.

The priority one recommendation centred on the IT Thermal Load. It recommended that the Force calculate the IT thermal load for each of its servers and maintain in a formal document, the Force compare the IT load against available cooling capacity and establish a joint IT and estates process for environmental – load governance.

This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

Environmental Sustainability

There was one priority one (high) recommendation and three priority two (medium) recommendations.

The priority one recommendation centred on the Sustainability Strategy. It recommended that the Force and OPCC review and update the strategy to ensure it aligns to national and regional requirements and targets.

This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

Police and Crime Plan and Resources

The Budget Requirement and Precept report was presented at the Police and Crime Panel on 4th February 2026. The Police and Crime Panel resolved to veto the original proposal and a revised precept proposed and accepted at the Police and Crime Panel on 12th February 2026.

At the start of the 2026/27 budget process Leicestershire Police reported a £3.6m deficit. The Force and OPCC have worked together to identify areas for potential savings in both the OPCC and the Force to close the deficit for 2026/27 and a balanced budget was presented for 2026/27. The report also highlighted a financial deficit over the remaining three years of the MTFP of £8.2m for 2027/28, £10.6m for 2028/29 and £14.9m for 2029/30. The Force are working on a transformation and sustainability plan to overcome the budget deficit and deliver a sustainable budget for 2026/27 and beyond.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services Findings for PEEL 2023-24

Leicestershire Police were inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during 2024 with the findings being published in December 2024. The detailed report can be viewed on the HMICFRS website.

In 2014, HMICFRS introduced the police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy (PEEL) inspections, which assess the performance of all 43 police forces in England and Wales. Since then, HMICFRS have been continuously adapting their approach.

The HMICFRS has moved to a more intelligence-led, continual assessment approach, rather than the annual PEEL inspections used in previous years. Forces are assessed against the characteristics of good performance, set out in the PEEL Assessment Framework 2023-25.

Due to the change in approach the HMICFRS advise that it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the grades in this PEEL inspection and those from the previous cycle of PEEL inspections. This is because HMICFRS has increased their focus on making sure forces are achieving appropriate outcomes for the public, and in some areas have changed the aspects of policing inspected.

The HMICFRS assessed how good Leicestershire Police is in nine areas of policing and they made graded judgements in eight of these as follows:

HMICFRS also inspected how effective a service the Force gives to victims of crime. HMICFRS don't make a graded judgement for this area.

Leicestershire did not receive any causes for concern but did receive 10 areas for improvement. Significant progress has been made in each of these areas and when HMICFRS visited during January 2025 the actions taken and improvement plan were presented.

High priority strategic risks

At the end of March 2026, the Strategic Risk Register highlighted 17 strategic risks relating to the OCC and 21 strategic risks relating to the OPCC that were judged to be high priority. They were:

OCC

- Inability to maintain the power that sustains IT systems and CMD
- Demand outstripping capacity in CAIU
- Demand outstripping capacity in the Safeguarding hub
- Risk of a successful phishing attack
- Lack of technical H&S risk assessments
- The Financial Challenge – 2025/26 - 2028/29
- Year-on-year increase in complaints from members of the public
- Insufficient resources to manage the Vetting demand
- Demand outstripping capacity to deal with police officer and staff misconduct investigations
- Supreme Court Ruling impact on internal facilities provision
- HR Gateway sustainability
- Cyber Risk
- Risk to network storage
- Risk associated with a transition to an alternatively fuelled fleet

OPCC

- The Financial Challenge – 2024/25 – 2027/28
- Risk of Cyber Attack
- Contracts extending beyond abolition of PCCs
- Relationship with the Force changes meaning we are unable to fulfil holding to account functions.
- Staff Morale and Performance impact due to PCC abolition
- Staff start to look for other employment and leave due to uncertainty affecting ability to deliver
- Recruitment difficulties due to organisational uncertainty
- Social media negative comments, due to abolition of PCCs in 2028
- Insufficient clarity on transition arrangements impacting planning and delivery
- Disengagement of partners due to organisational change
- Reduced community trust, confidence and engagement due to perceived loss of investment
- Reduction in support for vulnerable children and adults due to funding uncertainty

All of these risks are being managed through the Organisational Risk Board (ORB), OPCC SMT Meetings and the JARAP.

Conclusion

This document highlights the main areas of assurance that are in place for the OPCC as well as highlighting particular issues that have been raised through internal audit reports, external audit reports, the strategic risk registers and the external inspections that have been carried out by HMICFRS. It is intended to provide assurance that the overall arrangements in place are sound whilst highlighting some areas that do require further management action. These will be monitored closely over the next financial year.

Rupert Matthews
Police and Crime Commissioner
xxxxx

Claire Trewartha
Chief Executive, OPCC
xxxxx

Kira Knott
Chief Finance Officer, OPCC
xxxxx



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION 2025/26

I confirm that the relevant controls and procedures are in place to manage the following issues within the East Midlands Special Operations Unit, which includes the Regional Organised Crime Unit, Major Crime, Forensic Services, Counter Terrorism Policing East Midlands, and Legal Services.

1. The monitoring processes by which performance against operational, financial and other strategic plans are considered and key issues identified and tasked.

ACC (East Midlands) monitors performance. Exceptions are reported to the East Midlands Police & Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables' (EMPCC/CC) Board on a quarterly basis, with full performance reports reported twice a year.

2. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful.

Compliance is monitored by management review and supported by specialist professional advice where appropriate. Where areas for improvement are identified these are subject to action plans that are revisited to ensure that they have been attended to. Internal Thematic inspections and external audits form part of the monitoring controls to ensure compliance with appropriate policies and regulations and demonstrate the effective and efficient use of resources.

3. That the appropriate controls are in place for the management of all resources deployed within Regional collaboration

A management structure is in place, with clear lines of accountability for both operational issues and use of resources. A budget is approved each year at the EMPCC/CC's Board which defines the expenditure targets for each area of policing within EMSOU. Each force actively supports the budget allocation and sets its own precept accordingly.

Management reports showing costs against budget are provided monthly. Unexpected variances are investigated and explained, ready for reporting to quarterly Management Boards and the EMPCC/CC's Board. Quarterly monitoring reports are shared across the region to provide each force with visibility over expenditure to date and projected outturn position.

4. Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships.

The EMPCC/CC's Board provides a forum for all members of collaboration to feedback their experiences of the partnership work. All forces can discuss governance, performance and financial issues at the quarterly meetings. The collaboration builds on best practice from across the country and the region to improve performance as well as saving money.

Performance is reported internally to the Performance Management Group and to the 5 EM forces through the Regional Management Board and Joint PCC/CC's Board

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5. Risk Management

A Risk Management policy and process is in place to support the effective management of risk and to ensure risks are gathered and reported on in a consistent manner. A risk moderation panel is in place to review changes in risk, mitigation and consistency in scoring of risks.

The Risk Management policy is reviewed and updated annually.

Risks are reviewed internally by EMSOU Command and where required escalated through the Regional Risk & Assurance Board, Regional Management Board, Regional DCC's Board and the Joint PCC/CC's Board.



Signed

5/5/2026.

Date

Ian Green
ACC (East Midlands)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

Opinion

Accounting policies

These are a set of rules and codes of practice used in preparing the accounts

Accrual

A sum included in the accounts to cover income or expenditure attributable to an accounting period for goods supplied and received or works done but for which payment has not been received or made by the end of the period.

Actuarial gain/loss

The change in pension liabilities that arises because either events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or because the actuarial assumptions themselves have changed.

Actuarial Valuation

A valuation of the assets of a pension scheme, an estimate of the present value of benefits to be paid and an estimate of the future required contributions into a pension scheme.

Amortisation

The annual amount charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in respect of the consumption of intangible non-current assets (i.e. software licenses).

Budget

A statement of the OPCC/Group's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved by the OPCC/Group prior to the start of each financial year.

Capital expenditure

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

Capital financing requirement

The capital financing requirement represents capital expenditure financed by external debt and not by capital receipts, revenue contributions, capital grants or third-party contributions at the time of spending. It measures the OPCC/Group's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital grant

Grant received from central government that is used to finance specific schemes in the capital programme. Where capital grants are receivable, these are used as far as possible to finance relevant capital expenditure within the year they are received.

Capital receipts

Proceeds from the sale of an asset, which may be used to finance new capital expenditure or to repay outstanding loan debt as laid down within rules set by central government.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the main professional body for accountants working in the public services.

Commuted lump sums

These are the amounts paid to officers when they retire, if they choose to have a lower pension.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is either:

- (a) a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the OPCC/Group's control, or

(b) a present 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 and democratic core

These represent the costs of delivering public accountability and representation in policy making and meeting our legal responsibilities.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the OPCC/Group for work done, goods received or services rendered which have not been paid for by the end of the financial year.

Current service cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of pension liabilities generated in the financial year by employees. It is an estimate of the true economic cost of employing people in the financial year, earning service that will eventually entitle them to the receipt of pension benefits on retirement.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the OPCC/Group for work done or services supplied but not received at the end of the financial year.

Deferred liabilities

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

Defined benefit scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme, with rules that usually define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and where the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of the non-current asset that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes the wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a non-current asset whether arising from use, passing of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or the demand for the service produced by the asset.

Financial regulations

A written code of procedures approved by the OPCC/Group and intended to provide a framework for the proper financial management of the OPCC/Group. The financial regulations are supported by detailed financial instructions.

Financial year

The period of time commencing on the 1st April covered by the accounts.

Formula spending share

The proportion of spending by local authorities which the government considers should be attributed to each OPCC/Group and used as a basis for distributing grant.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below the amount shown on the balance sheet.

Investment property

Those assets held primarily to realise increases in their value and/or income (i.e. where rented to a third-party).

LASAAC

Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee

Leasing

A method of financing capital expenditure where a rental charge is paid for a specified period of time. There are two main types of leasing arrangements:-

The OPCC for Leicestershire
2025/26

Annual Financial Report

- (a) finance leases which transfer all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee. The lessee recognises both an asset (right-of-use asset) and a liability (lease obligation) on the balance sheet.
- (b) operating leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company. The lessee recognises the lease expense on the income and expenditure statement and may or may not recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability, depending on the specific value and lease term.

Liquid resources

Assets which can be realised within a very short period of time. For example cash held in an instant-access bank account is considered a liquid resource.

Minimum revenue provision

The minimum amount that the OPCC/Group is statutorily required to set aside from revenue each year as a provision to meet credit liabilities. For the OPCC/Group this relates to a principal sum based on a prudent assessment of the useful life of the asset, which is used for the redemption of external debt.

Net book value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet and being their historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amounts charged for depreciation, amortisation and any impairment losses.

Non-current assets

Tangible and intangible assets that yield benefits to the OPCC/Group for a period of more than one year.

Non distributed costs

This is where overheads are not charged or apportioned to activities within the service expenditure analysis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Past service cost (pensions)

Represents the increase in pension liabilities caused by decisions taken in the financial year concerning retirement benefits but whose financial effect is derived from pensionable service earned in earlier financial years.

Precept

The levy by which the OPCC/Group obtains the income it requires from council tax.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)

A government agency that provides borrowing to local authorities at preferential interest rates.

Receipts and payments

Amounts actually paid or received in a given accounting period irrespective of the period for which they are due.

Unusable reserves

These are reserves resulting from the interaction of legislation and proper accounting practices. These reserves are not resource backed and cannot be used for any other purpose.

Usable reserves

These are held at the discretion of the OPCC/Group and are resource backed. Usable reserves may either be general (in the case of the general fund) or specific (in the case of the earmarked reserves).

**The Office of the
Chief Constable
for Leicestershire (OCC)**

**DRAFT
Annual Financial Report**

2025/26

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Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

These accounts set out the overall financial position of the Chief Constable (CC), who is responsible for the Leicestershire Police Service, for the year ended the 31st March 2026.

The accounts for 2025/26 are presented in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 (the Code) which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of a local authority. This Code of Practice is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and has been developed by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code Board under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced a new governance structure for way the police in England and Wales are governed and held accountable. The Act introduced the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and at the same time the CC was established as a separate body and made responsible for the Leicestershire Police Service.

The CC of Leicestershire is responsible for the delivery of the policing service to the communities of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and has direction and control over officers and staff operating with the Force. The CC holds office under the Crown and is appointed by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

The 2011 Act requires the PCC to hold the Chief Constable to account for the operational delivery of policing including the strategic policing requirement, thereby securing an efficient and effective police force for the electorate of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

For accounting purposes the OPCC and the Office of the Chief Constable together are known as the OPCC group. A separate set of statutory accounts has been published for the OPCC and the OPCC Group to recognise all the financial transactions incurred during 2025/26 on policing activities.

In order to gain a fuller picture of the financial performance of the public-facing police service for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, it is recommended that this statement of accounts is read in conjunction with the statement of accounts for the OPCC/Group.

The financial report comprises two elements:

- a. The statement of accounts
- b. Non audited supplementary documents

The Statement of Accounts

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts is to provide clear information to readers on how the OCC has utilised available financial resources based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This document provides details of the comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year 2025/26.

All of the assets, liabilities and reserves were transferred to the OPCC and have remained under the OPCC's control during 2025/26. The OPCC receives all income and funding and makes all payments for the Group from the OPCC Police Fund.

From 1 April 2014, under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the contracts of employment for the majority of police staff transferred to the CC.

The OCC fulfils its statutory functions under the Act within an annual budget. This is set by the PCC in consultation with the CC. A Corporate Governance Framework is in place which sets out the respective responsibilities of the two bodies.

