

CHIEF CONSTABLE FOR GWENT

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2024 | 2025



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Narrative Report

Introduction

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts is to provide information about the financial position, performance, management accountability of resources, risks and uncertainties of the Chief Constable for Gwent (the Chief Constable), which is useful to a wide range of users. Users of the financial statements may include the public, Government, grant-awarding bodies, employees, customers, suppliers and contractors.

The accountability for public resources and the roles and responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent (the Commissioner) and the Chief Constable set out in statute are documented in the Joint Annual Governance Statement. The review of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements of the Commissioner and Chief Constable is also set out in the Joint Annual Governance Statement published separately alongside the Statement of Accounts.

Statutory Framework for the Financial Statements

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA) established each Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable in law as a 'corporation sole': separate legal entities with their own legal personality. Each corporation sole is required to produce their own single entity Statement of Accounts, with the Commissioner also producing a Statement of Accounts for the Group (PCC Group) and the Police Pension Fund. The Commissioner is responsible for the finances of the PCC Group and controls all assets regardless of whether they are used by the Commissioner, Force or both entities. The Commissioner is also responsible for the funding of pension liabilities, both in the short and long term. The Commissioner is the recipient of all income and funding, including government grant and precept and other sources of income, relating to policing and crime reduction and all funding for the force must come via the Commissioner. The Chief Constable fulfils their functions under the PRSRA with an annually devolved budget, set by the Commissioner in consultation with the Chief Constable.

The Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014, require Local Government bodies to prepare a Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code) is identified as representing proper practices.

The Code applies to Local Government bodies set out in the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 who are required to prepare accounts for audit by the Auditor General for Wales. Section 12 of this Act has been amended by the PRSRA to replace reference to Police Authorities with Commissioners and Chief Constables.

The Code requires that Local Authorities prepare their Financial Statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the IASB Framework) as interpreted by the Code. The IASB Framework sets out the concepts that underline the preparation and presentation of financial statements for external users of the accounts. The Statement of Accounts continues to follow International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Statement of Accounts

The Chief Constable's Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March 2025, which is in accordance with the Code in the United Kingdom 2024/25, consist of:

- **Narrative Report** – which provides an introduction to the Statement of Accounts and highlights significant matters reported in the accounts;
- **Independent Auditor's Report** – which confirms the opinion of the auditor as to whether the accounting statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Code;
- **Statement of Responsibilities** – which sets out the respective responsibilities of the Chief Constable and the Assistant Chief Officer – Resources, in respect of the Statement of Accounts;
- **Financial Statements:**
 - **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – this shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) rather than the amount funded from Government grants and taxation.
 - **Balance Sheet** – this shows the value of the assets, liabilities and reserves (net worth) of the Chief Constable as at 31st March 2025.
 - **Police Pensions Account** – this provides information about the financial transactions in respect of the Police Pension Schemes. Each individual Chief Constable is required by legislation (Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007) to operate a Pension Fund using monies provided by the Commissioner; and
 - **Notes to the Financial Statements** – these provide further analysis and explanations on items of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities within the main accounting statements detailed above.

No separate Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) is presented for the Chief Constable as it would provide an incomplete picture of the required disclosures. The Group EFA is presented on page 11 of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent Group Financial Statements and shows the complete analysis as required. The Financial Statements do not contain a Movement in Reserves Statements as all reserves belong to the Commissioner. Similarly, the Chief Constable does not hold any cash and therefore there is no Cash Flow Statement within the Chief Constable's Statement of Accounts.

Financial Performance of the Chief Constable

The following summary provides an overview of the financial position and performance of Gwent Police for the year ending 31st March 2025

Revenue Income and Expenditure

The net revenue budget requirement for the year of £173.027m was approved by the Commissioner on 12th February 2024. After the Home Office Grant of £67.672m, Revenue Support Grant of £25.983m and National Non-Domestic Rates of £0.213m, the amount to be collected from Council Tax was £79.160m. The majority of this gross budget is attributable to policing services under the direction and control of the Chief Constable and is equal to that of the Police and Crime Commissioner Group, less the cost of administering the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The CIES shows the total cost of policing services of £184.709m (2023/24: £175.972m). Adjusting this figure for corporate costs, changes in future pension liabilities, and other appropriations and contributions excluded from the cost of services, produces total operating expenditure for the Chief Constable for the year of £238.654m (2023/24: £227.275m). The total amount of operating expenditure is fully funded by the Commissioner by way of an intra-group transfer, leaving a £nil balance within the accounts of the Chief Constable.

The underlying performance of the Police and Crime Commissioner Group for the year ended 31st March 2025, which the Chief Constable is part of, before all statutory and funding basis adjustments, was a break even position. This position is after recurrent savings through the acceleration of efficiency schemes via the Force's Service Improvement Programme and savings against demand-led budgets.

This surplus has been transferred to Earmarked Reserves, which are controlled and owned by the Commissioner and disclosed in the Statement of Accounts for the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Police and Crime Commissioner Group.

Pensions Liability

The Pension Scheme for Police Officers is an unfunded scheme. The Government Actuary's Department calculates the potential liability of the Police schemes based on Actuarial review, using Pension and Payroll data. In the case of Police Staff, Gwent Police is an admitted body to the Greater Gwent (Torfaen) Pension Fund Local Government Pension Scheme and is a funded scheme.

The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities as a result of the McCloud/Sargeant ruling on claims of unlawful discrimination arising from the Transitional Provisions of the Police Pension Regulations 2015, will be measured through the valuation process which determines employer and employee contribution rates. The Police Pension valuation took place in 2020 with the implementation of the results in 2024/25. The impact of an increase in annual pension payments arising from McCloud / Sargeant is determined through The Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. These require the Police and Crime Commissioner to maintain a police pension fund into which officer and employer contributions are paid and out of which pension payments to retired officers are made. If the police pension fund does not have enough funds to meet the cost of pensions in year the amount required to meet the deficit is then paid by the Secretary of State to the Police and Crime Commissioner in the form of a central government top-up grant. The estimated impact of the McCloud/Sargeant ruling has been reflected in the past service costs, notional scheme liabilities and IAS19 disclosures of both pension schemes since 2019/20.

The estimated net liabilities for both schemes decreased over the year from £1,151.8m to £1,031.3m, a decrease of 10.5 %, which was mainly due to changes in actuarial assumptions. The unrealised net losses or gains for the year on both schemes have no direct impact on the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the notional liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet only.

Following a revaluation of public sector pensions, police forces are facing increased police officer pensions costs of around £330m per annum from 2019/20 onwards. As part of the 2016 Pension Valuation, HM Treasury have announced Public Sector Pension Valuation 'Directions', which serve to increase the Employer's Contribution rate from 2019/20 for Public Sector Pension Schemes (including the Police Pension Scheme). The main change is the reduction to the 'discount rate', which is used to convert future pension payments into present day value. This rate reflects the Office for Budget Responsibility's view on the national economic outlook, which in turn reflected a particularly uncertain period prior to Brexit. There remained an overall shortfall of funding from Government of around £13m nationally at the time. With Police Officers and Police Staff receiving a 2.5% pay award in September 2020, coupled with a significant number of Gwent Police Officers being new to the Police Service and therefore receiving pay increments, the estimated pension shortfall (assuming flat cash pension grant) has risen by £0.8m to £3.5m in 2023/24 and again to £4.5m for 2024/25. This shortfall has been met from a contribution from reserves and committed funds and not from Council Tax Precept in 2022/23. We have assumed in future years' forecasts that the Specific Pension Grant will be recurrently provided to meet the recurrent pension costs, but this is not yet certain.



Looking Ahead

The Final Policing Settlement, published by the Home Office (HO) in January 2025 represents the first Police Settlement since the Labour Party took power on 5th July 2024. Prior to the publication of the Settlement, speeches were given by both the Prime Minister, Sir Keir Starmer MP and Home Secretary, Yvette Cooper MP outlining reforms and investments for policing. In addition, in July 2024, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rachel Reeves MP (Chancellor) delivered a statement to the House of Commons on immediate public spending pressures facing the Government. As part of the statement, the Chancellor announced the launch of the next Spending Review. This would take place in two stages and will first consist of setting Government Departmental budgets for 2025/26 alongside the Budget on 30th October 2024, followed by a multi-year Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR 2025) to conclude in Spring 2025.