Other supporting statements are provided to help to explain the figures in the accounts. In addition, a glossary can be found at the back of this publication to help explain some of the technical terms.

The main accounts and statements that you will see in this document, their purpose and the relationship between them are outlined below.

The core financial statements:

The presentation of the 2025/26 Financial Statements reflects the reporting formats introduced by the 'Code' in 2016/17. An 'Expenditure and Funding Analysis' is now included in the notes.

Proper accounting practices measure the resources that have been generated and consumed in the year including such things as the use of property (depreciation) and the value of pension benefits earned by employees. However, statutory provisions determine how much of the authority's expenditure needs to be met from council tax each year.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis aims to demonstrate to council tax payers how the funding available to the CC (i.e. the budget received from the PCC) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authority in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

The services that are shown on both the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Expenditure and Funding Analysis are determined by the performance framework and internal financial monitoring arrangements of the CC.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This summarises the movements to and from the reserves for the year 2025/26. This shows the unusable reserves held by the Chief Constable.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. It recognises the financial resources belonging to the OPCC consumed at the request of the OCC for the whole of the financial year.

Balance Sheet

The value at the end of the reporting period (31st March) of the assets, liabilities and reserves of the OCC are shown on the balance sheet. The net assets of the OCC (assets less liabilities) are matched by the unusable reserves held by the OCC. These reserves are a product of the application of the Code and IFRS, it should be noted that the OCC does not hold usable reserves – they are all held by the OPCC/Group.

Cash Flow statement

This statement shows the movement in cash and cash equivalents of the OCC during the reporting period. Whilst the OCC does not hold cash or cash equivalents on its balance sheet, it does have transactions within its comprehensive income and expenditure statement that require disclosure within the Cash Flow statement and supporting notes. The OCC reports a nil movement in cash and cash equivalents as a result.

Notes to the core financial statements

The notes provide support to the financial statements, inform the reader and give sufficient information to present a good understanding of the OCC's activities.

There are no Accounting Standards that have been issued but not yet adopted that will impact on the financial statements or any material items that have been incurred that require, separate disclosure.

The supplementary financial statements:

Pension fund account

The police pension schemes are unfunded and hold no assets. The purpose of this account is to demonstrate the cash-based transactions taking place over the year and to identify the arrangements needed to balance the account.

Non-audited supplementary documents

Narrative Report

The purpose of this Narrative Report is to offer interested parties a more understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. It provides an explanation in overall terms of the OCC's financial position.

Statement of responsibilities

The purpose of the Statement of Responsibilities is for the Chief Finance Officer to sign a statement that the accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the OCC at the accounting date and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Annual governance statement

Regulations require English authorities to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control and include a statement reporting on this review with any Statement of Accounts.

Overview of 2025/26

The Police Grant Final Settlement was announced on 30th January 2025 and confirmed a £5m increase in revenue grant funding. A further grant of £5.4m was made available to maintain the uplift in offices from 2020 to 2023. This was a reduction of £1.1m compared to the previous financial year. The precept referendum threshold was confirmed at £14 for a Band D property.

As part of the Autumn Budget the Chancellor confirmed an increase in Employers NIC to 15% and the Employers NI threshold reduced to £5,000. The increase in ER's NI and the decrease of the NI threshold resulted in an additional cost of circa £4.2m for 2025/26. The budget report stated that "Allowances have been made for the impact on public sector organisations", and grant funding of £3.9m was confirmed for Leicestershire for 2025/26.

The Autumn Budget 2024 indicated that there would be an increase for police forces in the settlement to support frontline policing. The increase settlement would "put the government on track to start to deliver the manifesto pledge to boost visible neighbourhood policing with 13,000 more neighbourhood officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)". The final settlement confirmed additional funding of £3m to increase officers in neighbourhood policing by 35 and PCSOs by 21 at a cost of £2.8m. The remaining £0.2m was unused and funding relinquished. The increase in neighbourhood officers was in addition to maintaining the uplift numbers of 298 officers, which was achieved.

The Commissioner was briefed on the current financial landscape, which has become a challenging one for policing. A nationally-set pay agreement for all Police officers and Police Staff and higher inflation on contractual services, have put significant pressure on the Force's budget in 2025/26 and beyond. In preparing the budget for 2025/26 the Chief Constable set out the resources required to deliver an efficient and effective police force resulting in a budget deficit of £9.3m. The Force and OPCC worked together to identify areas for potential savings identifying £8.2m of savings, through the agreed use of strategically generated underspends from 2024/25, use of reserves and transformational changes. This resulted in an in-year savings target of £1.1m.

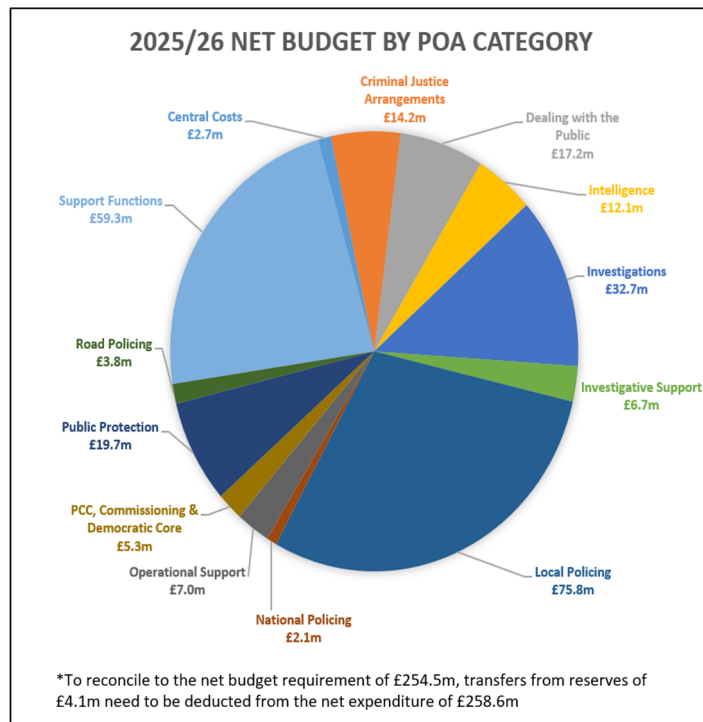
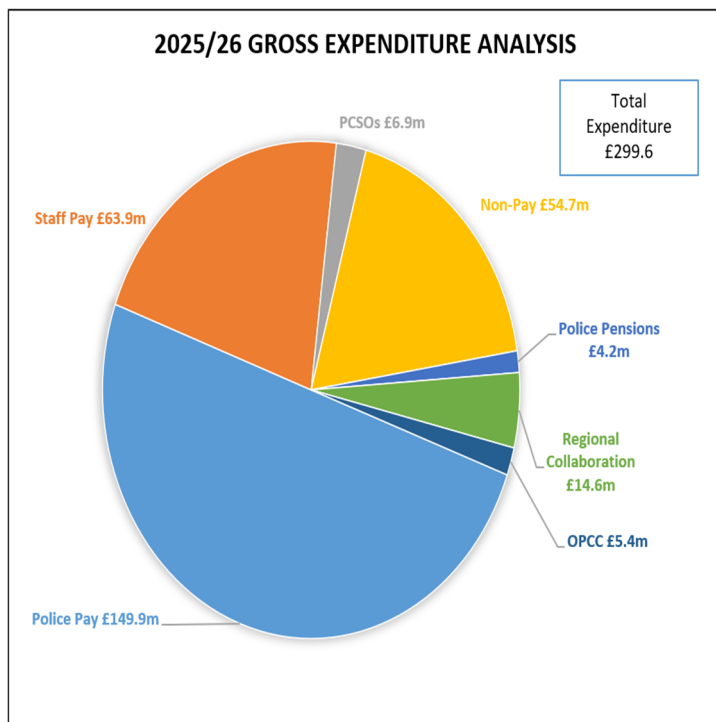
It was identified that the Force cannot, in isolation, reduce its workforce further whilst delivering a good service and high standards without further transformation, investment and by retaining the right workforce mix. The Force has therefore embarked on a transformation program aligned to savings that will need to be achieved in future years.

Due to the financial position no investment items were included in the 2025/26 budget proposals. However, the PCC was able to commit to funding the increase in establishment in the Call Management Centre for a further 2 years through the use of the carry forward reserve to help protect services. This has been made possible by the over achievement of the efficiency target in 2024/25.

A net annual revenue budget for 2025/26 of £254.5m was set for the service as a whole, an increase of 4.7% over 2024/25. £249.3m was managed by the CC with the remaining £5.3m (net of grants and transfers from reserves) relating to the costs of the OPCC (£2.3m) and commissioning activities (£3.0m).

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

The graphs below demonstrate how the budget was allocated to Police Operational Activities (POA) and by type of expenditure.



Performance against budget

The Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire underspent the 2025/26 budget by £0.06m, after the transfer of funds to earmarked reserves, including £5.1m to meet future commitments in 2026/27 and beyond. This includes investment in critical areas of the business including Contact Management, Tasers, safeguarding, Information Technology, driver training and investment in the training facilities to ensure these remain fit for purpose.

This was attributable to:

The Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire – £0.06m underspend.

- An underspend on police pay and allowances of £1.3m. The Force successfully maintained the police officer uplift target and recruited an additional 23 officers under the Neighbourhood Grant scheme. The year ended with 2,246 FTE against an authorised establishment of 2,243 FTE. The budget was based on an average of 2,243 FTEs, the actual average profile was 2,223 FTEs across the year, or 20 FTEs lower than budgeted. The establishment was managed at a lower FTE to position the Force for the financial challenges in 2026/27. The Force was also successful in securing a number of additional unbudgeted income streams during 2025/26 towards the cost of police officers, including Response / Hotspot funding, ARV grant and seconded officers.
- An underspend on corporate budgets of £0.1m attributable to increased legal, injury awards and ill health retirement expenditure offset by savings on police community support officers (PCSOs) and additional investment income.
- An unbudgeted revenue contribution to capital of £1.5m to fund the capital programme in 2025/26. This has been made possible due to the savings that have been achieved during the year reducing the borrowing requirement and debt charges in future years.
- During 2025/26 the Force needed to find efficiencies of £1.9m (this was £0.8m higher than the budgeted amount due to a number of the initial savings, not being able to be realised) this was over achieved by

£0.7m. The majority of this was achieved through additional grant income and a reduction in debt charges.

- The police officer and staff pay award was confirmed at 4.2% with effect from 1st September 2025. The Force budgeted for a 2.0%. The government committed £120m additional grant funding for 2025 to meet the unbudgeted costs of the award. The amount Leicestershire received was £1.8m.
- An underspend of £1.5m in the delegated budgets largely due to the over achievement of the vacancy factor for police staff and the over recovery of income offset by overspends on premises, transport and supplies and services.
- The savings achieved during the year have been reinvested into critical areas of the business including Taser provision, training facilities to ensure these remain fit for purpose, contact management, IT infrastructure and ongoing operations.

During the year, the Chief Constable received specific grant from the Home Office to tackle serious violence crime of £1.5m

As the resources are consumed by the OPCC at the request of the OCC the £5.1m to meet future commitments is held in the Carry Forward Reserve.

Operational Performance

During the 2025/26 financial year, Leicestershire Police continued to experience sustained operational demand, reflecting the complex and evolving nature of policing both locally and nationally.

A total of 263,158 incidents were created, representing a small decrease of 1.2% compared to the 266,391 incidents recorded in 2024/25. This follows a slight 0.4% decrease from 2023/24 to 2024/25.

Of these incidents:

- 44,250 were classified as 'Emergency', a 1.3% decrease from the previous year's 44,828, suggesting improved triaging and demand management.
- 50,284 were classified as 'Priority', a 8.% decrease from 54,655 in 2024/25, continuing the downward trend from 55,337 in 2023/24.

This reduction in high-priority classifications reflects the force's ongoing commitment to modernising public engagement, including the use of digital channels and effective signposting to appropriate services.

Notably, domestic abuse incidents increased to 24,230, a 5.6% increase, highlighting the continued prevalence and reporting of this crime type.

HMICFRS PEEL Inspection

Leicestershire Police were inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during 2024 with the findings being published in December 2024. The detailed report can be viewed on the HMICFRS website.

In 2014, HMICFRS introduced the police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy (PEEL) inspections, which assess the performance of all 43 police forces in England and Wales. Since then, HMICFRS have been continuously adapting their approach. The HMICFRS has moved to a more intelligence-led, continual assessment approach, rather than the annual PEEL inspections used in previous years. Forces are assessed against the characteristics of good performance, set out in the PEEL Assessment Framework 2023-25.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary – Findings for PEEL 2023-24

The HMICFRS assessed how good Leicestershire Police is in nine areas of policing and they made graded judgements in eight of these as follows:

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

Outstanding	Good	Adequate	Requires improvement	Inadequate
	Police powers and public treatment	Protecting vulnerable people	Responding to the public	
	Preventing crime	Leadership and force management	Investigating crime	
	Managing offenders			
	Developing a positive workplace			

HMICFRS also inspected how effective a service the Force gives to victims of crime. HMICFRS don't make a graded judgement for this area.

Leicestershire did not receive any causes for concern but did receive 10 areas for improvement. Significant progress has been made in each of these areas and when HMICFRS visited during January 2025 the actions taken and improvement plan were presented.

Reserves

The reserves of the Group are held by the OPCC and are available with agreement for the CC to utilise in the performance of his duties. The reserves and their purpose can be viewed in the OPCC Statement of Accounts.

Capital spending

The CC is not responsible for the acquisition, disposal and maintenance of assets. However the CC does make use of the assets in providing the policing service.

A total of £6.0m was spent on improving the estate, investing in information technology and the vehicle fleet

All borrowing is held in the name of the Police and Crime Commissioner and hence appear within the OPCC/Group financial statements. No new long term PWLB loans were taken out during the year. Outstanding long term external debt at the year-end was £9m.

The 'Estates' projects undertaken include:

- Phase 2 of the Contract Management Department refurbishment at Force Headquarters.
- Market Harborough station improvements
- The design stage of the refurbishment and expansion of the electrical infrastructure at FHQ
- Improvements to the RPU store to meet accreditation standards.
- Upgrading the lift emergency communication systems to ensure that these continue to operate with the new infrastructure.

The IT projects undertaken include:

- Investment in the data network to ensure network performance and support new services.
- Replacement of Body Worn Video cameras.
- The continuation of investment in the personal computer estate to support agile working.
- Replacement / upgrade of the portable ICCS operator positions.
- The replacement of airwave terminals beyond economic repair.
- Completion of the upgrade to the SmartStorm command and control software.
- the replacement of the Dell Vmware virtual environment, this is a significant upgrade for the Force and is ongoing.
- The purchase of additional storage capacity.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

The Group has entered into a lease agreement for the provision of IT equipment for the Digital Forensics project, with a capital value of £1.5m.

During 2025/26, the Transport Unit purchased a total of 21 Vehicles, as 11 of these were awaiting commissioning and non-operational these are classed as assets under construction.

No properties were disposed of during 2025/26.

Retirement Benefits

The Force is a member of 2 pension schemes:

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff is administered by Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the OPCC/Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they fall due.

As the Police Pension Scheme is unfunded it results in a significant liability being carried on the balance sheet.

In accordance with the code a full valuation is being completed by the actuary for the 2025/26 accounts. Unfortunately, due to a delay in receiving the valuation data from the administrator it has not yet been possible for the actuary to complete their work and the results incorporated into these draft accounts. The liability on the pension scheme is therefore currently shown as the prior year figure.

Due to delays that have occurred in receiving the final valuation the following areas of the accounts are impacted:

Income and Expenditure Statement

- Cost of Services
- (Surplus) or deficit on provision of Services – Pensions Net Interest Cost and Home Office grant not included
- Other comprehensive Income and Expenditure - actuarial (gains)/losses.

Balance Sheet

- Pension Liability – currently shown as the prior year figure for the police scheme

Note 27 – Defined benefit pension schemes

- The note only currently includes the detail in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The LGPS valuation has returned a net asset in respect of the funded obligations, due gains relating to changes in the financial and demographic assumptions and an excess return on assets over and above the expected accounting return offset by a loss in 'other' experience. £21.2m of the loss in 'other' experience is a result of the 2025 triennial valuation due to the difference between the projected and actual membership experience.

In accordance, with proper accounting practice, an asset ceiling calculation and IFRIC 14 assessment has been undertaken which shows that the net asset cannot be realised. As a result the net pension asset in the LGPS scheme is reduced by £169m leaving a residual liability of £24m.

Variations in the pension fund balance do occur between years due the changes in the financial and demographic assumptions and rates of return on investments used by the Fund actuaries, when valuing the scheme assets and liabilities.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has to pay retirement benefits. However, the statutory arrangements for the funding of the deficit mean that the financial position of the OPCC/Group remains stable.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

The pension liability includes provision for the implementation of the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022. This legislates for how schemes will remove the age discrimination identified by the courts in the way that the 2015 reforms were introduced for some members.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Group has to pay retirement benefits. However, the statutory arrangements for the funding of the deficit mean that the financial position of the OPCC/Group remains stable.

Outlook for 2026/27

In December 2025, the Government announced that the local precept could be increased by £15 per annum for a Band D property the expectation from Government being that the full increase would be implemented by Police and Crime Commissioners. The final settlement confirmed an increase in government grant of £7.7m to £175.5m. The Officer Maintenance and Additional Top up grants were combined into total core grant funding and the conditions attached to the previously ringfenced grants removed.

The Chief Constable welcomed the additional revenue grant funding of £5.4m to deliver year 2 of the Neighbourhood Policing. The grant is subject to the Force delivering its share of the expected national growth of 1,700 Neighbourhood Officers and PCSO. For Leicestershire this is 26 for Year 2.

The Commissioner has been briefed on the current financial landscape, which has become a challenging one for policing. A nationally-set pay agreement for all Police officers and Police Staff, higher inflation on contractual services and changes in legislation, have put significant pressure on the Force's budget in 2026/27 and beyond. This resulted in a budget deficit of £3.6m. The Force has identified £3.6m of savings to close the gap, through the agreed use of underspends from 2025/26, use of reserves, reverse modernisation and a reduction in the establishment.

The Commissioner has been briefed on the current financial landscape, which has become a challenging one for policing. A nationally-set pay agreement for all Police officers and Police Staff, higher inflation on contractual services and changes in legislation, have put significant pressure on the Force's budget in 2026/27 and beyond. This resulted in a budget deficit of £3.6m. The Force has identified £3.6m of savings to close the gap, through the agreed use of underspends from 2025/26, use of reserves, reverse modernisation and a reduction in the establishment.

Despite the financial outlook, the PCC provided funding of £1.1m to fund the following investments:

- Victim Journey Strategic Platform to deliver modern, scalable digital engagement to improve victim experience, reduce failure demand, and enable future innovation across Leicestershire Police.
- Migration of the Origin Resource Management (RM) platform from on-premises to NEC-hosted Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- Integral additional resource to support the Diversion hub and implementation of an external end-to-end digital solution (Make Time Count).
- Transition to new extraction tool for extracting Origin RM data, supporting HR, duties, finance, training, and health and safety reporting.
- Expansion of the Force's use of AI and robotics to support transformation, efficiency, and effectiveness in regard our services and to manage demand and support address complexity.

£0.7m is one-off in nature and being from the Budget Equalisation Reserve and the remaining £0.4m is recurrent expenditure.

In July 2022 it was agreed that 7m of the Budget Equalisation Reserve (BER) would be utilised for Business Transformation costs, it is anticipated that £2m will be spent in 2026/27. In addition, the PCC continued his invested in Prevention activity from the BER of £0.3m, aimed at reducing demand in the longer term.

Against this background, the PCC set 2026/27 net revenue and capital budgets of £282.6m and £9.7m respectively. A precept of £315.23 for a Band D property was set for the year, an increase of £15.00 (5%) over 2025/26.

Whilst the funding made available to the Police and Crime Commissioner increased during 2026/27 this was a single year settlement, therefore a degree of uncertainty regarding future levels of funding for the Force will continue.

Narrative Report by the Chief Finance Officer

In conclusion, the financial arrangements of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Office of the Chief Constable are in a sound position although it is recognised that future funding challenges remain.

Both organisations have a good reputation for managing expenditure within the resources available alongside a clear focus on a change programme to manage future challenges, supported by an adequate level of PCC reserves that will help the force through the change process. Discussions continue to ensure that there is an appropriate balance between the change programme and its implications, and the resources available in order to deliver the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan as identified to the Commissioner by the public and partners within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Organisational Risks

When the budget for 2026/27 was set a number of risks were highlighted in relation to the following that could impact upon the budget plans:

- Pay inflation
- The Emergency Services network
- Digital transformation and cloud migration.
- Neighbourhood Policing additional 13,000 personnel
- Contractual Increases
- College of Policing

More details against each of these risks can be found at the following link to the budget and precept meeting report:

<https://www.leics.pcc.police.uk/finance-and-transparency/finance/budget-information/budget-2026-2027/>

In addition to these the latest information reported to JARAP regarding the highest risks currently being faced include:

- Inability to maintain the power that sustains IT systems and CMD
- Demand outstripping capacity in CAIU
- Demand outstripping capacity in the Safeguarding hub
- Risk of a successful phishing attack
- Lack of technical H&S risk assessments
- The Financial Challenge – 2025/26 - 2028/29
- Year-on-year increase in complaints from members of the public
- Insufficient resources to manage the Vetting demand
- Demand outstripping capacity to deal with police officer and staff misconduct investigations
- Supreme Court Ruling impact on internal facilities provision
- HR Gateway sustainability
- Cyber Risk
- Risk to network storage
- Risk associated with a transition to an alternatively fuelled fleet

Paul Dawkins
Chief Finance Officer
xxx 2026

The Chief Constable's responsibilities

The CC is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this OCC, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer
- approve the statement of accounts

Chief Constable's certification

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire at the reporting date and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2026.

David Sandall
Temporary Chief Constable
XXXX 2026

The Chief Finance Officer's responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) is responsible for the preparation of the Chief Constable's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts the CFO has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently and in harmony with the OPCC/Group
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- complied with the Local Authority Code.

The CFO has also:

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

Chief Finance Officer's certification

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire at the reporting date and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2026.

Paul Dawkins
Chief Finance Officer
XXXX 2026

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of the resources consumed by the OCC in delivering the policing plan for Leicestershire. It is prepared using generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The OPCC/Group raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The intra-group transfer shown below is cancelled out with the corresponding entry on the OPCC Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement when the Group accounts are consolidated.

2024/25				Note	2025/26		
Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000			Gross expenditure £000	Gross income £000	Net expenditure £000
260,129	(40,523)	219,606	Policing Services		291,610	(48,776)	242,834
176	-	176	Corporate & Democratic		218	-	218
244	-	244	Core				
			Non-Distributed Costs	14	165	-	165
260,549	(40,523)	220,026	Cost of services		291,993	(48,776)	243,217
-	(266,433)	(266,433)	Intra - Group Transfer		-	(248,816)	(248,816)
82,073	-	82,073	Financing and investment income & expenditure	3	836	-	836
342,622	(306,956)	35,666	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services		292,829	(297,592)	(4,763)
		(251,110)	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets/liabilities	13			12,100
		(251,110)	Other comprehensive income & expenditure				12,100
		(215,444)	Total comprehensive income & expenditure				7,337

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the OCC's assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The net assets or liabilities (shown below) are matched by the OCC's reserves. Reserves are separated into *usable* (i.e. those amounts the OCC may use to provide police services – subject to statutory limitations) and *unusable* (i.e. those reserves where unrealised gains/(losses) reside or where adjustments are made to reconcile between accounting requirements and taxation requirements).

31 st March 2025 £000		Note	31 st March 2026 £000
-	Non-current assets		
	Long term debtors		-
-	Total long-term assets		-
198	Current assets		
4,435	Short term debtors	9	270
	Intra – Group debtor		5,150
4,633			5,420
(9,898)	Current liabilities		
-	Short term creditors	10	(12,937)
(9,898)	Intra - Group creditor		-
			(12,937)
(5,265)	Net current assets		(7,517)
(1,514,724)	Long term liabilities		
	Liability related to defined benefit pension schemes	14	(1,519,809)
(1,514,724)			(1,519,809)
(1,519,989)	Net assets / (liabilities)		(1,527,326)
1,519,989	Unusable reserves	12	1,527,326
1,519,989	Total reserves		1,527,326

Certification

The draft financial statements on pages 1 to 62 were issued on the 29th June 2026



Paul Dawkins
Chief Finance Officer
29th June 2026

Statement of Movement in Reserves

The OCC does not hold any usable reserves but does hold unusable reserves as a result of its application of both the Code and IFRS. Those transactions not balanced by the intra-group transfer with the OPCC/Group are represented below.

2025/26	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2025	-	-	1,519,989	1,519,989
Movement in reserves during 2025/26				
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(4,763)	(4,763)	-	(4,763)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	12,100	12,100
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(4,763)	(4,763)	12,100	7,337
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	4,763	4,763	(4,763)	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves			7,337	7,337
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2025/26	-	-	7,337	7,337
Balance at 31 March 2026	-	-	1,527,326	1,527,326

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	-	1,735,433	1,735,433
Movement in reserves during 2024/25				
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	35,666	35,666	-	35,666
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	(251,110)	(251,110)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	35,666	35,666	(251,110)	(215,444)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(35,666)	(35,666)	35,666	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	-	-	(215,444)	(215,444)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase or Decrease in 2024/25	-	-	(215,444)	(215,444)
Balance at 31 March 2025	-	-	1,519,989	1,519,989

Cash Flow Statement

All cash balances are held by the OPCC on behalf of the Group. All resources that are consumed by the OCC are paid for by the OPCC and recharged using the intra-group transfer seen on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Certain transactions occur due to application of the Code and IFRS, they are reflected below.

2024/25 £000		Note	2025/26 £000
35,666	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(4,763)
(35,666)	Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	16.1	4,763
-	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		-
-	Net cash flows from operating activities		-
-	Investing activities		-
-	Financing activities		-
-	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-
-	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		-

1. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure recognised by the OCC in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the OCC to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2025/26	General Fund Balance	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:		
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	7,015	(7,015)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(2,252)	2,252
Total Adjustments	4,763	(4,763)

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources		
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:		
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(35,593)	35,593
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(73)	73
Total Adjustments	(35,666)	35,666

2. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax payers how the funding available to the authority (i.e. government grants, council tax) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Group/OPCC's services.