The UK Government's Policing Settlement has provided an additional £6.0m (5.75%) to Gwent for 2025/26 to partly-fund:

- Recent UK Government investment in additional Police Officer numbers;
- Police Office pension cost pressures;
- Recent changes to Employers' National Insurance payments;
- The initial stages to deliver the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee;
- Everyday pressures such as pay awards and inflation; and
- Limited investment in specific complex crimes.

However, the growth in core grant is only £3.48m (3.70%) year on year and effectively means real terms cut in funding for day-to-day policing services for 2025/26. From a trend perspective, Gwent Police will receive 18% more cash from Central Government Grant Funding in 2025/26 as it did in 2010/11. When the effect of inflation and pay awards is built in, the real reduction is of over 19% over the 15 years. In addition, by providing the vast majority of the overall increase as ring-fenced grants rather than core policing grant, risks remain that funding can be removed or provided on a flat cash basis in future years. Any future shortfalls would therefore need to be funded locally. On a positive note, Welsh Government funding for Police Community Support Officers which was significantly reduced for the 2024/25 financial year was not only reinstated but added upon for the 2025/26 financial year with a request to increase PCSO numbers across Gwent.

The overall funding pressures outlined above have been absorbed through 2025/26 budget savings, efficiency schemes and Council Tax Precept increases; but place a greater risk to operational performance and above all public safety and confidence in 2025/26 and beyond. As a result, remedying previous real-terms disinvestment in the Service by Government and meeting future everyday pressures such as pay awards and inflation; new service pressures to tackle more complex crime; and unavoidable cost increases, will continue to fall to realising cashable efficiency savings locally or the Council Tax Precept.

The 2025/26 Settlement and all other announcements to date, have been silent on the HO review of the Police Funding Formula, which is used to allocate Government funding to individual Commissioners. Previous indications in 2015 of the impact on Gwent showed a potential cash cut in Central Government funding of between £6m to £10m. In prior years, it has been assumed that any implementation of a new Police Funding Formula would be phased in over time and this had been reflected from year three onwards in the five year MTFP. However, because of this lack of information on progress and the age of the estimated impacts, any potential loss of future funding has now been removed from the MTFP until the position is clarified by the HO. The Police Funding Formula does remain one of the factors reflected in the financial position risk included in the organisational risk register for Gwent Police and the OPCC

In order to provide the suitable infrastructure (buildings, vehicles, ICT) to support the investment in Police Officer and Police Staff numbers, the Commissioner needs access to capital financing. With no specific Capital Grants forthcoming from Central Government; limited options for capital receipts from asset sales; Reserves and Committed Funds depleted; and borrowing becoming increasingly unaffordable; the only feasible short-term option is direct financing from revenue budgets. This means the revenue budget will be under more pressure to contribute either through a revenue contribution to capital or through new affordable borrowing costs. This creates inherent risks, particularly when financing short-life assets such as vehicles and ICT (which do not lend themselves to long-term borrowing); interest rate exposure; and public perception on how the Council Tax Precept is spent to provide the infrastructure to support the front-line. The MTFP continues to invest in the capital requirements of Gwent Police to enable Police Officers and Police Staff to deliver more effective and efficient services. This Capital Programme includes the delivery of the 'Greener Gwent' sustainability strategy, investing in electric vehicles and charging infrastructure, and solar panels to reduce Gwent Police's carbon footprint. The Capital Programme for 2025/26 remains substantial at £22.458m and will be funded partly from revenue budget contributions and committed funds. The majority of funding for the Capital Programme will increasingly be from long-term borrowing, increasing budgetary pressures from financing and interest costs in future years.

At this time, the pressures and service developments recognised in the MTFP are largely consistent with those identified within local, regional and national priorities. Gwent Police however needs to continue positioning itself to deliver the Commissioner's new Police, Crime and Justice Plan 2025-2029; the Government's Safer Streets Mission; and the Policing Vision 2030 and to recognise more fully the financial implications of these. These requirements are all to the backdrop of financial constraints; increasing unavoidable service pressures; policing more complex crime types; and policing in the digital age. Going forward there are a number of longer term funding issues that need to be addressed as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) process, covering the five year period from 2025/26 to 2029/30. These include, but are not limited to:

- Long term implications of global events;
- Continuing stubborn inflation and the national cost of living crisis, particularly the ongoing cost of energy and building materials;
- The increasingly complex and evolving nature of demand from local communities;
- Delivering UK Government's 'Plan for Change' and the impact on future funding, including potential Police Funding Formula Changes;
- Maintaining Police Officer numbers under the Police Uplift Programme (PUP), Safer Streets Mission and ongoing PCSO funding;
- Delivering on sustainable policing through technology, transport and infrastructure; and
- Achieving the "Greener Gwent" sustainability strategy.

Against these pressures, Gwent Police continues to be proactive in responding to the Government's austerity programme, by seeking to address Home Office efficiency requirements; deliver service improvement through transformational change to meet current and future demand; and deliver efficiency savings. To the end of 2024/25 therefore, Gwent Police has delivered cumulative recurring cashable efficiency savings of £55.612m. This has been achieved through the ongoing success of the Continuous Improvement Programme (previously Staying ahead programme); which over recent years has become core Force business within its Continuous Improvement Department. In addition, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services' (HMICFRS) Value for Money (VFM) Profiles are a key tool in indicating potential areas for saving schemes' opportunities.

After reflecting the 2025/26 Final Settlement; the approved Council Tax Precept increase; the costs of long-term borrowing; and further funding pressures, in March 2025, at the conclusion of the 2025/26 budget setting round and after delivering a further £0.360m of efficiency savings along with further reserve movements, the MTFP presented a balanced budget for the 2025/26 financial year. However, the level of reserves required to achieve this balanced position is not sustainable and the recurring funding deficit for 2029/30 was forecast to be £7.333m. Even after known savings there remains a net funding deficit after efficiencies of £5.633m by 2029/30. Substantial work continues in 2025/26 to identify additional, recurring efficiencies to meet future everyday pressures such as pay awards and inflation; new service pressures to tackle more complex crime; and unavoidable cost increases falls to realising cashable efficiency savings elsewhere or the Council Tax Precept.

It is clear that, after ten years of austerity followed by new investments in policing, financial uncertainty continues. The recently announced findings of the CSR 2025 bring further uncertainty over the short-term, until the detail emerges in December 2025 with the publishing of the 2026/27 Provisional Settlement. However, Gwent Police has a strong track record of operating within funding constraints and will therefore continue to manage reductions in real term funding from the Government, throughout the period of the MTFP. The Commissioner and Chief Constable remain focused on delivering a new generation of savings schemes and maintaining a detailed schedule of planned work to review functions and departments; balanced against the operational policing needs of Gwent.

Signed:

Matthew Coe FCA
Chief Finance Officer - Gwent Police
Date: 29th October 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

The independent auditor's report of the Auditor General for Wales to Chief Constable for Gwent

Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of:

- Chief Constable of Gwent Police; and
- Gwent Police Pension Fund

for the year ended 31 March 2025 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

The Chief Constable of Gwent Police's financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including the material accounting policies.

The Gwent Police Pension Fund comprises the Fund Account and Net Assets Statement and related notes including the material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024-25.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund as at 31 March 2025 and of their income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024-25

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing in the UK (ISAs (UK)) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

My staff and I are independent of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the responsible financial officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024-25;
- The information given in the joint Annual Governance Statement of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent and the Chief Constable of Gwent Police for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with guidance.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Narrative Report or the joint Annual Governance Statement.

- I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which I report to you, if, in my opinion:
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my team;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the responsible financial officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the responsible financial officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the statement of accounts, including the Gwent Police Pension Fund, which give a true and fair view and comply with proper practices;
- maintain proper accounting records;
- internal controls as the responsible financial officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statements of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Chief Constable of Gwent Police's and the Gwent Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible financial officer anticipates that the services provided by the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the head of internal audit, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Chief Constable of Gwent Police's and the Gwent Police Pension Fund's policies and procedures concerned with:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.



- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition, expenditure recognition, posting of unusual journals and bias when calculating accounting estimates;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police's and the Gwent Police Pension Fund's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that the Chief Constable of Gwent Police operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund.
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, the Joint Audit Committee and legal advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all audit team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

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

Other auditor's responsibilities

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Certificate of completion of audit

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of the Chief Constable of Gwent Police and the Gwent Police Pension Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Auditor General for Wales' Code of Audit Practice.