2024/25			CC <i>Notes</i>	2025/26		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000	£000	£000		£000	2.1 £000	£000
235,134	(15,528)	219,606	Policing Services	249,932	(7,098)	242,834
176	-	176	Corporate & Democratic Core	218	-	218
-	-	-	Commissioning	-	-	-
-	244	244	Non-Distributed Costs	-	165	165
235,310	(15,284)	220,026	Net Cost of Services	250,150	(6,933)	243,217
(235,310)	50,950	(184,360)	Other Income and Expenditure	(250,150)	2,170	(247,980)
-	35,666	35,666	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	-	(4,763)	(4,763)
-			Opening Combined General Fund Balance	-		
-			Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the General Fund for the Year (Statutory basis)	-		
-			Closing Combined General Fund Balance	-		

2.1 Note to Expenditure and Funding Analysis

	2025/26				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments £000	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Policing Services	-	(7,789)	-	-	(7,789)
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	(227)	-	-	(227)
Commissioning	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Distributed Costs	-	165	-	-	165
Net Cost of Services	-	(7,851)	-	-	(7,851)
Other Income and Expenditure	-	836	-	-	836
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	(7,015)	-	-	(7,015)

Notes to the core financial statements

	2024/25				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments £000	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Policing Services	-	(15,601)	73	-	(15,528)
Corporate & Democratic Core	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioning	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Distributed Costs	-	244	-	-	244
Net Cost of Services	-	(15,357)	73	-	(15,284)
Other Income and Expenditure	-	50,950	-	-	50,950
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	35,593	73	-	35,666

2.2 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

This note provides an alternative breakdown of the OCC's *cost of services* using descriptions used in the OCC's internal management reporting. It is provided to allow the reader of these financial statements an opportunity to see what resources were consumed during the year in delivering the policing plan.

It should be noted that this analysis includes some items within *cost of services* that are not required to be charged against the general fund for council tax purposes – this analysis does not therefore constitute the budget of the OCC. These items include: pension actuarial adjustments, revenue expenditure financed from capital resources and depreciation/amortisation. These items are included to ensure that the cost of the resources consumed is fully captured in accounting terms.

2024/25 Outturn £000	Nature of Expenditure or Income	Note	2025/26 Outturn £000
143,822	Police officer pay and allowances		157,442
72,542	Police staff pay and allowances		78,821
4,037	Police pensions		5,143
(14,789)	IAS 19 Current Cost Adjustment (pensions)	14	(8,016)
1,978	Other employees expenses		1,787
6,270	Premises		6,758
4,363	Transport		4,182
25,461	Supplies and services		28,341
7,610	Agency and contracted services		9,381
49	Revenue expenditure financed from capital resources (REFCUS)		91
8,199	Depreciation & amortisation charges		7,897
763	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets (not covered by accumulated revaluation gains)		(1,462)
244	Non-distributed costs regarding pensions	14	165
260,549	Gross operating expenditure		290,530
(25,288)	Income from government grants		(31,237)
(13,320)	Income from fees and charges		(13,712)
(1,915)	Contributions from other local authorities		(2,364)
220,026	Cost of services		243,217
82,073	Financing and investment income & expenditure	3	836
(266,433)	Intra - Group Transfer		(248,816)
35,666	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services		(4,763)

Notes to the core financial statements

2024/25 £000	Grant Income	2025/26 £000
	Credited to services:	
(4,261)	Dedicated Security Grant	(4,604)
(983)	Proceeds of Crime Act/Incentivisation	(1,003)
(1,678)	EMSOU (22.9% Share)	(2,792)
(201)	Special Operations	(263)
(1,572)	Serious Violent Crime Initiatives / GRIP	(1,473)
(6,586)	Police Pensions Grant	(6,174)
(2,434)	Pay Award Grant	(1,784)
(6,464)	Uplift PUP Grant	(5,362)
-	Neighbourhood Policing Grant	(2,501)
-	Neighbourhood Policing Grant 2	(31)
-	NI Grant	(3,889)
(1,109)	Others	(1,361)
(25,288)	Total	(31,237)

The grant income identified above is received by the Police and Crime Commissioner but made available to the Chief Constable as part of the resources employed to deliver the Police & Crime Plan.

3. Financing and investment income & expenditure

This line on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement includes the following items:

2024/25 Outturn £000		Note	2025/26 Outturn £000
82,073	Pensions net interest cost	14	836
82,073			836

4. Officers' remuneration

Senior officers and relevant police officers emoluments – (salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year)

2025/26	Salary	Benefits in kind	Expense Allowances	Pension contributions	Total
	£	£	£ Note 1	£	£
The Office of the CC					
T / Chief Constable – David Sandall	185,387	4,886	500	65,442	256,215
T / Deputy Chief Constable – Michaela Kerr	152,975	1,622	500	54,000	209,097
Assistant Chief Constables					
Senior Police Officer Q	138,844	1,950	500	49,012	190,306
Senior Police Officer T	123,275	-	5,419	38,508	167,202
Assistant Chief Officers					
Finance & Resources	120,698	-	5,677	30,054	156,429
ACO Human Resources	104,752	-	5,527	26,083	136,362
	825,931	8,458	18,123	263,099	1,115,611

Note 1 - Expense allowances include car allowances for employees who provide their own vehicles and private health care.

2024/25	Notes	Salary	Benefits in kind	Other payments	Expense allowances	Pension contributions	Total
		£	£	£ Note 1	£ Note 2	£	£
The Office of the CC							
Chief Constable – Mr R Nixon (<i>retired 31/03/2025</i>)		193,565	-	3,376	8,500	-	205,441
Deputy Chief Constable		145,382	5,320	-	500	51,320	202,522
Assistant Chief Constables							
Senior Police Officer Q		133,191	1,300	-	500	47,016	182,007
Senior Police Officer R		122,878	1,082	-	500	43,376	167,836
Senior Police Officer S (<i>ceased 02/06/2024</i>)	4	22,897	-	-	980	5,515	29,392
Assistant Chief Officers							
Finance & Resources		115,584	-	-	5,681	28,780	150,045
ACO Human Resources		100,314	-	-	5,527	24,978	130,819
		833,811	7,702	3,376	22,188	200,985	1,068,062

Note 1 – Housing allowance for uniformed officers

Note 2 - Expense allowances include car allowances for employees who provide their own vehicles and private health care.

Note 3 – All chief officers have forgone their eligibility to be considered for an annual performance related bonus payment.

Note 4 – Senior Police Officer S was undertaking a national role in Criminal Justice but was also part of the Leicestershire Chief Officer Team. The costs of this post were externally funded. The officer left the Force on the 2nd June 2024.

Notes to the core financial statements

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

Group & CC

2024/25		2025/26
number of employees	Remuneration band £	number of employees
68	50,000 to 54,999	82
41	55,000 to 59,999	64
15	60,000 to 64,999	33
9	65,000 to 69,999	17
4	70,000 to 74,999	2
7	75,000 to 79,999	5
1	80,000 to 84,999	7
3	85,000 to 89,999	3
-	90,000 to 94,999	2
1	95,000 to 99,999	-
2	100,000 to 104,999	2
-	105,000 to 109,999	-
1	110,000 to 114,999	1
1	115,000 to 119,999	2
153		220

- The bandings only include the remuneration of employees and relevant police officers who have not been disclosed individually; i.e. above the rank of Superintendent.
- Seven of the above posts are National / seconded positions for which the Force receives external funding.
- Leicestershire OPCC is the lead employer for the following regional teams; East Midlands Special Operations Unit, Major Crime and East Midlands Collaborative Human Resources Service (EMCHRS) Learning & Development, 67 of the police staff employees included in the table above work in the regional teams. Leicestershire only meets its share of their costs with the remainder being funded by the other regional forces.

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies for the CC are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
£0 - £20,000	3	-	10	4	13	4	89,020	40,710
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	2	1	2	1	63,376	33,874
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	2	-	2	-	87,392	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	1	1	1	1	109,577	117,630
total	3	-	15	6	18	6	349,365	192,214

5. Jointly Controlled Operations

The OCC participates in collaborative arrangements with other East Midlands Forces. The police officers involved are seconded from the individual forces and all costs are borne in agreed proportions. Details of the member forces are set out in the table below (where reference is made to 'all 5 forces' this refers to Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire).

East Midlands (EM) Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly Controlled Operation	Member Forces	Ownership %	Lead Force
EM Special Operations Unit (inc Technical Support Unit)	All 5 Forces	22.90 %	Leicestershire
EM Major Crime	All 5 Forces	22.90 %	Leicestershire
EM Forensics	All 5 Forces	22.90 %	Derbyshire
EM Legal Services	All 5 Forces	22.90 %	Derbyshire
EM Learning & Development	Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Derbyshire	26.36 %	Leicestershire
EM HR Shared Service Centre	Leicestershire & Derbyshire	50.00 %	Derbyshire
ASU (Hangar Only)	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire	33.33 %	Leicestershire

The following tables relate to Leicestershire's share only.

5.1 Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Jointly Controlled Operations

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
3,632	Police pay & allowances	3,718
7,098	Police Staff pay & allowances	7,866
153	Other employees expenses	193
127	Premises	162
217	Transport	218
1,287	Supplies & services	1,401
-	Agency & Contracted Services	41
(1,678)	Income from Government Grants	(2,792)
(543)	Income from Fees & charges	(501)
(10,607)	Funding provided to the pooled budget	(11,341)
291	Depreciation & Amortisation	309
-	(Surplus / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets (not covered by accumulated revaluation gains)	(130)
(23)	Cost of Services	(856)
2	Gains / Losses on disposal of non-current assets	1
-	Capital Grants & Contributions	-
3	Finance Lease Interest	3
(18)	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(852)
(134)	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation on non-current assets (covered by accumulated revaluation gains)	(6)
(152)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(858)

5.2 Balance Sheet Jointly Controlled Operations

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
17	Intangible Fixed Assets	12
1,999	Land & Buildings	2,094
183	Right of Use Assets	176
555	Vehicles & equipment	449
7	Assets Under Construction	39
2,761	Total Long Term Assets	2,770
717	Short-term Debtors	2,064
1,633	Cash & Cash Equivalents	824
2,350	Current Assets	2,888
(1,587)	Short-term Creditors	(1,278)
(1,587)	Current Liabilities	(1,278)
763	Net Current Liabilities	1,610
(50)	Finance Lease – Long Term	(48)
(50)	Long Term Liabilities	(48)
3,474	Net Assets	4,332
(977)	Earmarked Reserves	(1,840)
(977)	Usable Reserves	(1,840)
(2,545)	Capital Adjustment Account	(2,559)
(160)	Revaluation Reserve	(162)
208	Accumulated Absences Account	229
(2,497)	Unusable Reserves	(2,492)
(3,474)	Total Reserves	(4,332)

6. Related parties

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

Central government has significant control over the general operations of the OPCC and OCC (and therefore the Group). It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the OCC operates, and provides the majority of funding in the form of general or specific grants payable to the OPCC. The OPCC has effective control over the activities of the OCC in that the Police and Crime Commissioner sets the policing plan in consultation with the Chief Constable. The OPCC then provides resources to the OCC such that the requirements of that policing plan may be satisfied.

Senior officers of the OCC may be able to influence significantly the OCC's financial and operating policies although overall control is retained by the Police and Crime Commissioner and articulated within the Corporate Governance Framework. No material related party transactions have been identified following consultation with members and relevant officers.

The OCC participates in seven jointly controlled operations (JCO) with other neighbouring Forces. See Note 5 for further details.

In addition to the above, the OPCC also had transactions during the year with other local authorities and public bodies. The impact of many of these transactions is represented within the OCC's accounts via the intra-group transfer.

7. External audit costs

In 2025/26 the OCC incurred the following fees relating to external audit.

2024/25	Costs	2025/26
£000		£000
54	Scale Fee	56
54	Total Fees Payable	56
-	Build Back Assurance Grant	(15)
(7)	Redmond Grant	(7)
(7)	Total Grants Received towards audit fees	(22)

8. Leases

All leases (whether as lessee or lessor) are held in the name of the Police and Crime Commissioner and hence appear within the OPCC/Group financial statements for disclosure purposes.

Under the Corporate Governance Framework, the Police and Crime Commissioner grants the Chief Constable the use of the assets, equipment and resources (whether leased or otherwise) held by the OPCC in order that the requirements of the policing plan can be fulfilled. No financial consideration is made between both parties for the use of any assets, equipment or resources other than the intra-group recharge shown on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account.

The intra-group transfer made between the OPCC and the OCC includes the costs for the use and consumption of the resources of the OPCC. It therefore includes the costs of insuring, maintaining and repairing assets together with charges mirroring depreciation incurred by the OPCC due to the finite life of those assets.

9. Debtors

31st March 2025 £000		31st March 2026 £000
	Short-term debtors	
60	Central government bodies	59
23	Local authorities	9
115	Other Entities & Individuals	202
198		270

10. Creditors

31st March 2025 £000		31st March 2026 £000
	Short-term creditors	
(4,626)	Central government bodies	(5,411)
-	Local authorities	-
(5,272)	Other Entities & Individuals	(7,526)
(9,898)		(12,937)

The figure shown in Other Entities and Individuals relates to accumulated absences. Further details can be found in Note 15.

11. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that results in a financial asset on the balance sheet of one entity (for example the OPCC) and a financial liability or equity instrument on the balance sheet of another entity. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities ranging from the most straightforward (i.e. cash investments, debtors and creditors) to the most complex (i.e. derivatives and embedded derivatives).

The financial assets as disclosed in the balance sheet have a carrying amount which is assumed to approximate the fair value due to the fact they are due to mature within 12 months of the balance sheet date (in the case of the short-term assets). The long-term debtors are also assumed to have a fair value equal to their carrying value. In the case of debtors and creditors, the fair value is taken to be the invoiced amount.

There are no financial instruments which relate to the OCC as all contracted debtors/creditors relate to the OPCC. For further information please refer to Group/OPCC Accounts.

12. Unusable reserves

The following reserves constitute *unusable reserves* as shown on the balance sheet. The balances on these reserves at the balance sheet date are set out below. Please refer to the relevant note as referenced below for a detailed analysis of any movements in these reserves.

31st March 2025 £000		Note	31 st March 2026 £000
1,514,724	Pension reserve	13	1,519,809
5,265	Accumulated absences account	15	7,517
1,519,989	Total unusable reserves		1,527,326

The OCC's unusable reserves are in deficit due in the main to the pension reserve. The pension reserve reflects the deficit on the OCC's defined benefit pension schemes and in particular the police schemes which are not funded by assets but are instead supported by central funding from the Home Office.

13. Pensions reserve

The pensions reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

The OCC accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the OCC makes employer's contributions to the pension funds.

The debit balance on the pensions reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the OCC has set aside to meet them. The pension contributions payable by both employer and employee are adjusted regularly via actuarial valuations – the aim being to reduce the shortfall over the longer term.

In accordance with the code, a full valuation of the Police Pension Scheme is being completed by the actuary for the 2025/26 accounts. Unfortunately, due to a delay in receiving the valuation data from the administrator it has not yet been possible for the actuary to complete their work and the results incorporated into these draft accounts. The liability on the police pension scheme is therefore currently shown as the prior year figure. The actual figures will be incorporated into the audited accounts prior to publication.

Due to delays that have occurred, the pension liability below and Note 14 – Defined benefit pension schemes have only been updated for the Local Government Pension Scheme movements.

Notes to the core financial statements

2024/25 £000		Note	2025/26 £000
1,730,241	Balance at 1st April		1,514,724
(313,296)	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities		226
62,186	Asset Ceiling Adjustment		11,874
85,142	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the <i>surplus/deficit on the provision of services</i> in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	14/1	8,677
(49,549)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1	(15,692)
1,514,724	Balance at 31st March		1,519,809

Note 14 – Defined benefit pension schemes provides further analysis of the figures shown above together with an explanation for their existence.

14. Defined benefit pension schemes

Participation in pension schemes

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

The OCC participates in the following pension schemes:

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for police staff is administered by Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the OPCC/Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The Actuary to the fund is Hymans Robertson LLP.

Following changes introduced in the Public Pension Services Act 2013, from the 1st April 2014 scheme members now accrue pension entitlements based on their career-average rather than their final salary.

The Police Pension Scheme for police officers is an unfunded single employer defined benefit scheme. This means that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions' liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions' payments as they fall due.

From the 1st April 2015 The Police Pension Scheme 2015 (CARE) scheme was introduced (under the Public Pension Services Act 2013), and members who are not covered by protection or the transitional arrangements in the previous schemes now accrue pension entitlements based on their career-average rather than their final salary.

Three schemes were in operation during 2024/25 as well as injury awards:

the *1987 scheme* (Final Salary) which is based on a maximum pensionable service of 30 years (closed to new entrants on 31st March 2006)

- the *2006 scheme* (Final Salary) which is based on a maximum pensionable service of 35 years (closed to new entrants on the 31st March 2015)
- the *2015 (CARE) scheme* which was available to new entrants from the 1st April 2015 and is a Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme there is no maximum period of service.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The OCC recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the OCC is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Statement of Movement in Reserves. The transactions within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and Statement of Movement in Reserves are as follows:

Notes to the core financial statements

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	
	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of services:						
Current service cost	10,417	7,676	24,343		34,760	7,676
Past service cost	244	165	-		244	165
(Gain) / loss from settlements	-	-	-		-	-
	10,661	7,841	24,343	-	35,004	7,841
Other Operating Expenditure:						
Funding from OPCC	-	-	(31,935)		(31,935)	-
Financing & investment income/expenditure:						
Net Interest cost	(81)	836	82,154		82,073	836
Net charge to surplus / deficit on provision of services	10,580	8,677	74,562	-	85,142	8,677
Other comprehensive income & expenditure:						
Return on Plan Assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(1,871)	(16,226)	-		(1,871)	(16,226)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on changes in demographic assumptions	(504)	(5,149)	(2,837)		(3,341)	(12,486)
Effect of Asset Ceiling Adjustment	62,186	11,874	-		62,186	11,874
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(54,868)	(12,486)	(250,187)		(305,055)	(5,149)
Other (if applicable)	(2,614)	34,087	(415)		(3,029)	34,087
Net charge to total comprehensive income & expenditure	12,909	20,777	(178,877)	-	(165,968)	20,777
Statement of Movement in Reserves:						
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(10,580)	(8,677)	(74,562)		(85,142)	(8,677)
Employers' Contributions payable to the scheme	15,057	15,692	-		15,057	15,692
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	34,492		34,492	-
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions						
Employers' contributions payable to schemes	15,057	15,692	-		15,057	15,692
Retirement benefits paid to pensioners	-	-	31,095		31,095	-
Direct payments - Injury awards payable	-	-	3,397		3,397	-
Total	15,057	15,692	34,492	-	49,549	15,692

Notes to the core financial statements

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes		Balance Sheet	
	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(251,024)	(275,347)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,747,352)	(1,771,675)
Fair value of plan assets	378,544	418,113	-	-	378,544	418,113
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(145,916)	(166,247)	-	-	(145,916)	(166,247)
Sub total	(18,396)	(23,481)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,514,724)	(1,519,809)
Other movements in the liability (asset) (if applicable)						
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(18,396)	(23,481)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)	(1,514,724)	(1,519,809)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	347,907	378,544	-	-
Interest Income	17,140	22,290	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)				
The return on plan assets; excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	1,871	16,226	-	-
Other (if applicable)			-	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates			-	-
Contributions from employer	15,057	15,692	34,492	
Employer Contributions (Top Up Grant)			31,935	
Contributions from employees into the scheme	3,864	4,107	11,506	
Benefits paid	(7,295)	(8,116)	(77,933)	
Other (if applicable)	-	(10,630)	-	
Closing fair value of scheme assets	378,544	418,113	-	-

Notes to the core financial statements

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Police Pension Schemes	
	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief	2024/25 Chief	2025/26 Chief
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	(287,663)	(251,024)	(1,709,697)	(1,496,328)
Current Service Cost	(10,417)	(7,676)	(24,343)	
Interest Cost	(14,117)	(14,669)	(82,154)	
Contributions from scheme participants	(3,864)	(4,107)	(11,506)	
Remeasurement (gains) and losses				
• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	504	5,149	2,837	
• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	54,868	12,486	250,187	
• Other (if applicable)	2,614	(23,457)	415	
Past service cost	(244)	(165)	-	
Losses/(gains) on curtailment (where relevant)			-	
Liabilities assumed on entity combinations				
Benefits paid	7,295	8,116	77,933	
Liabilities extinguished on settlements (where relevant)			-	
Closing balance at 31 March	(251,024)	(275,347)	(1,496,328)	(1,496,328)

The police pension schemes are unfunded in nature and hence have no scheme assets. The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the OCC has in the long run to pay for retirement benefits. The total net liability of £1,520m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the OCC as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,527m (**these figures will be revised once the police pension scheme valuation results are available – see Note 26 for more detail**). However, the statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the OCC remains stable.

In 2025/26, the local government pension scheme has a net asset in respect of the funded obligations due to gains relating to changes in the financial and demographic assumptions, an excess return on assets over and above the expected accounting return offset by a loss in 'other' experience. The significant movements are:

Changes in Financial Assumptions - £12.5m gain on the balance sheet.

The significant movements relate to the corporate bond yield (upon which the discount rate is derived) this has risen over the period, which has led to a 0.5% increase in the assumption leading to a gain on the balance sheet of £24.7m offset by an increased employers liability of 11.6m due to an increase in the pension increase rate of 0.25% due to a higher levels of inflation being experienced.

Change in Demographic Assumptions - £5.1m gain on the balance sheet.

The demographic assumptions have changed from the previous accounting period to reflect the latest available longevity improvements information available and have been updated to incorporate those used for the 2025 triennial funding valuation

Return on Assets - £16.2m gain on the balance sheet.

The total investment return achieved by the Fund over the accounting period was 10.1% compared to the expected return of 5.8% resulting in a gain on the balance sheet.

Other Experience (Obligations) - £23.5m loss on the balance sheet

The Pension Increase Order for April 2026 was 3.8% higher than the pension increase rate assumption built into the obligations at the start of the accounting period. The increase in pensions in payment has increased the employers obligations and led to a loss of £2.3m. The remaining loss is a result of the 2025 triennial valuation reflecting the difference between the projected and actual membership experience.

Other Experience (Assets) - £10.6m loss on the balance sheet

As a result of the investment performance being updated in the triennial valuation compared to what was previously used the prior years accounting reports.

In accordance with proper accounting practice, an asset ceiling calculation and IFRIC 14 assessment has been undertaken which shows that the net asset cannot be realised and results in a net liability of £23.5m.

Any future deficits will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary. With effect from 1st April 2025 the employer's contribution rate was 24.9%, no change from the previous year and will reduce to 18.9% in 2026/27 following the 2025 actuarial valuation.

The LGPS fund was valued during 2025/26 for the purposes of setting the employer's contribution rates for the next 3 years commencing in April 2026. The next valuation will be as at the 31st March 2028 and will take place during 2028/29.

The rate (%) at which employer contributions are made to the police pension fund is set by the Home Office. The results of the 2020 Police Pension actuarial valuation resulted in an increase in the employers' contribution rate from 31% to 35.3% from April 2024. The Home Office increased the specific grant received to £6.6m in 2024/25 to assist the Force in funding the increased employer's contributions, this continued in 2025/26.

The Pension Liabilities (for the LGPS) have been valued on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method which assesses the future liabilities of the fund discounted to their present value as required by IAS 19. The valuation takes account of the implementation of the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022. This legislates for how schemes will remove the age discrimination identified by the courts in the way that the 2015 reforms were introduced for some members

The police scheme is the process of being valued by Mercer and the Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been valued by Hymans Robertson. Both are independent firms of actuaries.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been.

	Local Gov't Scheme		Police Schemes	
	2024/25 Group	2025/26 Group	2024/25 Group	2025/26 Group
	Years	Years	Years	Years
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 (60 for police schemes) for current pensioners:				TBC
• Men	21	21.8	26.1	
• Women	24	24.7	28.6	
Longevity at 65 (60 for police schemes) for future pensioners:				
• Men	21.8	22.6	28	
• Women	25.5	26.1	30.3	

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme (provided by the Actuary)

	Local Gov't Scheme		Police Schemes	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
• rate of inflation	2.75%	3.00%	2.60%	TBC
• rate of increase in salaries	3.25%	3.50%	4.10%	
• rate of increase in pensions	2.75%	3.00%	2.70%	
• rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.80%	6.30%	5.90%	
• actual return on plan assets	5.40%	10.10%	N/A	

Notes to the core financial statements

Assets in the pension fund administered by the county council are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of:

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised

2024/25 Group £000	Fair Value of Scheme Assets	2025/26 CC £000	2025/26 Group £000
37,984	Cash and cash equivalents	33,936	34,313
	<i>Equity instruments: by industry type</i>		
359	Consumer	370	374
339	Manufacturing	556	563
347	Energy and utilities	512	518
407	Financial institutions	407	411
510	Health and care	257	260
9	Information technology	26	27
551	Other	980	991
2,522	Sub total equity	3,109	3,144
	<i>Bonds: by sector</i>		
14,208	UK Government	15,228	15,397
1,991	Other	4,324	4,372
16,199	Sub total bonds	19,552	19,770
	<i>Property: by type</i>		
26,504	UK Property	24,886	25,163
-	Overseas Property	-	-
26,504	Sub total property	24,886	25,163
	<i>Private equity</i>		
22,466	All	22,029	22,274
22,466	Sub total private equity	22,029	22,274
	<i>Other investment funds</i>		
164,738	Equities	183,837	185,881
-	Bonds	-	-
1	Hedge Funds	-	-
7,791	Commodities	8,736	8,833
35,725	Infrastructure	38,000	38,423
75,235	Other	83,812	84,744
283,490	Sub total other investment funds	314,386	317,881
	<i>Derivatives</i>		
(1,933)	Forward foreign exchange contracts	215	218
387,232	Total assets	418,113	422,761

15. Accumulated absences account

The accumulated absences account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the general fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the general fund balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

During 2025/26 Police Officer Annual Leave (AL) increased from £2,056k to £2,292K. Rest days in lieu (RDIL) increased from £150k to £1,669K (this is due to the 2024/25 figure being understated due to a non-material error in the calculation) and Time off in lieu (TOIL) increased from £788k to £1,068K. Police Staff AL increased from £1,120k to £1,144K. TOIL increased from £524K to £654K, this is partly attributable to higher graded staff having outstanding TOIL balances, which differs to prior year, and RDIL increased from £418K to £462K.

There are a higher number of officers with TOIL and AL balances in 2025/26 compared to prior year, this is mainly attributable to the rank of PC. The Management of Time for Federated Ranks policy remains in place to reduce RDIL across ranks.

The balance shown above is a negative figure due to it being a deficit reserve on the OPCC/Group's balance sheet.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
(5,192)	Balance at 1st April	(5,265)
5,192	Reversal of opening accrual made at the end of the preceding year	5,265
(5,265)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(7,517)
(73)	Amounts by which remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,252)
(5,265)	Balance at 31st March	(7,517)

16. Cash flow statement – operating activities

16.1 Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements.