Adrian Crompton
Auditor General for Wales
Date 30th October 2025

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ

The maintenance and integrity of the Chief Constable for Gwent's website is his responsibility, the work carried out by auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and accordingly auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Statement of Responsibilities

The purpose of this statement is to set out the responsibilities of the Chief Constable and the Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Constable's Responsibilities

The Chief Constable is required to:

- (i) Make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and to ensure that one of their officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. This officer is the Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police;
- (ii) Manage their affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard their assets; and
- (iii) Approve the Statement of Accounts.

I approve the Statement of Accounts for the financial year 2024/2025

Signed:

Mark Hobrough
Chief Constable for Gwent
Date: 29th October 2025

The Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Polices' Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts which, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in United Kingdom (The Code of Practice).

In preparing the statement of accounts, the Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police has:

- (i) Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- (ii) Make judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- (iii) Complied with the Code of Practice.

The Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police has also:

- (i) Kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- (ii) Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts, presents a true and fair financial position of the Chief Constable as at 31st March 2025 and the income and expenditure for the period then ended.

Signed:

(by Responsible Financial Officer)

Signed:

(prior to the approval of the Chief Constable)

Matthew Coe FCA
Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police
Date: 30th June 2025

Matthew Coe FCA
Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police
Date: 29th October 2025



Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. This statement reflects the resources that were consumed by the Chief Constable during the year to 31st March 2025. In practice all respective costs are paid for by the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes an intra-group adjustment to reflect this, resulting in an overall nil cost for Police services.

2023/24				2024/25		
Expenditure	Income	Net	Notes	Expenditure	Income	Net
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
75,785	0	75,785		79,496	0	79,496
41,589	0	41,589		42,196	0	42,196
2,945	0	2,945		3,632	0	3,632
2,156	0	2,156		2,354	0	2,354
4,813	0	4,813		4,940	0	4,940
10,189	0	10,189		9,941	0	9,941
4,972	0	4,972		4,927	0	4,927
32,943	0	32,943		36,800	0	36,800
368	0	368		266	0	266
212	0	212		157	0	157
175,972	0	175,972		184,709	0	184,709
0	(227,275)	(227,275)	8	0	(238,654)	(238,654)
0	0	0		0	0	0
59,428	(8,125)	51,303	7	62,344	(8,399)	53,945
0	0	0		0	0	0
235,400	(235,400)	0		247,053	(247,053)	0
		12,347	17			(137,448)
		(12,347)	8			137,448
		0				0
		0				0

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet of the Chief Constable has a net worth of nil. This is because all the reserves are owned by the PCC. Therefore, any assets and liabilities within the Chief Constable's balance sheet are offset by a corresponding debtor, which reflects that pension liabilities are funded by the PCC.

31 March 2024			31 March 2025
£'000	Notes		£'000
1,151,773		Long-Term Debtors	1,031,206
1,151,773		Long Term Assets	1,031,206
704	9	Inventories	688
15,069	8	Short-Term Debtors	14,426
0		Cash and Cash Equivalents	0
15,773		Current Assets	15,114
0		Short-Term Borrowing	0
(15,773)	10	Short-Term Creditors	(15,114)
(15,773)		Current Liabilities	(15,114)
0		Long-Term Creditors	0
0		Provisions	0
(1,151,773)	11	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(1,031,206)
(1,151,773)		Long Term Liabilities	(1,031,206)
0		Net Assets	0
0		Usable Reserves	0
0		Unusable Reserves	0
0		Total Reserves	0



Police Pensions Account

The Police Pension Fund Account at the 31st March 2025 is detailed below

Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
	Contributions Receivable:	
(17,552)	Employer Contributions	(21,368)
(2,012)	Injury Pensions including Gratuities Paid	(2,149)
(335)	Early Retirements (Capital Equivalent Charges)	(843)
0	Un-authorised Backdated Lump Sum Tax Payments (Home Office funding)	0
(371)	Transfers in from other Schemes	(61)
(7,567)	Members Contributions	(8,191)
(27,837)	Net Income	(32,612)
	Benefits Payable:	
40,620	Pensions Paid	45,114
94	Refunded Contributions	73
7,065	Lump Sum Benefits	6,454
0	Un-authorised Backdated Lump Sum Tax Payments	0
195	Lump Sum Death Benefits	0
26	Transfers out to other Schemes	0
48,000	Net Expenditure	51,641
20,163	Net Amount Payable for the Year	19,029
(20,163)	Additional Contribution from the Police & Crime Commissioner	(19,029)
0	(Surplus)/Deficit on Fund	0

Net Asset Statement

31 March 2024 £'000		31 March 2025 £'000
	Current Assets:	
3,605	Prepaid Pension Benefits	3,136
1,916	Funding to meet deficit due from Police & Crime Commissioner/Home Office	4,106
0	Recovery of Pension Benefits	0
	Current Liabilities:	
0	Provision for Backdated Lump Sums	0
(4,751)	Overdrawn Pension Cash Position	(6,570)
(770)	Unpaid Pension Benefits	(672)
0	Total	0

Notes to the Police Pension Fund Account

1. The accounting policies followed, and assumptions made regarding the Police Pensions Account are in line with those set out in Note 1, Accounting Policies;
2. From 1st July 2021 the Police Pension Scheme is administered by XPS under contract;
3. There are no investment assets in the fund. The payments in and out of the Pension fund are balanced to nil each year by receipt of additional contributions from the General Police Fund, which in turn is reimbursed by a specific Home Office grant (Top Up Grant); and
4. The Pension Fund's financial statements do not take account of future pension obligations after the 31st March 2025. However, these are presented on the Balance Sheet under Net Pension Liability with detailed disclosures in Note 17, Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.

Notes to the Financial Statements of the Chief Constable

This set of notes represents the consolidated notes for the Statement of Accounts for 2024/25.

Note 1 - Accounting Policies

1.1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Chief Constable's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and position at the year-end of 31st March 2025. The Chief Constable is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2014, which require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2024/25 and the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2024/25, 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. The Statement of Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- i) Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Chief Constable transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Chief Constable.
- ii) Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Chief Constable can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Chief Constable. 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.
- iii) 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.

1.3 Depreciation

Fixed assets are held within the accounts of the Police and Crime Commissioner however a recharge is made to the accounts of the Chief Constable in relation to depreciation charged on the Police and Crime Commissioner's assets to reflect the use of these assets by the Chief Constable.

1.4 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave and overtime on the card and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Chief Constable. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, rest day carry over and overtime on the card) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable at the end of the accounting period in question. The accrual is charged to the Cost of Services and the liability is recorded in the Police and Crime Commissioner's and Police and Crime Commissioner Group's balance sheet within its unusable reserves as statute dictates that the Chief Constable cannot hold reserves.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Chief Constable to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. When the Chief Constable is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an employee or group of employees, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy, these costs are charged on an accruals basis to the respective service line in the CIES.

Post-employment Benefits

The pension costs included in the accounts have been determined in accordance with relevant Government regulations. IAS 19 requires that current and future pension liabilities appear in the accounts of organisations (both public and private). It requires that there is full recognition of the asset/liability; that a pension reserve appears in the Balance Sheet; and entries in the CIES record movements in the asset/liability.

The Chief Constable participates in two post-employment pension schemes. The Police Pension Scheme, for Police Officers and the Greater Gwent (Torfaen) Local Government Pension Scheme, for Police Staff. Both schemes provide defined benefits to members e.g. retirement lump sums and pensions, earned as employees working for the Council, or for related parties.



Statute dictates that the Chief Constable's Statement of Accounts cannot contain Reserves. The pension liability and Pension Reserve is therefore shown in the Statement of Accounts for the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Police and Crime Commissioner Group. In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the Police Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Police and Crime Commissioner 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 Chief Constable also 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 Scheme

Injury Benefits

The Chief Constable also pays injury benefits to those Police Officers who have been medically retired as a result of an injury on duty. Amounts are paid as part of the officers' monthly pension but rather than being an item of expense in the Police Pensions Account. These amounts are transferred into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and are a charge against the Police Fund balance

1.5 Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

The Chief Constable maintains stocks of uniforms, body armour, and vehicle parts. Stocks of diesel, custody items and computer consumables have been removed from the Balance Sheet and expensed to the CIES during the year, as balances held were not deemed to be material. The value of these stocks at the end of the year is recorded in the accounts at current cost, with the exception of vehicle parts which are recorded at historical cost. Donated stock has not been included in the Balance Sheet as balances held were not deemed to be material.

1.6 Leases

With effect from 1st April 2024 the PCC Group, along with other police forces, implemented the requirements of IFRS16 Leases. The effect of IFRS16 is to regard the asset subject to the lease as an asset over which the Group has ownership rights and responsibilities, and which is therefore required to be capitalised on the Group's own balance sheet. Such assets are referred to as Right of Use ("ROU") assets and are disclosed separately from all other assets directly owned by the Group. Prior to this change only assets which the Group owned at the end of the lease term ("finance leases") were capitalised.

The value of the ROU asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The creation of the ROU asset is matched by the recognition of an equal and opposite finance liability, with each lease payment being allocated between the liability and finance charges. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Profit & Loss account over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Following a review of the Group's leases it was found that only leases concerning the rental of premises were subject to this new accounting policy. All calculations of the present value of future rent payments used the period from 1st April 2024 to the end of the lease period, or to the first break point whichever was sooner. These payments were then discounted at that date to calculate the present value using a discount rate equivalent to the Group's incremental borrowing rate which itself reflects the borrowing rate of other public sector bodies and is therefore not subject to subjective judgement or estimation by the Group. Lease terms were likewise known with certainty and so not subject to estimation.

In line with IFRS16, where leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS17 are considered as low value (below £10k asset original cost) or the lease has less than 12 months to run, then these will not be recognised on the balance sheet and considered 'out of scope'. In these 'out of scope' instances, rentals paid are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense.

Property, plant and equipment recognised under IFRS16 is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Authority at the end of the lease period).

Where a right-of-use asset is acquired at a peppercorn rate or for nil consideration, its cost shall be measured at its fair value as at the commencement date, provided by an independent valuer. The difference between the fair value of the right of use asset and the lease liability is recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in line with a donated asset being taken to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where the cost model is appropriate, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Where the cost model is not appropriate, for long-term leases not subject to rent reviews and peppercorn or nil consideration leases, the right of use asset will be measured at fair value by an external valuer at the balance sheet date.

Interest rate determination; where the interest rate implicit can not be readily determined, the Commissioner will use the incremental borrowing rate, that is the rate required to borrow funds, over a similar period, with a similar security, to acquire assets of similar value.

A contract is a lease, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

1.7 Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled entities including Joint Arrangements

The Code requires the Chief Constable to disclose any material interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities in a set of group accounts. This requirement means the consolidation of the transactions and balances of subsidiaries and of interests in associates and joint ventures. The Chief Constable does not hold any material interests in subsidiaries, associated or jointly controlled entities that require consolidation. The Chief Constable's policy is to disclose as a note to the financial statements details of any related companies.

Where the Chief Constable has entered into collaborative arrangements with other Commissioners/ Forces an assessment has been made against IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements to determine the appropriate accounting treatment. IFRS11 requires all such arrangements to be classed as either Joint Ventures or Joint Operations.

1.8 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, 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 events and conditions on the Chief Constable's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

1.09 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Income and Expenditure excludes any amounts relating to VAT, as all VAT is remitted to/from HM Revenue and Customs. The Core Financial Statements have therefore been prepared exclusive of this tax.

1.10 Events after the Reporting Period

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

Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of 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.

1.11 Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and extent is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to the understanding of the Chief Constable's financial performance.

Note 2 - Accounting Standards that have been issued but not yet adopted

Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code), the PCC Group is required to disclose information setting out the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

Paragraph 3.3.2.13 of the Code requires changes in accounting policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code.

In addition paragraph 3.3.4.3 requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year. The changed standards are:

- a) IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023. The amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.
- b) FRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- c) The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy as confirmed in paragraph 3.3.1.4.

It is likely there will be limited application of items a) and b), although authorities will need to consider their individual circumstances in case either of these standards apply.

Note 3 - Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Chief Constable has had to make certain critical judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. There is a high degree of uncertainty around the future funding levels for the Chief Constable in relation to the funding formula. There are plans in place to balance the budget in future years in the medium-term financial plan (MTFP), however, it's uncertain whether current level of formula funding will be sufficient to meet the level of resources required. This will continue to be reviewed along with other economic factors affecting the MTFP and as such, the Chief Constable has determined that not enough is known at this time to provide an indication if assets are impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

A contract under IFRS16 is determined a lease, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for exclusive use, for significant economic benefit and for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Following a review of the Group's leases it was found that only leases concerning premises were subject to this new accounting policy.

A low threshold value of less than £10k and duration of less than 12 months exclude leases from being determined as Rights of Use Assets (ROUA).

ROUA classification in accordance with IFRS16 is to regard the asset subject to the lease as an asset over which the Group has ownership rights and responsibilities required to be capitalised on the Group's own balance sheet assets and are disclosed separately from all other assets directly owned by the Group.

All leases as peppercorn or for nil consideration, were measured at its fair value as at the commencement date, provided by an independent valuer.

The Group's incremental borrowing rate which itself reflects the borrowing rate of other public sector bodies and is therefore not subject to subjective judgement or estimation by the Group.

Lease terms where known with certainty were not subject to estimation.

Lease with expired terms continued on the basis of the existing agreement on the basis there is effectively no end date to the lease – it is until one of the parties serves notice on the other and in accordance with the 1954 Landlord and Tenant Act. In the singular case continuation to the end of the following financial year has been used.

Leases excluded from IFRS16 classification as ROUA will be disclosed in an updated note on previously identified and replaces IAS17 operational leases.

Note 4 - Assumptions made about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The items in the Chief Constable Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 for which there is a significant risk, of material adjustments in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Police pensions liability	Estimation of the liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are expected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected return on pension fund assets. The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) have been engaged to provide the PCC 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. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the rate of increase in salaries would have a £10m increase in the Police Pension Scheme Liability. A one year increase in the life expectancy of Police Pensioners would result in the Police Pension Liability increasing by £6m. However, the assumptions interact in complex and sensitive ways. In 2024/25 the net pension liability decreased by £122.61m.

Note 5 - Material items of Income & Expenditure

There are no material items of income and expenditure that require separate additional disclosure.

Note 6 - Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Chief Finance Officer – Gwent Police on 30th June 2025. There are no adjusting or non-adjusting events.

Note 7 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Financing, investment income, and expenditure (shown net), arising from pension interest charges and expected returns in the period on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
0	Interest payable and similar charges	0
51,303	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	53,945
0	Interest receivable and similar income	0
51,303	Total	53,945



Note 8 - Intra Group Adjustments

The table below shows the movement through the Intra Group adjustment account within the PCC and Chief Constable's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and Balance Sheet during the year. Intra Group adjustments are required in the CIES as the Chief Constable cannot hold any reserves and therefore any surplus or deficit on the provision of services and any actuarial gains or losses on pension assets and liabilities must be transferred to the PCC. Short Term creditors and Inventories (stocks) are recognised in the Chief Constable's Balance Sheet. However, because the Chief Constable cannot hold reserves, and therefore must have a Balance Sheet with a nil net worth, an intra-group adjustment is required to ensure that both net assets and reserves both balance to nil.

CIES Intra-group adjustments

PCC 2023/24 £'000	Chief Constable 2023/24 £'000	PCC Group 2023/24 £'000		PCC 2024/25 £'000	Chief Constable 2024/25 £'000	PCC Group 2024/25 £'000
(18,719)	175,972	157,253	Net Cost of Services	(30,096)	184,709	154,613
(1,941)	51,303	49,362	Financing, Investment Income and Expenditure	(1,747)	53,945	52,198
(20,360)	0	(20,360)	Other Operating Expenditure	(18,379)	0	(18,379)
227,275	(227,275)	0	Intra-group Adjustment	238,654	(238,654)	0
186,255	0	186,255	Total	188,432	0	188,432
(788)	12,347	11,559	Actuarial (gains)/ losses on pension assets/ liabilities	(74)	(137,448)	(137,522)
12,347	(12,347)	0	Intra-group Adjustment	(137,448)	137,448	0
11,559	0	11,559	Total	(137,522)	0	(137,522)

Balance Sheet Adjustments

PCC 2023/24 £'000	Chief Constable 2023/24 £'000	PCC Group 2023/24 £'000		PCC 2024/25 £'000	Chief Constable 2024/25 £'000	PCC Group 2024/25 £'000
0	704	704	Inventories	0	688	688
(3,895)	(15,773)	(19,668)	Creditors	(3,978)	(15,114)	(19,092)
(15,069)	15,069	0	Intra-group Adjustment	(14,426)	14,426	0
(18,964)	0	(18,964)	Total	(18,403)	0	(18,403)

Note 9 - Inventories

The opening value of inventories for the Chief Constable is listed below:

	Consumable Stores		Maintenance Materials		Total	
	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	612	559	120	145	732	704
Purchases	245	314	374	343	619	657
Recognised as an expense in the year	(298)	(367)	(349)	(306)	(647)	(673)
Balance Outstanding at Year End	559	506	145	182	704	688

Note 10 - Creditors

Short-Term Creditor balances held by the Chief Constable at the 31st March 2025 are:

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£'000		£'000
(9,044)	Trade payables	(8,571)
(6,729)	Other payables	(6,543)
(15,773)	Total Creditors	(15,114)

Note 11 – Other Long-Term Liabilities

Net Pension Liability

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£'000		£'000
1,118,133	Balance 1 April	1,151,773
12,347	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset	(137,448)
67,927	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	70,049
(46,634)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(53,165)
0	Other movements	(3)
1,151,773	Balance 31 March	1,031,206

The Pension Reserve and corresponding net pension liability absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting post-employment benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Chief Constable accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service. The Chief Constable accounts also update the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resource set aside to meet the costs.