2024/25 OCC £000		Note	2025/26 OCC £000
-	Increase/(decrease) in impairment bad debts		-
(107)	(Increase)/decrease in creditors/RIA		(787)
107	Increase/(decrease) in debtors/PIA		787
-	Increase/(decrease) in inventories		-
(35,593)	Movement in pension liability		7,015
-	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised		-
(73)	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services		(2,252)
(35,666)			4,763

17. Events after the balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date have been considered for inclusion in the accounts up to the authorised for issue 29th June 2026. The Chief Finance Officer has not identified any events that are classified as either

adjusting or non-adjusting happening between 31 March and the date the Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue.'

18. Contingent Assets and liabilities

In respect of the McCloud Pension case, claimants have lodged claims for compensation under two active sets of litigation, Aarons and Penningtons. Government Legal Department settled the injury to feelings claims for Aarons on behalf of Chief Officers without seeking any financial contributions. The settlement of the injury to feelings claims for Aarons sets a helpful precedent, therefore no liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts. Pecuniary loss claims remain stayed under advice from Counsel, but it is expected that most of these claims will be settled under the current compensation mechanism that is provided for under the Public Service Pensions & Judicial Offices Act (PSPJOA) 2022. As at 31 March 2026, it is not possible to reliably estimate the extent or likelihood of Penningtons claims being successful, and therefore no contingent liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts.

19. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 23, the OPCC/Group has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

There is a high degree of uncertainty about the future levels of funding for the Police Service. However, it is considered that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities or reduce levels of service provision.

In order to apply the group accounting requirements the relationship between the PCC and Chief Constable has been assessed. The PCC remains in control of all assets and reserves however it is judged that the Chief Constable has sufficient operational control over staff and delegated budgets that this expenditure and associated income is shown on the comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the Chief Constable.

The PCC / CC for Leicestershire is involved in various joint arrangements with other Forces in the East Midlands which are detailed in Note 5. These arrangements are judged to be jointly controlled operations due to the joint management and decision making structure of the agreement. Leicestershire's OCC's share of transactions and balances are consolidated into the financial statements in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice.

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

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

Some of the key areas that could be affected are covered within the OPCC/Group statement of accounts (note 39) and the OCC could potentially be affected by those sensitivities or movements via either the intra-group transfer from the OPCC or those costs directly charged to the OCC.

21. Going Concern

The concept of a going concern assumes that the functions of the Chief Constable and the Force will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code (Code of Practice on Local Authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25) in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which police forces operate. These provisions confirm that, as police forces cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Police and Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the

discretion of central government). If a police force were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the functions it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for the financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis.

However, on the 13th November 2025 the Government announced the abolishment of Police and Crime Commissioners and that elections in May 2028 would be cancelled. The Government published a white paper titled "From Local to National: A New Model for Policing" in January 2026 which sets out a new model for policing including the intention to reform policing and policing governance arrangements in England. This included the merger of police forces to create fewer, larger forces and the transfer of PCC functions to Strategic Authorities and/or elected Mayors.

Whilst timing and detailed implementation arrangements remain subject to further legislation and Government guidance, these proposals may result in significant changes to the governance structure through which policing services are commissioned and overseen.

22. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (OCC)

The OCC's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which are interlinked with those of the OPCC/Group:

- *Credit risk* – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the OPCC/Group
- *Liquidity risk* – the possibility that the OPCC/Group might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments on behalf of the OCC
- *Market risk* – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the OPCC/Group as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements

Credit risk

Credit risk for the OPCC/Group has two main sources. Firstly, the short-term (less than 12 months) lending of surplus cash funds to banks and other institutions and secondly the risk of customers failing to pay the OPCC/Group for goods/services provided.

The OPCC/Group follows a defined policy of only lending surplus cash resources to a limited list of banks / institutions (including Money Markets). This list is regularly reviewed by the Chief Finance Officer of the OPCC. The banks / institutions on the OPCC/Group's lending list are carefully selected using credit ratings whilst the OPCC/Group sets a prudent maximum investment limit with each bank. All the banks are based in the United Kingdom.

The OPCC/Group does not expect any losses connected with the short-term investments placed with banks or the other institutions.

Customer credit risk has a very low overall effect on the OPCC/Group by virtue of income from customers being equal to only 4.63% of total income (2024/25 – 4.54%). The risk is managed via the OPCC/Group's credit control policy. This policy sets out the framework within which financial relationships with the OPCC/Group's customers are managed beginning with raising an invoice through to invoking legal action should it be required. The Chief Finance Officer for the OCC may authorise the write-off of unrecoverable amounts up to £10k. Amounts above £10k require the authorisation of the Chief Finance Officer for the OPCC.

To further mitigate the risk of customer credit default, the OPCC/Group assesses whether a bad debt impairment is required each year. A bad debt provision has remained at £1k for 2025/26 (2024/25 – £1k).

Liquidity risk

The OPCC/Group's cash flow is managed on a daily basis to ensure that sufficient liquid cash resources are available to meet future payment obligations (for example payments to creditors and payments to and in respect of the OPCC/Group's employees).

If unexpected movements happen, the OPCC/Group has access to borrowings from both the money markets and the PWLB. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Risk may arise should the OPCC/Group have to repay a significant proportion of its borrowing in any one financial year. This risk is limited by the fact that the OPCC/Group's PWLB debt portfolio has a spread of maturity dates across a number of financial years. For the maturity profile of the OPCC/Group's PWLB debt commitment, please see Note 20.1 – Long term borrowing of the Group Accounts.

All standard creditors are due to be paid within one year – further information can be found in Note 19 – Creditors of the Group accounts.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The OPCC/Group is exposed to a limited degree of risk regarding interest rate fluctuations on both short-term investments and on new borrowings. Both short-term investments and new borrowings are entered into by the OPCC/Group at a fixed interest rate for the term of each. The risk therefore arises from the uncertainty of what level interest rates will be at when the OPCC/Group either makes a short-term investment or enters into a new borrowing arrangement with PWLB. A movement in interest rates could have a complex impact on the OPCC/Group. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Future borrowings would be more costly and result in a higher interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement
- The fair value of existing borrowings would alter
- Future short-term investments would realise a greater return and result in a higher interest receipt credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

Borrowings are not carried at fair value in the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement or Statement of Movement in Reserves. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate short-term investments will be reflected in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, although as the investments are due to mature within 12 months, no such movement is expected.

The OPCC/Group will consider during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances allow, the viability of repaying loans early in order to limit the OPCC/Group's exposure to interest rate risk.

Price risk

The OPCC/Group does not hold equity shares or other shareholdings and hence has no exposure to the gains or losses arising from a movement in the price of shares.

Foreign exchange risk

The OPCC/Group has no financial assets or liabilities in foreign currencies and hence has no exposure to losses arising from movements in exchange rates.

23. Accounting policies used by the Office of the Chief Constable for Leicestershire

A1 General principles

The statement of accounts summarise the Office of the Chief Constable (OCC) transactions for the 2025/26 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2026. The OCC is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 which require the statements to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

All accounting policies that are material to the production of the accounts are described in this note.

A2 Cost and intra-group income recognition

All external income is received by the OPCC, which holds the Police Fund and all related financial reserves and cash balances. The OPCC provides an annual budget to the OCC. All resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable are funded by the OPCC, including the wages of police officers and staff, and no actual cash transactions take place between the two entities.

From an accounting perspective costs are recognised in the OCC accounts to reflect the financial resources consumed and economic benefit derived in the direction and control of day to day policing at the request of the Chief Constable. For example, an economic benefit is recognised to reflect the utilisation of OPCC owned fixed assets which mirrors depreciation of property, plant and equipment amortisation of intangible assets, impairments and revaluations.

Income is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the OCC accounts, to reflect the funding received from the OPCC.

In addition the OCC's accounts reflect the employment and post-employment liabilities in accordance with IAS19 which states that liabilities relating to these benefits should follow the cost of employment.

The OCC's Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure reflects the movement in the OCC's unusable reserves as all other net expenditure is met by a transfer of resources from the OPCC and no usable reserves are held by the OCC.

A3 Accruals of income and expenditure

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

- Intra-group income is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the OCC.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the OCC.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

A4 Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

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

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

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

A5 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the OPCC/Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is

the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the OPCC/ Group has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The OPCC's / Group's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the OPCC /Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

A6 Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives a present (legal or constructive) obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If it is not clear whether an event has taken place on or before the Balance Sheet date, it is deemed to give rise to a present obligation if, taking account of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the Balance Sheet date. The present obligation can be legal or constructive.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) in the year that the OCC becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Under the Corporate Governance arrangements for the OPCC / OCC the revenue charge for provisions recognised on the OPCC balance sheet is recognised in the CIES of the OCC.

Contingent Liabilities

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

A7 Revenue Recognition / Income

Specific grants and contributions are included in the 'cost of services' of the CIES where the OPCC has provided additional resources to the OCC for specific operational activities. A similar approach is adopted for fees and charges.

A8 Employee benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which the employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or and form leave, eg time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end that employees can carry forward in to the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the accumulated absences account so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the OCC to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the OCC can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Post-employment benefits

Employees of the OPCC/Group are members of two separate pension schemes:

a) Police officers

The Police Pension Scheme (PPS) for police officers 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 actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. Under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007, if the amounts receivable by the pension fund for the year are less than amounts payable, the OPCC/Group must annually transfer an amount required to meet the deficit to the pension fund. If however the pension fund is in surplus for the year, the surplus if required to be transferred from the pension fund to the OPCC/Group, which then must be repaid to central government. Injury awards and the capital costs associated with ill health retirements are paid from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

b) Police staff

The Local Government Pensions Scheme is administered by Leicestershire County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the OCC and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions' liabilities with investment assets.

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Leicestershire County Council pension fund attributable to the OCC are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions of mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and projections of future earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.

The assets of Leicestershire County Council pension fund attributable to the OPCC/Group are included in the balance sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities – current bid price.
- Unquoted securities – professional estimate.
- Unitised securities – current bid price.
- Property – market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure.
- contributions paid to the Leicestershire pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the general fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the OCC to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

The negative balance that arises on the pensions reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the general fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary benefits

The OCC has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

A9 Jointly controlled operations

The OCC has interests in a number of jointly controlled operations. All of these collaborations are governed by formal Section 22 agreements. The activities undertaken by the OCC in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of assets and resources of those joint operators. The OCC shares are fully incorporated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement, Balance Sheet Movement in Reserves and Cash Flow Statement. Further details are shown in Note 5

A10 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

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

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts except in circumstances where their effect is considered to have already taken place using the “substance over form convention”.

A11 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the authority’s arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

A12 Reserves

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable reserves for the authority.

A13 VAT

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

Introduction

The police officer pension fund account was established under the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 No. 1932). It is administered by the Chief Constable using the resources of the OPCC.

The fund receives income each year from:

- Employer's contributions from the OCC based on a percentage of pay
- Additional Funding from the OPCC (received from the Home Office)
- Contributions from serving police officers
- Other receipts

Pensions to retired police officers, lump sum payments and other benefits are paid from the fund.

The following table shows the movements on the pension fund account for the year:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Contributions receivable:	
	OPCC/Group	
(31,096)	■ employer's contributions	(32,755)
(472)	■ early retirements	(1,333)
(11,838)	■ officers' contributions	(12,479)
(278)	■ employee contributions owed – Pension Remedy	(197)
(86)	■ Interest on employee contributions owed – Pension Remedy	(20)
(43,770)		(46,784)
(67)	Transfers in from other pension schemes	(11)
	Benefits payable:	
62,952	■ pensions	65,230
6	■ Interest on pensions paid to retired officers - Pension Remedy	41
11,167	■ commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	9,568
28	■ Interest on Commutations / lump sum benefits paid - Pension Remedy	125
699	■ ill-health commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	1,943
96	■ lump sum death benefits	365
-	■ Backdated lump sum and interest payments	
74,948		77,272
	Payments to and on account of leavers:	
194	■ refund of contributions	201
-	■ transfers out to other Police Forces	85
194		286
31,305	Sub-total - Net amount payable for the year	30,763
(31,305)	Additional contribution from the Police and Crime Commissioner to fund the deficit for the year	(30,763)
-	Net amount payable / receivable for the year	-

Notes

Note 1

The Chief Constable is required by law to operate a pension fund and the amounts that must be paid into and out of the fund are specified by regulation. Due to the fact that the OCC does not hold assets or liabilities, no cash is transacted by the Chief Constable. All payments and receipts into and out of the fund are made by the OPCC such that the OCC can fulfil the administration of the fund. The fund will be balanced to nil at the end of each financial year either by paying over any surplus to the Home Office or by receiving cash in the form of pension top-up grant from the Home Office to make up any deficit. The OPCC acts as intermediary where grant payment/receipt takes place – the grant is therefore shown on the OPCC's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but is transferred to the pension fund account through the Intra-Group funding. The fund does not hold any investment assets and follows the accounting policies of the OPCC/Group.

Note 2

Details regarding the accounting policies are detailed within note 23 A8, notes to the core financial statements.

Note 3

The pension fund does not take account of the liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the financial year.

Details of the OCC's long-term pension obligations can be found in the notes to the OCC's core financial statements at note 14.

Note 4

The rate (%) at which employer contributions are made to the police pension fund is set by the Home Office. The 2020 actuarial valuation resulted in an increase in the employers' contribution rate from 31.0% to 35.3% from 1st April 2025.

Employee contribution rates for 2025/26 ranged between 12.44% and 13.78% dependant on the police officer's full time equivalent salary.