Note 12 - Members' Allowances

The PCC Group paid £9,506 to Joint Audit Committee Members during the year ending 31st March 2025. Amounts are split evenly with the Chief Constable.

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£		£
0	Salaries	0
1,767	Allowances	4,675
53	Expenses	78
1,820	Total Members' Allowances	4,753

Note 13 - Police Officer and Police Staff Remuneration

Police and Police Staff Numbers

	2023/24	2024/25
Police Officers:		
Above the rank of Constable	339	353
Constable	1,210	1,218
Total	1,549	1,571
Police Staff:		
Full Time	921	750
Part Time	92	133
Total	1,013	883

The above numbers are as at 31st March 2025.

Remuneration Received

During the year, the number of Officers and Staff, employed by the Police and Crime Commissioner, but who are under the direction and control of the Chief Constable, who received remuneration in excess of £60,000 is provided in the following table. The table shows multiples in bands of £5,000. The remuneration definition includes annual salaries and allowances, salary sacrifice deductions but excludes employer's pension contributions. The figures include those officers whose posts are detailed in the Remuneration Disclosure.

2023/24	Remuneration Band		2024/5
72	£60,000 -	£64,999	103
28	£65,000 -	£69,999	61
4	£70,000 -	£74,999	14
8	£75,000 -	£79,999	5
3	£80,000 -	£84,999	8
0	£85,000 -	£89,999	5
4	£90,000 -	£94,999	5
3	£95,000 -	£99,999	5
3	£100,000 -	£104,999	1
1	£105,000 -	£109,999	2
1	£110,000 -	£114,999	3
1	£115,000 -	£119,999	1
1	£120,000 -	£124,999	0
0	£125,000 -	£129,999	2
1	£130,000 -	£134,999	0
0	£135,000 -	£139,999	1
0	£140,000 -	£144,999	0
0	£145,000 -	£149,999	0
0	£150,000 -	£154,999	0
0	£155,000 -	£159,999	0
1	£160,000 -	£164,999	1

Remuneration Relationship

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the highest paid 'Executive' in the organisation and the median remuneration of the organisation workforce during the year to which the accounts relate. Remuneration is based on full time annualised remuneration payable and is determined by taking the salary as at 31st March 2025 plus the benefit in kind and other payments made during the period.

	2023/24	2024/25
Chief Constables Remuneration	169,102	175,851
Median Pay of the Chief Constable's Staff	34,575	36,216
Median Pay Ratio	4.89	4.86

Remuneration Disclosure

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosure, for relevant Police Officers (Chief Officer rank) and Senior Staff (Chief Officer equivalent rank), whose salary is equal to, or more than £60,000 per year. The regulation requires individuals whose salary exceeds £150,000 per year, to be identified by name.

Expense allowances include "essential user" car lump sum allowance and benefit in kind includes the money value of benefits received otherwise than in cash e.g. private use of a Force asset. Other payments include those allowances only relevant to Police Officers such as rent allowance and compensatory grant. During the year no amounts were paid in respect of compensation for loss of employment. Equivalent disclosure is provided for the previous year 2023/24.

Relevant Senior Officers and Staff Remuneration

Relevant Senior Police Officers and Police Staff Remuneration for the year ended 31st March 2025.

2024/25

Post Holder Information (Post Title)	Note	Salary	Post Related Pay	Bonus	Expenses	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Employers Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable (1)	1	81,065				406	2,665	84,136	28,616	112,752
Chief Constable (2)	2	110,252				898		111,150	38,919	150,068
T/Deputy Chief Constable (2)	2	43,258					487	43,744	15,270	59,014
Assistant Chief Constable (2)	2	7,200						7,200	2,542	9,742
Deputy Chief Constable (5)	8	20,584			42	127	4,120	24,873	7,266	32,140
T/Deputy Chief Constable (3)	3	91,072						91,072	32,149	123,221
T/Assistant Chief Constable (1)	3	36,281					4,570	40,851	12,807	53,658
Assistant Chief Constable (2)		120,968					4,926	125,894	42,702	168,595
Assistant Chief Constable (3)	4	70,236					7,139	77,375	24,794	102,169
Assistant Chief Constable (4)	5	123,877					10,589	134,466	43,728	178,194
Assistant Chief Officer Resources	6	10,260					177	10,437	1,929	12,366
Chief Finance Officer	7	85,682						85,682	16,108	101,791



Notes

- 1 Chief Constable (1) retired on 19th September 2024.
- 2 Chief Constable (2) - was ACC to 20th April 2024, was promoted to T/DCC from 21st April 2024 to 14th August 2024 then promoted to temporary Chief Constable on 15th August 2024, this appointment became permanent on 1st October 2024
- 3 Deputy Chief Constable (1) was promoted to T/ACC on 20 April 2024 to 14th August 2024, then promoted to T/DCC from 15th August 2024.
- 4 Assistant Chief Constable (2) was promoted on 2nd September 2024.
- 5 Assistant Chief Constable (3) is currently seconded to College of Policing.
- 6 Assistant Chief Officer Resources retired on 30th April 2024.
- 7 Chief Finance Officer is a new post and was promoted from 1st May 2024.
- 8 Deputy Chief Constable left and moved to Metropolitan Police Service on 25th May 2024.
- 9 The employers pension contribution in respect of Police Officers are paid at a rate of 35.3%. All other Senior Employees are paid at a rate of 18.8%.
- 10 Other payments include: Car Allowance, Housing Allowance, McCloud Pension and payments for holidays in lieu of notice upon leaving, as determined by Police Regulations.

2023/24

2023-24	Note	Salary	Post Related Pay	Bonus	Expenses	Benefits in Kind	Other Payments	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Employers Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Constable Pam Kelly		162,216				976		163,192	50,287	213,479
Deputy Chief Constable (1)		130,678				859		131,536	40,510	172,046
Deputy Chief Constable (2)										
Assistant Chief Constable (1)		121,166			36	899		122,100	37,461	159,561
Assistant Chief Constable (2)	1	2,783			103			2,886	863	3,749
Assistant Chief Constable (3)	2	85,016					4,451	89,466	26,355	115,821
Assistant Chief Officer Resources		119,764						119,764	21,917	141,681

Notes

- 1 Assistant Chief Constable 2 was temporary promoted on 23rd March 2024
- 2 Assistant Chief Constable 3 was temporary promoted from 1st July 2024 and seconded to College of Policing
- 3 The employers pension contribution in respect of Police Officers are paid at a rate of 31%. All other Senior Employees are paid at a rate of 18.3%.
- 4 Other payments include: Car Allowance, Housing allowance, and payment for holidays in lieu of notice upon leaving, as determined by Police Regulations.

Note 14 - Termination Benefits

A Schedule of exit packages at 31st March 2025 is shown in the table below with comparative figures for the previous year.

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	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24 £	2024/25 £
£0 - £20,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5,373
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	49,634
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,967	0
£150,001 - £200,00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	1	1	2	179,967	55,007

All exit packages were agreed and paid to 31st March 2025.

The pension strain cost included in the figures above for 2024/25 is £nil (2023/24 £140,558).



Note 15 - External Audit Costs

The PCC and the Chief Constable jointly incurred external audit fees with Audit Wales during 2024/25 of £108,000

The total costs are split equally between the PCC Group Statement of Accounts and the Chief Constable's Statements of Accounts.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
52	Fees payable to external auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	54
52	Total	54

Note 16 - Related Parties

IAS 24 requires the Chief Constable to disclose all material transactions with related parties, that is bodies or individuals that have the potential to influence the Chief Constable or to be controlled and influenced by the Chief Constable. Disclosure of these transactions allows the reader to assess the extent to which the Chief Constable might have been constrained in his ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Chief Constable. This disclosure note has been prepared based on specific declarations obtained between April 2024 and March 2025, in respect of related party transactions.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Chief Constable and it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Chief Constable operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants presented in Note 12 – Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income of the Police and Crime Commissioner of Gwent Group Statement of Accounts, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Chief Constable has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills). However, the PCC has direct control over the Chief Constable's financial and operating policies.

Members

The total allowances and expenses paid to Members during the year are shown in Note 27 – Members Allowances in the PCC Group Statement of Accounts. Transactions with the unitary authorities that the members of the Police and Crime Panel represent are detailed in Note 12 of the Police and Crime Commissioner of Gwent Group Statement of accounts – Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income.

A member of the JAC is an Independent Member of the Governance and Audit committee for Cardiff Council (commenced 2021/22). During the 2024/25 financial year, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent paid a total to Cardiff Council of £130,734 (2023/24 £119,111). No income was received. There is a creditor balance of £6,000 and a debtor balance of £0 for 2024/25 (2023/24 - Creditor balance of £1,000 and Debtor balance of £0).

Also, a JAC member is a Board Member of Coleg Gwent. During 2024/25, the Police and Crime Commissioner paid a total to Coleg Gwent of £3,495 (2023/24 £3,435). No income was received. There was a Creditor and Debtor balance of £0 (2023/24 £0).

A JAC member is an independent member of Monmouthshire County Council Governance and Audit Committee. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent paid a total of £923,060 (2023/24: £1,166,299) to Monmouthshire County Council. During 2024/25 the Police and Crime Commissioner received £16,939,672 (2023/24: £15,504,946) in Precept and there was no debtor balance. There was a creditor balance of £10,631 (2023/24: £10,631).

Officers

The Assistant Chief Officer- Resources was the Company Secretary to Gwent Independent Film Trust (GIFT) Ltd. See Note 20 – Gwent Independent Film Trust (GIFT) for additional information. In addition, the Assistant Chief Officer- Resources has a long-term friendship with the Commercial Manager of BAM Construction Ltd (BAM). Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent have contractual relationships with BAM in relation to the construction of a new HQ building. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent paid a total to BAM of £357,278 (2023/24: £9,324). There was no creditor balance in 2024/25 (2023/24 £0). No income was received.

Note 17 - Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

McCloud / Sargeant Judgement

The Chief Constable of Gwent along with other Chief Constables and the Home Office currently has 148 claims in respect of unlawful discrimination arising from transitional provisions in the Police Pension Regulations 2015. These claims against the Police Pension Scheme (the Aarons case) had previously stayed behind the McCloud/Sargeant judgement but have now been lifted and a case management hearing was held on 25th October 2019. The resulting Order of 28th October 2019 included an interim declaration that the claimants are entitled to be treated as if they had been given full transitional protection and had remained in their existing scheme after 1st April 2015. This interim declaration applies to claimants only. However, the Government made clear that non-claimants who are in the same position as claimants will be treated fairly to ensure they do not lose out. This was re-iterated in the Written Ministerial Statement on 25th March 2020.

On the 16th July 2020 the Treasury published their Public Service Pension Schemes Consultation: changes to the transitional arrangement to the 2015 scheme, which contained the proposed remedy. On the 4th February 2021 the Treasury published their response to the consultation. This response confirmed that the legacy schemes would be closed from 31st March 2022, a remedy would be introduced for the period 2015 to 2022 based on a deferred choice underpin basis, and, eligibility criteria for members to access the remedy.

On 19th July 2021 the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022 was taken to the House of Lords. This got royal assent on 10th March 2022 and the Act came into force from 1st April 2022. HMT directions to accompany the act were published on 14th December 2022. The Act closed the legacy schemes from 31st March 2022 and brings the retrospective remedy into force by 1st October 2023. It is now for Home Office to consult on the secondary regulations to bring the police determined by the act into force from 1st October 2023, this consultation opened on 28th February and closed on 23rd May 2023.

Remedy(Mccloud)

The Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022 (PSPJOA 2022) legislates for how the government will remove the discrimination identified by the courts in the way that the 2015 reforms were introduced for some members.

The main elements of the Act are:

- Changes implemented across all the main public service pension schemes in response to the Court of Appeal judgment in the McCloud and Sargeant cases:
- Eligible members of the main unfunded pension schemes have a choice of the benefits they wish to take for the "remedy period" of April 2015 to 31st March 2022.
- From 1 April 2022, when the remedy period ends, all those in service in main unfunded schemes will be members of the reformed pension schemes, ensuring equal treatment from that point on.
- Ensures there are no reductions to member benefits as a result of the 2016 cost control valuations.

Legal Claims

Virgin Media

In June 2023 the High Court found in the Virgin Media case that changes to member benefits in contracted out defined benefit pension schemes between 1996 and 2016 required an actuarial certificate in line with section 37 of the Pensions Schemes Act 1993, and that changes without this certification are to be considered void. This requirement applies to past service rights and future service rights, and to changes to the detriment or benefit of scheme members.

The 2024 Virgin Media pension ruling has raised concerns about the validity of past pension scheme amendments. The decision reinforces the requirement for an actuary to certify post benefit amendments made to contracted out schemes and has created challenges for trustees, sponsors and auditors amid ongoing legal and regulatory uncertainties.

The Government is aware that following last year's Court of Appeal judgement in Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees Limited, there is increased uncertainty in the pensions industry. We recognize the schemes, and sponsoring employers need clarity around scheme liabilities and member benefit levels in order to plan for the future.

The Government will therefore introduce legislation to give affected pension schemes the ability to retrospectively obtain written actuarial confirmation that historic benefit changes met the necessary standards.

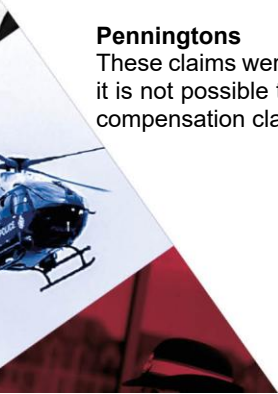
Scheme obligations will otherwise be unaffected, and the Government will continue to maintain its robust framework for the funding of defined benefit pension schemes in order to protect people's hard-earned pensions.

Aarons and Ors Cases

Injury for feelings claims for Aarons were due to be heard by the Employment Tribunal in December 2021, and on 25th November 2021 the Home Secretary sought agreement from Chief Officers to settle on behalf of forces. This authority was given and the Government Legal Department (GLD) have since settled on behalf of forces. Therefore, no liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts.

Penningtons

These claims were brought after the finding of discrimination by the Court of Appeal in McCloud and Sargeant. As at 31st March 2025, it is not possible to reliably estimate the extent or likelihood of these claims being successful, and therefore no liability in respect of compensation claims is recognised in these accounts.



Impact on Pension Liability

Allowing all members to remain in their existing scheme as at 1st April 2015 would lead to an increase in the Police Pension Scheme liabilities. Scheme actuaries have estimated the potential increase in scheme liabilities for Gwent Police to be approximately 4.4% or £62.860m of pension scheme liabilities. This increase was reflected in the IAS 19 disclosure as a past service cost in the 2018/19 accounts. This amount has been reviewed on an annual basis and in 2022/23 the estimated decrease was £555.35m in pensions scheme liabilities from the previous year. In 2024/25 the estimated increase is £550.78m from the liability in 2022/23. This increase reflects a change in assumptions and therefore represents a loss on remeasurement and reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

The impact of an increase in scheme liabilities arising from McCloud/Sargeant judgement will be measured through the pension valuation process, which determines employer and employee contribution rates. The next Police Pension valuation is due to be reported in 2023/24, although this timetable is subject to change. Due to delays in implementing the remedy, it is expected that the member contribution compensation payments projected for 2024/25 will fall into 2025/26. Estimated 2024/25 costs for Gwent Police is £2.79m (1%). Projection for McCloud remedy payments for the years 2023/24 to 2028/29 is £145m.