1) Scope of Responsibility

The Chief Constable (CC) of Leicestershire is responsible for the delivery of policing services to the communities of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and has direction and control over officers and staff operating with the Force. The CC holds office under the Crown and is appointed by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

The CC is accountable in law for the exercise of policing powers and to the PCC for the delivery of efficient and effective policing, management of resources and expenditure by the Force. In discharging his overall responsibilities, the CC is responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate risk management processes, governance arrangements and ensuring that there is a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of these functions.

The CC also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The CC has adopted the Corporate Governance Framework approved by the PCC, which is consistent with the principals of the CIPFA / SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. A copy of the Framework can be obtained from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Leicestershire Police Headquarters, St Johns, Enderby, Leicester, LE19 2BX or on our website at www.leics.pcc.police.uk.

This statement explains how the CC has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement.

The Chief Constable as a standalone corporation sole is legally required to produce an Annual Governance Statement. The statement assists the PCC in holding the CC to account for efficient and effective policing. The statement sits alongside the statutory accounts for the CC and gives assurance to the PCC of the CC's governance arrangements. The PCC produces their own statement.

2) The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The Joint Corporate Governance Framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the CC is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the CC to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, value for money services.

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 CC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The Joint Corporate Governance Framework (CGF) was developed in 2013-14, was considered by the Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Panel (JARAP) and reviewed in March 2014 to incorporate the changes required under Stage 2 Transfer arrangements. The CGF has been reviewed and updated during 2023-24 following extensive consultation and ratified at Corporate Governance Board in March 2024. A further review was undertaken in quarter three of 2025-26.

3) The Governance Framework

Both the PCC and the CC continued to ensure that appropriate management and reporting arrangements were in place to enable it to satisfy itself that its approach to corporate governance was both adequate and effective in practice. These arrangements included:

- The Joint Corporate Governance Framework;
- A Risk Management Strategy;
- An Annual Governance Statement produced by the OPCC and the OCC;
- A Regional Governance Statement;
- Ensuring that there is an effective Internal Audit function.

During 2025-26, Forvis Mazars were the appointed Internal Auditors for the region. Regular review and planning meetings took place which helped identify, discuss and share best practice and identify potential common audit themes.

Forvis Mazars also attended Regional CFO and Finance Director meetings to update on the progress of 2025-26 Regional Collaboration audits and the Regional Collaboration Internal Audit Plan and the proposed workplan and timescales for 2025-26.

The effectiveness of audit committees should be carried out periodically. A self-assessment effectiveness review was undertaken by the OCC, OPCC and JARAP members during 2025-26 using CIPFA guidance. The findings were reported to the JARAP at its meeting on 14 May 2026. Overall, the review concluded that the JARAP is operated in an effective manner.

The 2025-26 Internal Audit Plan was considered and approved at the JARAP meeting held in May 2025⁴. It was prepared following discussion and consideration of regional and three force audit themes, the risk register and other factors.

Forvis Mazars attended each JARAP meeting to routinely report to and provide assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control.

The system of internal control is based on a framework of robust financial and contract procedure rules and processes, administrative procedures, management supervision and a system of delegation and accountability. Development and maintenance of the system is undertaken by managers within the OPCC and the Office of the Chief Constable (OCC) and is reviewed by internal and external audit. In particular the system includes:

- A Police and Crime Plan for 2024-29 which sets out the priorities for the Chief Constable to deliver against. A link to the document is contained here:

<https://www.leics.pcc.police.uk/Planning-and-Money/Police-and-Crime-Plan/Police-and-Crime-Plan.aspx>

- Performance management framework, performance plans, targets and performance monitoring focused on achieving the objectives set out in the Plan. These reports are reviewed and scrutinised by the PCC at the Corporate Governance Board;
- Comprehensive budgeting systems that seek to align resources with priorities;
- Robust financial reporting, which routinely projects end of year outturn positions to allow early corrective action or highlight reinvestment opportunities;
- Effective risk management strategies, registers, action plans and tactics;
- A Commissioning Framework to which detailed the approach to engagement with partners and to commissioning appropriate outcomes through third party providers;
- Engagement in value for money benchmarking such as is conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMICFRS);
- A well-researched and coherent Joint Corporate Governance Framework that sets out the rules and procedures for effective working within and between the OPCC and OCC;
- Appropriate statutory officers within both the OPCC and OCC, who are key members of respective leadership teams with relevant influence on strategic and tactical matters;
- Codes of Conduct and standards of behaviour clearly set out in governance documents with the former being signed by the PCC;
- An independent Joint Audit, Risk and Assurance Panel (JARAP) that is charged with seeking assurance over risk, governance and internal control for both the OPCC and OCC;
- Internal Audit team where the plan and therefore resources are directed towards risk and emerging issues; and where the plan is shaped by both the OPCC and the OCC;
- External reviews and inspections carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) which inform the PCC and the CC and highlight risks and learning points in addition to good practice.
- Regular reviews and updates on Regional Collaboration are discussed at the East Midlands PCC and CC Board who meet bi-monthly.

Chief Finance Officer

The CC formally appointed a professionally qualified Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Force with the effect from 22nd November 2012. Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the OCC CFO has a personal fiduciary duty by virtue of their appointment as the person responsible for the financial administration of the OCC. This includes requirements and formal powers to safeguard lawfulness and propriety of expenditure

(Section 114 of the Local Government Act 1988 as amended by paragraph 188 of Schedule 16 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011).

The OCC complies with the CIPFA statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in the Public Sector, the key principles and requirements which are summarised below.

The Chief Financial Officer in a public service organisation:

- is a key member of the Leadership Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the Force's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest;
- must be actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and alignment with the Force's financial strategy; and
- must lead the promotion and delivery by the whole Force of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.

4) Compliance with the Seven Principles set out in the CIPFA/SoLACE Framework

Principle A: Behaving with Integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of Law:

Both the PCC and the CC support the Corporate Governance Framework which aligns to the Code of Corporate Governance and which provides guidance on expected behaviours to ensure integrity. The Corporate Governance Framework also includes an Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy in addition to a Whistleblowing Policy. The JARAP receive regular updates on Fraud and Corruption and Whistleblowing arrangements in line with their annual plan. Any whistleblowing activities are investigated by the Professional Standards Department and appropriate action is taken. The Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer have specific responsibility for ensuring legality, for investigating any suspected instances of failure to comply with legal requirements and for reporting any such instances to the PCC, CC, JARAP or Police and Crime Panel.

Detailed reviews of whistleblowing and complaints are considered by the Ethics, Integrity and Complaints Committee who also undertake dip sampling of complaints.

The Police and Crime Plan outlines the PCC's commitment to ethical values and the PCC and DPCC have completed the register of interests which is contained on the PCC website. Additionally, Related Parties Disclosures are undertaken for all key staff in the OPCC and OCC.

Principle B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

All agendas, papers and meetings of the JARAP and Ethics and Transparency Panel and the Police and Crime Panel are contained on the respective websites. All of these meetings are open to the public.

Papers, reports and decisions made by the PCC are published on the PCC website, together with consultation, details of future public events and public surveys.

Detailed financial information is included on the police force's website which details every expenditure transaction over £500

The Police and Crime Plan sets out the importance placed by the PCC on stakeholder engagement, together with his plans and approach to developing these further. The CC must have due regard to this Plan and support its delivery.

Principle C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable, economic, social and environmental outcomes

The PCC has produced a Police and Crime Plan which has been informed by the Strategic Policing Requirement and the result of significant consultation with the public and key stakeholders.

This plan is used to direct the resources of the PCC and the Chief Constable through the Revenue and Capital Budgets and the Commissioning Framework. It informs where resources are most needed and targets investment into priority areas.

The PCC has a Minimum Revenue Policy, a Reserves Strategy and a Treasury Management Strategy and these are all considered with the Capital Programme and Revenue budget when considering the level of precept to be

set. There are regular reports to the Corporate Governance Board (CGB) to report on progress and compliance with these policies during the year.

The PCC in conjunction with CC, has produced a Sustainability and Environmental Policy Statement to establish a process to ensure the work undertaken by the Force and OPCC (including Commissioned Services) do all that is reasonable to minimise the impact on the environment.

Principle D: Determining the Interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of intended outcomes

All new areas of business are considered through the Force arrangements via the Executive Group. Business cases support proposals both at a local, regional and sub-regional level before consideration and sign off where appropriate by the PCC or CC, dependent on the values contained within the Corporate Governance Framework.

Regionally, Business Cases are considered first by the DCC Board before consideration by the CCs and PCCs, together with advice from statutory officers.

Significant decisions are documented on a Decision Record and published on the PCC website.

Principle E: Developing Capacity and Capability

The Force work closely with the College of Policing to ensure investment is maximised for officers and staff. Significant work has taken place across the region with the college in respect of the apprenticeship scheme for new recruits and further development of officers aspiring to senior ranks.

The PCC has continued to support the CC in recruiting officers and PCSO's to maintain establishment levels and ensure continued introduction of new ideas and ways of working. The PCC continues to support the CC to recruit a diverse workforce which is reflective of the communities they represent.

The Force's Team Leicestershire Academy, supported by the PCC, has ensured that the workforce have the right skills, are continuously developing, and have the right capabilities to deliver an efficient and effective police service.

Principle F: Managing Risks and Performance

Performance forms a significant part of the regular Corporate Governance Board meetings and the PCC and a representative from the OPCC attend the Business Delivery Board to discuss Force Performance at a more operational level and identify any issues and challenges.

Whilst Leicestershire have mirrored the national trend where Crime levels have increased, the PCC highlights areas of Force Performance which are of concern. He has undertaken further scrutiny in this area on a regular basis and this is also an area reviewed regularly by the Police and Crime Panel.

Both the PCC and CC have a Risk Management Policy and manage and record risks in the same manner. These risks are reviewed regularly and considered at every JARAP meeting.

The Joint Corporate Governance Framework sets out the financial regulations, expected processes and internal controls.

There is a shared Internal Audit Service across the region and updates on local and regional audits are considered at every JARAP meeting.

Annual reports on HR and complaints and disciplinary processes are considered by the Corporate Governance Board and the Ethics, Integrity and Complaints Committee, together with actions and lessons learned.

Principle G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and accountability

All significant decisions of the PCC are published on the website, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

The PCC meets weekly with the CC to discuss key issues and challenge and scrutinise where performance is slipping or other key aspects.

The PCC attends and reports to the Police and Crime Panel who scrutinise how the PCC is holding the CC to account, consider performance, the Police and Crime Plan and other priorities.

5) Review of Effectiveness

The OPCC and OCC have 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 the senior managers within the OPCC and OCC who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The OPCC and OCC continued to invest in an Internal Audit programme in 2025-26 to provide assurance under the arrangements for the two corporation soles. These ensured specific local audits on:

- Core Financials
- Fleet Management
- Business Continuity Follow-up
- Environmental Sustainability
- Governance
- Complaints Management
- Redundancy Lessons Learnt
- Talent Development
- Force GDPR
- Estates Compliance
- IT Audit

During 2025-26, the following collaborative audits or specific assignments were carried out:

- EMSOU – POCA Income
- EMSOU – Forensics Accreditation

In addition to a review of key controls working well and highlighting findings and recommendations, the Internal Audit reports also include an overview on sector comparisons, risk management and value for money observations.

The Mazars Internal Audit annual report covered the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and will be reported to and considered by the JARAP in August 2026. The key messages in that report are included here within this Annual Governance Statement.

The Internal Audit opinions included within their annual report for both the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable for 2025-26 were as follows:

“On the basis of our audit work, our conclusion on the framework of governance, risk management, and control is Moderate in its overall adequacy and effectiveness.

This conclusion is provided on the basis that some improvements are required to enhance the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control. Certain weaknesses and exceptions were highlighted by our internal audit work and detailed in our individual reports.

These matters have been discussed with management, to whom we have made recommendations, four of which are categorised as ‘High’. All of these have been, or are in the process of being addressed, as detailed in our individual reports.

A ‘Substantial’ assurance level was provided for four internal audits; a ‘Moderate’ assurance level for three audits, and a ‘Limited’ assurance for three audits. Additionally, we completed one ‘Advisory’ follow up audit”.

Comparison of Assurance Levels

2024/25

2025/26

- Substantial
- Moderate
- Limited
- Unsatisfactory
- Advisory



In 2024/25, there were 13 strategic audits completed. Five received 'Substantial' assurance, two received a 'Moderate' assurance, four received a 'Limited' assurance and one received an 'Unsatisfactory' assurance level. Additionally, one 'Advisory' follow up audit was conducted.

Of the 11 strategic audits conducted in 2025/26, four received 'Substantial' assurance, three received 'Moderate' assurance and three received 'Limited' assurance. Additionally, one 'Advisory' follow up was conducted.

It should be noted though that the areas of review will not typically be the same given the risk-based nature of the Internal Audit Plan year on year and that caution should be exercised in comparing years.

Comparison of Recommendation Gradings

2024/25

2025/26

- High
- Medium
- Low



The total number of recommendations made in 2024/25 was 40.

The total number of recommendations made in 2025/26 was 32. There have been four High priority recommendations raised this year.

As noted above, the areas of review each year will not typically be the same.

Compliance with Professional Standards

We employed a risk-based approach to determining the audit needs of Leicestershire OPCC and Force at the start of the year and use a risk-based methodology in planning and conducting our audit assignments.

In fulfilling our role, we abide by the professional standard for internal audit which is governed by the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) which includes the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) established by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), alongside the CIPFA Application Note: Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector

Performance Measures

We have completed our audit work in accordance with the agreed Plan and each of our final reports has been reported to the JARAP. We have reported all KPI data in our JARAP progress reports. Regular discussions on progress against the Audit Plan have taken place with the OPCC and Force Chief Finance Officers.

Conflicts of Interest

There have been no instances during the year which have impacted on our independence and/or lead us to declare any interest.

Internal Audit Quality Assurance

In order to ensure the quality of the work we perform; we have a programme of quality measures which includes:

- Supervision of staff conducting audit work;
- Review of files of working papers and reports by Managers and Partners;
- Annual appraisal of audit staff and the development of personal development and training plans;
- Sector specific training for staff involved in the sector;
- Issuance of technical guidance to inform staff and provide instruction regarding technical issues; and
- The maintenance of the firm's Internal Audit Manual.

Due to delays across the audit sector the audit of the 2021-22 and 2022-23 statement of accounts were not completed by our external auditors, Ernst Young LLP, and the government backstop implemented. This resulted in disclaimer of opinion for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 statement of accounts. As a result of the imposed backstop date for the prior two years, the external auditors were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the CC's and Group opening balances reported in the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2025. Therefore, a disclaimer of opinion was given by the External Auditors, Grant Thornton, for the 2024-25 statement of accounts.

The JARAP meets four times during the year. The JARAP undertook a detailed work plan which included considering the work of internal and external audit, tracking of Internal Audit recommendations, risks and risk management, and specific themes. In addition, the JARAP approved an annual workplan, for 2025, reviewed their terms of reference and produced an annual report of their work.

During the year, the JARAP received or prepared a number of updates, presentations and reports on specific areas of risk or concern.

6) Significant Governance Issues and Actions

There were no formal reports issued by the S151 during the year, outcomes of Monitoring Officer Investigations, objections from local electors or ombudsman referrals.

In 2025-26 internal auditors, Mazars, carried out 11 audits. Three of the audits undertaken were given limited assurance which indicates some improvements are required.

The audits that received limited assurance were:

- Force GDPR
- IT Resilience
- Environmental Sustainability

Force GDPR

There was one priority four (high) recommendation, three priority two (medium) recommendations and one priority three (low) recommendations.

The priority one recommendations centred on the Forces non compliance of training requirements. It recommended that all staff are made aware of the training requirements, establish governance processes to track and address non-compliance and to regularly report on the training compliance rates.

This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

IT resilience

There was one priority one (high) recommendation, four priority two (medium) recommendations and one priority three (low) recommendations.

The priority one recommendation centred on the IT Thermal Load. It recommended that the Force calculate the IT thermal load for each of its servers and maintain in a formal document, the Force compare the IT load against available cooling capacity and establish a joint IT and estates process for environmental – load governance. This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

Environmental Sustainability

There was one priority one (high) recommendation and three priority two (medium) recommendations.

The priority one recommendation centred on the Sustainability Strategy. It recommended that the Force and OPCC review and update the strategy to ensure it aligns to national and regional requirements and targets.

This recommendation was agreed by management and is in the process of being implemented. Progress against the recommendations is routinely reported to the JARAP meeting.

Police and Crime Plan and Resources

The Budget Requirement and Precept report was presented at the Police and Crime Panel on 4th February 2026. The Police and Crime Panel resolved to veto the original proposal and a revised precept proposed and accepted at the Police and Crime Panel on 12th February 2026.

At the start of the 2026/27 budget process Leicestershire Police reported a £3.6m deficit. The Force and OPCC have worked together to identify areas for potential savings in both the OPCC and the Force to close the deficit for 2026/27 and a balanced budget was presented for 2026/27. The report also highlighted a financial deficit over the remaining three years of the MTFP of £8.2m for 2027/28, £10.6m for 2028/29 and £14.9m for 2029/30. The Force

Annual governance statement

are working on a transformation and sustainability plan to overcome the budget deficit and deliver a sustainable budget for 2026/27 and beyond.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services Findings for PEEL 2023-24

Leicestershire Police were inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during 2024 with the findings being published in December 2024. The detailed report can be viewed on the HMICFRS website.

In 2014, HMICFRS introduced the police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy (PEEL) inspections, which assess the performance of all 43 police forces in England and Wales. Since then, HMICFRS have been continuously adapting their approach.

The HMICFRS has moved to a more intelligence-led, continual assessment approach, rather than the annual PEEL inspections used in previous years. Forces are assessed against the characteristics of good performance, set out in the PEEL Assessment Framework 2023-25.

Due to the change in approach the HMICFRS advise that it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the grades in this PEEL inspection and those from the previous cycle of PEEL inspections. This is because HMICFRS has increased their focus on making sure forces are achieving appropriate outcomes for the public, and in some areas have changed the aspects of policing inspected.

The HMICFRS assessed how good Leicestershire Police is in nine areas of policing and they made graded judgements in eight of these as follows:

Outstanding	Good	Adequate	Requires improvement	Inadequate
	Police powers and public treatment	Protecting vulnerable people	Responding to the public	
	Preventing crime	Leadership and force management	Investigating crime	
	Managing offenders			
	Developing a positive workplace			

HMICFRS also inspected how effective a service the Force gives to victims of crime. HMICFRS don't make a graded judgement for this area.

Leicestershire did not receive any causes for concern but did receive 10 areas for improvement. Significant progress has been made in each of these areas and when HMICFRS visited during January 2025 the actions taken and improvement plan were presented.

High priority strategic risks

At the end of March 2026, the Strategic Risk Register highlighted 10 strategic risks relating to the OCC that were judged to be high priority. They were:

OCC

- Inability to maintain the power that sustains IT systems and CMD
- Demand outstripping capacity in CAIU
- Demand outstripping capacity in the Safeguarding hub
- Risk of a successful phishing attack
- Lack of technical H&S risk assessments
- The Financial Challenge – 2025/26 - 2028/29
- Year-on-year increase in complaints from members of the public
- Insufficient resources to manage the Vetting demand

- Demand outstripping capacity to deal with police officer and staff misconduct investigations
- Supreme Court Ruling impact on internal facilities provision
- HR Gateway sustainability
- Cyber Risk
- Risk to network storage
- Risk associated with a transition to an alternatively fuelled fleet

All of these risks are being managed through the Organisational Risk Board (ORB), Executive Group Meetings and the JARAP.

Conclusion

This document highlights the main areas of assurance that are in place for the OPCC as well as highlighting particular issues that have been raised through internal audit reports, external audit reports, the strategic risk registers and the external inspections that have been carried out by HMICFRS. It is intended to provide assurance that the overall arrangements in place are sound whilst highlighting some areas that do require further management action. These will be monitored closely over the next financial year.

David Sandall
Temporary Chief Constable
Xxx 2026

Paul Dawkins
Chief Finance Officer
Xxx 2026



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION 2025/26

I confirm that the relevant controls and procedures are in place to manage the following issues within the East Midlands Special Operations Unit, which includes the Regional Organised Crime Unit, Major Crime, Forensic Services, Counter Terrorism Policing East Midlands, and Legal Services.

1. The monitoring processes by which performance against operational, financial and other strategic plans are considered and key issues identified and tasked.

ACC (East Midlands) monitors performance. Exceptions are reported to the East Midlands Police & Crime Commissioners and Chief Constables' (EMPCC/CC) Board on a quarterly basis, with full performance reports reported twice a year.

2. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful.

Compliance is monitored by management review and supported by specialist professional advice where appropriate. Where areas for improvement are identified these are subject to action plans that are revisited to ensure that they have been attended to. Internal Thematic inspections and external audits form part of the monitoring controls to ensure compliance with appropriate policies and regulations and demonstrate the effective and efficient use of resources.

3. That the appropriate controls are in place for the management of all resources deployed within Regional collaboration

A management structure is in place, with clear lines of accountability for both operational issues and use of resources. A budget is approved each year at the EMPCC/CC's Board which defines the expenditure targets for each area of policing within EMSOU. Each force actively supports the budget allocation and sets its own precept accordingly.

Management reports showing costs against budget are provided monthly. Unexpected variances are investigated and explained, ready for reporting to quarterly Management Boards and the EMPCC/CC's Board. Quarterly monitoring reports are shared across the region to provide each force with visibility over expenditure to date and projected outturn position.

4. Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships.

The EMPCC/CC's Board provides a forum for all members of collaboration to feedback their experiences of the partnership work. All forces can discuss governance, performance and financial issues at the quarterly meetings. The collaboration builds on best practice from across the country and the region to improve performance as well as saving money.

Performance is reported internally to the Performance Management Group and to the 5 EM forces through the Regional Management Board and Joint PCC/CC's Board

5. Risk Management

A Risk Management policy and process is in place to support the effective management of risk and to ensure risks are gathered and reported on in a consistent manner. A risk moderation panel is in place to review changes in risk, mitigation and consistency in scoring of risks.

The Risk Management policy is reviewed and updated annually.

Risks are reviewed internally by EMSOU Command and where required escalated through the Regional Risk & Assurance Board, Regional Management Board, Regional DCC's Board and the Joint PCC/CC's Board.



Signed

5/5/2026.

Date

Ian Green
ACC (East Midlands)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE CHIEF CONSTABLE FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

Opinion

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XXXXXXXXXX

The maintenance and integrity of the Chief Constable of Leicestershire's web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Accounting policies

These are a set of rules and codes of practice used in preparing the accounts.

Accrual

A sum included in the accounts to cover income or expenditure attributable to an accounting period for goods supplied and received or works done but for which payment has not been received or made by the end of the period.

Actuarial gain/loss

The change in pension liabilities that arises because either events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or because the actuarial assumptions themselves have changed.

Actuarial Valuation

A valuation of the assets of a pension scheme, an estimate of the present value of benefits to be paid and an estimate of the future required contributions into a pension scheme.

Amortisation

The annual amount charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in respect of the consumption of intangible non-current assets (i.e. software licenses).

Budget

A statement of the OCC's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved by the Police & Crime Commissioner prior to the start of each financial year.

Capital expenditure

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

Capital financing requirement

The capital financing requirement represents capital expenditure financed by external debt and not by capital receipts, revenue contributions, capital grants or third-party contributions at the time of spending. It measures the OPCC's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital grant

Grant received from central government that is used to finance specific schemes in the capital programme. Where capital grants are receivable, these are used as far as possible to finance relevant capital expenditure within the year they are received.

Capital receipts

Proceeds from the sale of an asset, which may be used to finance new capital expenditure or to repay outstanding loan debt as laid down within rules set by central government.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the main professional body for accountants working in the public services.

Commuted lump sums

These are the amounts paid to officers when they retire, if they choose to have a lower pension.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is either:

- a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the OPCC's control, or
- a present 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 and democratic core

These represent the costs of delivering public accountability and representation in policy making and meeting our legal responsibilities.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the OPCC for work done, goods received or services rendered which have not been paid for by the end of the financial year.

Current service cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of pension liabilities generated in the financial year by employees. It is an estimate of the true economic cost of employing people in the financial year, earning service that will eventually entitle them to the receipt of pension benefits on retirement.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the OPCC for work done or services supplied but not received at the end of the period.

Deferred liabilities

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

Defined benefit scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme, with rules that usually define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and where the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of the non-current asset that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes the wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a non-current asset whether arising from use, passing of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or the demand for the service produced by the asset.

Financial regulations

A written code of procedures approved by the OPCC and intended to provide a framework for the proper financial management of the OPCC. The financial regulations are supported by detailed financial instructions.

Financial year

The period of time commencing on the 1st April covered by the accounts.

Formula spending share

The proportion of spending by local authorities which the government considers should be attributed to each OPCC and used as a basis for distributing grant.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below the amount shown on the balance sheet.

Investment property

Those assets held primarily to realise increases in their value and/or income (i.e. where rented to a third-party).

LASAAC

Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee

Leasing

A method of financing capital expenditure where a rental charge is paid for a specified period of time. There are two main types of leasing arrangements:

- finance leases which transfer all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee. The lessee recognises both an asset (right-of-use asset) and a liability (lease obligation) on the balance sheet.

operating leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company. The lessee recognises the lease expense on the income and expenditure statement and may or may not recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability, depending on the specific value and lease term.

Liquid resources

Assets which can be realised within a very short period of time. For example cash held in an instant-access bank account is considered a liquid resource.

Minimum revenue provision

The minimum amount that the OPCC is statutorily required to set aside from revenue each year as a provision to meet credit liabilities. For the OPCC this relates to a principal sum based on a prudent assessment of the useful life of the asset, which is used for the redemption of external debt.

Net book value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet and being their historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amounts charged for depreciation, amortisation and any impairment losses.

Non-current assets

Tangible and intangible assets that yield benefits to the OPCC for a period of more than one year.

Non distributed costs

This is where overheads are not charged or apportioned to activities within the service expenditure analysis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Past service cost (pensions)

Represents the increase in pension liabilities caused by decisions taken in the financial year concerning retirement benefits but whose financial effect is derived from pensionable service earned in earlier financial years.

Precept

The levy by which the OPCC obtains the income it requires from council tax.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)

A government agency that provides borrowing to local authorities at preferential interest rates.

Receipts and payments

Amounts actually paid or received in a given accounting period irrespective of the period for which they are due.

Unusable reserves

These are reserves resulting from the interaction of legislation and proper accounting practices. These reserves are not resource backed and cannot be used for any other purpose.

Usable reserves

These are held at the discretion of the OPCC and are resource backed. Usable reserves may either be general (in the case of the general fund) or specific (in the case of the earmarked reserves).