The impact of an increase in annual pension payments arising from McCloud/Sargeant is determined through the Police Pension Fund Regulations 2007. These require a police authority to maintain a pension fund into which officer and employer contributions are paid and out of which pension payments to retired officers are made. If the police pension fund does not have sufficient funds to meet the cost of pensions in year the amount required to meet the deficit is then paid by the Secretary of State to the police authority in the form of a central government top-up grant. However the McCloud remedy payments are to be shown as separate operational costs to be reclaimed quarterly in arrears from the Home Office and not as part of the Top-Up Grant. A separate account is therefore recommended to be used for all payments made in respect of the McCloud remedy.

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its Police Officers and Police Staff, the Chief Constable makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the PCC Group has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Chief Constable participates in two post-employment schemes:

(i) The Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers – this is an unfunded scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments in the year they eventually fall due.

(ii) Pensions and benefits for Police Staff are provided under the Local Government Pension Scheme from the Greater Gwent (Torfaen) Pension Fund. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Chief Constable and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions relating to Post-employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported CIES Cost of Service line, when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Police Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year including disclosure of actual employer's contributions during the year:

General Fund Transactions						
2023/24			2024/25			
LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total	LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total	
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Cost of Services						
5,905	9,970	15,875	Service cost comprising:			
			Current service cost	5,429	10,500	15,929
215	0	215	Past service cost	0	0	0
0	370	370	Transfers In	0	0	0
0	0	0	(Gain) / loss from curtailments	0	0	0
0	0	0	(Gain) / loss from settlements and / or transfers	0	0	0
164	0	164	Administration expenses	175	0	175
0	0	0	Other Operating Expenditure:	0	0	0
0	0	0	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	0	0
3	51,300	51,303	Net interest expense	85	53,860	53,945
6,287	61,640	67,927	Total charged to Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Services	5,689	64,360	70,049

**Other post-employment benefits charged to the
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total		LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:			
(13,938)	0	(13,938)	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	1,113	0	1,113
5,355	37,620	42,975	Actuarial gains and losses – experience	(1,563)	380	(1,183)
(1,043)	0	(1,043)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(300)	(1,720)	(2,020)
(12,421)	(25,130)	(37,551)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(33,604)	(139,050)	(172,654)
21,904	0	21,904	IFRIC 14 Surplus Restriction	37,296	0	37,296
(143)	12,490	12,347	Total charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,942	(140,390)	(137,448)

6,144	74,130	80,274	Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,631	(76,030)	(67,399)
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2023/24			Movement in Reserves Statement	2024/25		
LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total		LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(6,287)	(61,640)	(67,927)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,689)	(64,360)	(70,049)
			Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:			
6,144	40,490	46,634	Employers' contributions payable to scheme	6,585	46,580	53,165

2023/24			Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	2024/25		
LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total		LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(173,300)	(1,151,773)	(1,325,073)	Present value of the defined obligation	(149,847)	(1,029,160)	(1,179,007)
173,300	0	173,300	Fair value of plan assets	211,082	0	211,082
0	(1,151,773)	(1,151,773)	Value of Assets / (Liabilities)	61,235	(1,029,160)	(967,925)
0	0	0	Other movements in the (liability) / asset	(63,281)	0	(63,281)
0	(1,151,773)	(1,151,773)	Net (liability) / asset arising from the defined benefit obligation	(2,046)	(1,029,160)	(1,031,206)

2023/24			Movement in the Value of Scheme Assets	2024/25		
LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total		LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
169,005	0	169,005	Opening fair value of scheme assets*	197,981	0	197,981
8,125	0	8,125	Interest income	8,399	0	8,399
			Re-measurement gain / (loss):			
13,938	0	13,938	- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(1,113)	0	(1,113)
0	0	0	Other gains / (losses)	0	0	0
6,144	40,490	46,634	Contributions from employer	6,585	46,580	53,165
2,141	7,570	9,711	Contributions from employees into the scheme	2,286	8,150	10,436
(4,149)	(48,060)	(52,209)	Benefits / transfers paid	(4,360)	(54,730)	(59,090)
(21,904)	0	(21,904)	IFRIC 14 Surplus Restriction	0	0	0
0	0	0	Interest on Asset Ceiling	1,304	0	1,304
173,300	0	173,300	Closing value of scheme assets	211,082	0	211,082

2023/24			Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Liabilities	2024/25		
LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total		LGPS CC	Police Pension	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(169,005)	(1,118,133)	(1,287,138)	Opening balance at 1 April	(173,300)	(1,151,770)	(1,325,073)
(5,905)	(9,970)	(15,875)	Current service cost	(5,429)	(10,500)	(15,929)
(8,128)	(51,300)	(59,428)	Interest cost	(8,484)	(53,860)	(62,344)
(2,141)	(7,570)	(9,711)	Contributions from scheme participants	(2,286)	(8,150)	(10,436)
0	0	0	Re-measurement gains and losses:	0	0	0
(5,355)	(37,620)	(42,975)	- Actuarial gains / (losses) - experience	1,563	(380)	1,183
1,043	0	1,043	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	300	1,720	2,020
12,421	25,130	37,551	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in financial assumptions	33,604	139,050	172,654
0	0	0	- Other	0	0	0
(215)	0	(215)	Past service cost	0	0	0
0	(370)	(370)	Transfers in	0	0	0
4,149	48,060	52,209	Benefits / transfers paid	4,360	54,730	59,090
(164)	0	(164)	Administration expenses	(175)	0	(175)
(173,300)	(1,151,773)	(1,325,073)	Balance as at 31 March	(149,847)	(1,029,160)	(1,179,010)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Chief Constable has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1,179 bn (2023/24: £1.325bn) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Chief Constable as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £1,029 bn (2023/24: £1.152bn).

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Chief Constable remains healthy:

- (i) The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of the employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary; and
- (ii) Finance is only required to be raised to cover Police pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

The Chief Constable is not liable for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the Police Officer Pension and Local Government Pension schemes. In the event that the Chief Constable were to leave these schemes, the assets and liabilities relating solely to Force officers and staff, past and present, would be calculated and transferred into any new scheme.

*The opening fair value of scheme assets has been restated to reflect asset ceiling adjustment which was not processed in FY2023/24.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The expected return on assets are no longer required for IAS19 as the discount rate (4.85% Local Gov and 4.85% Police) is now used by the Actuary to calculate the projected costs for next year and set the expected return on assets.

The approximate split of assets for the Fund as a whole (based on data provided by the Actuary) is shown below:

Asset Allocations

	Local Government (CC)			
	2023/24	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Asset Allocations				
Equity Securities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	188,259	95.09%	206,910	98.02%
Real Estate	3,273	1.65%	3,371	1.60%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,449	3.26%	801	0.38%
Total	197,981	100%	211,082	100%

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

	Police Pension		Local Government (Group)	
	2023/24 Years	2024/25 Years	2023/24 Years	2024/25 Years
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	21.90	21.90	20.20	20.10
Women	23.60	23.90	23.00	23.00
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
Men	23.60	23.30	21.20	21.10
Women	25.10	25.20	24.90	24.90

	Police Pension		Local Government (Group)	
	2023/24 % p.a.	2024/25 % p.a.	2023/24 % p.a.	2024/25 % p.a.
Rate of increase in salaries (Long term)	3.85%	3.45%	3.25%	3.25%
Rate of increase in salaries (Short term)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.60%	2.70%	2.75%	2.75%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.75%	5.65%	4.85%	5.80%
Rate of CARE revaluation	3.85%	3.95%	0.00%	0.00%

Change in Assumptions

	Police Pension		Local Government		Local Government	
	Approximate increase/(decrease) in assumption		Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount
	%	£'000	PCC	PCC	Chief Constable	Chief Constable
	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000
0.5% increase in the Real Discount Rate	(7.50%)	(78,000)	0.0%	0	0.00%	0
0.1% decrease in the Real Discount Rate	0 %	0	2.00%	124	2.00%	3,215
1 year increase in member life expectancy	2.00%	22,000	4.00%	234	4.00%	5,994
0.5%/0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1.00%	10,000	0.00%	2	0.00%	127
0.5%/0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	7.50%	77,000	2.00%	125	2.00%	3,178

Following the last Triennial Valuation as at 31st March 2023, the Contribution Rates for the current year and the next 2 years are as follows:

LGPS Certified Rates for the Year Ending

31 March 2025	18.8%
31 March 2026	19.4%
31 March 2027	19.4%

Note 18 - Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Chief Constable does not have any additional contingent assets or contingent liabilities that have not already been disclosed in the Notes to the Accounts

Note 19 – Collaboration

Police forces in Wales have a long, successful history of collaborating to develop specialist areas of policing. This includes those under the remit of the former Police Authorities of Wales Joint Committee. Future collaboration will be driven by the need to satisfy the Strategic Policing Requirement and by the outcomes of the Regional Strategic Assessment of threats, risks and harm to the southern region of Wales. The Police and Crime Commissioner for each Police Force will be responsible for ensuring the Strategic Policing Requirement is met. As part of this, they will look to work in collaboration with other Commissioner's and forces to provide the most effective service possible. Such agreements are regulated by Section 22A of the Police Act 1996, as amended by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

The collaborative services and their funding continue under revised Commissioner and Force Governance arrangements. These are in effect considered as 'Pooled Budgets' with agreements for Funding Contributions, made and varied from time to time, and certain Specific Government Grants. The pooled budgets are effectively hosted by the Commissioner and Force for South Wales Police on behalf of the four police forces in Wales. A summary of the cost of the various collaborative services attributable to the PCC Group is shown in the following table.

2024/25 costs of the various collaborative services attributable to the PCC Group.

SHARE OF SERVICE COLLABORATION Share of service benefit	Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit / Special Branch (CTIU / SB)	Counter Terrorism Specialist Advisors (CTSA)	Counter Terrorism Port / Dedicated Security (DSP)	Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU)	Regional Task Force (RTF)	Digital Services Division	Joint Legal Services (JLS)	Scientific Investigation Unit (JSIU)	Joint Firearms Unit (JFU / CTSFO)	Joint Procurement	Total
2024/25	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross Expenditure											
South Wales Police	4,961	311	1,079	8,877	1,276	3,446	1,395	5,471	9,246	391	36,452
Dyfed Powys Police	1,914	120	416	3,425	483	0	0	0	5,547	0	11,906
Gwent Police	2,181	137	475	3,902	617	2,028	783	2,646	3,698	391	16,858
North Wales Police	2,534	159	2,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,583
	11,590	727	4,859	16,204	2,376	5,474	2,178	8,117	18,491	782	70,799
Total Income & Grants											
South Wales Police	(4,961)	(311)	(1,079)	(4,184)	(39)	0	0	(55)	(1,076)	0	(11,705)
Dyfed Powys Police	(1,914)	(120)	(416)	(1,614)	(15)	0	0	0	(646)	0	(4,725)
Gwent Police	(2,181)	(137)	(475)	(1,839)	(19)	0	0	(27)	(431)	0	(5,109)
North Wales Police	(2,534)	(159)	(2,889)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,582)
	(11,590)	(727)	(4,859)	(7,637)	(73)	0	0	(82)	(2,153)	0	(27,121)

As a result of the requirement of IFRS11 - Joint Arrangements, gross expenditure in the CIES has been increased by £3.299m and gross income has been increased by £3.953m, a net decrease in expenditure of £0.654m (2023/24: £0.135m increase in expenditure). This net decrease has been reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement with no impact on the Police Fund.

There are two Assistant Chief Constable positions within the Regional Collaboration. One of the posts is occupied by Dyfed Powys Police officer and other by a South Wales officer. Gwent Police contribute salary costs for these officers in line with the collaboration agreement.



2023/24 costs of the various collaborative services attributable to the PCC Group.

SHARE OF SERVICE COLLABORATION Share of service benefit	Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit / Special Branch (CTIU / SB)	Counter Terrorism Specialist Advisors (CTSA)	Counter Terrorism Port / Dedicated Security (DSP)	Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU)	Regional Task Force (RTF)	Digital Services Division	Joint Legal Services (JLS)	Scientific Investigation Unit (JSIU)	Joint Firearms Unit (JFU / CTSFO)	Joint Procurement	Total
2023/24	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross Expenditure											
South Wales Police	4,919	294	1,104	7,627	1,194	2,900	1,105	5,101	8,520	352	33,116
Dyfed Powys Police	1,915	115	430	2,969	452	0	0	0	5,112	0	10,993
Gwent Police	2,182	131	490	3,384	577	1,684	631	2,510	3,408	352	15,349
North Wales Police	2,539	152	2,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,893
	11,555	692	4,226	13,980	2,223	4,584	1,736	7,611	17,040	704	64,351
Total Income & Grants											
South Wales Police	(4,919)	(294)	(1,104)	(4,055)	(16)	0	0	0	(1,090)	0	(11,478)
Dyfed Powys Police	(1,915)	(115)	(430)	(1,579)	(5)	0	0	0	(654)	0	(4,698)
Gwent Police	(2,182)	(131)	(490)	(1,798)	(8)	0	0	0	(436)	0	(5,045)
North Wales Police	(2,539)	(152)	(2,202)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,893)
	(11,555)	(692)	(4,226)	(7,432)	(29)	0	0	0	(2,180)	0	(26,114)

2023/24

Other Collaborative Working - Shared Resource Service Centre

The Gwent Police Authority entered into a public sector collaborative arrangement, known as the Shared Resource Service (SRS), with Torfaen County Borough Council (TCBC) and Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) in May 2011. During 2017/18, Newport City Council (NCC) and Blaenau Gwent County Council (BGCC) joined the collaborative working arrangement.

A memorandum of understanding is in place to provide robust governance arrangements. The arrangement is not a separate legal entity and ownership of the SRS premises reside with TCBC. In 2024/25 expenditure incurred was fully covered by the contributions from the partners.

Note 20 - Gwent Independent Film Trust (GIFT)

GIFT (Gwent) a Company Ltd by Guarantee (Company Registration Number 7327539) and a registered charity (Charity Registration Number 1141278) was a subsidiary of the Chief Constable for Gwent and PCC Group. In February 2024, the dissolution process of GIFT was started as the activity has ceased, any remaining funds were donated to a Road Safety charity. The dissolution was confirmed by Companies House on 7th May 2024.

The annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025 disclosed net current assets of nil. (2023/24 £1,027) and retained a loss for the year of nil. (2023/24 loss £313). There are no assets or liabilities of the Charity included in the Balance Sheet of the Chief Constable and PCC Group at 31st March 2025.



Glossary

Term	Definition
2024/25	This refers to the period covered by these accounts – 1 st April 2024 to 31 st March 2025
2023/24	This refers to the prior year financial period for comparative purposes – 1 st April 2023 to 31 st March 2024
Accounting Policies	These are a set of rules and codes of practice the Chief Constable uses when preparing the accounts.
Accruals	The accounting treatment, where income and expenditure is recorded when it is earned or incurred not when the money is received or paid.
Actuarial Gains and Losses	For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because: • Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made in the last valuation; or • The actuarial assumptions have changed.
Amortisation	This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful life of Intangible assets.
Asset Ceiling	IAS19 defines the asset ceiling as 'the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan'.
Balance Sheet	This shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Chief Constable. The net assets of the Chief Constable (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Chief Constable.
Capital Adjustment Account	An account which accumulates (on the debit side) the write-down of the historic cost of fixed assets as they are consumed by depreciation and impairments, or written off on disposal, and (on the credit side) the resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure.
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure on the acquisition and construction of assets or expenditure which adds to the value of an existing asset, which have a long-term value to the Group, e.g. land and buildings.
Capital Receipts	Income from the sale of fixed assets, which can only be used to finance new capital expenditure or repay outstanding debt on assets financed from loans. Usable capital receipts are those capital receipts which are not set aside for specific purposes but are available to be used for any capital purchases.
Carrying Value	The carrying value of an asset or a liability recorded in the Balance Sheet.
CIPFA	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, one of the professional accountancy bodies in the UK. CIPFA specialises in the public services and has responsibility for setting accounting standards for these services.
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Official measure of the general level of inflation as reflected in the retail price of goods and services – excludes mortgage interest payments, council tax and other housing costs.
Contingent Liabilities or Assets	These are the amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which a provision has not been made in the Chief Constables accounts.
Creditors	Individuals or organisations to which the Chief Constable owes money at the end of the financial year split short-term (within 12 months) and long-term.
Current Assets	Current assets are items that can be readily converted into cash. By convention the items are ordered by reference to the ease that such conversion into cash can be carried out.
Current Liabilities	Current liabilities are items that are due immediately or in the short – term.
Current Service Cost (pensions)	An estimate of the true economic cost of employing people in a financial year. It measures the full liability estimated to have been generated in the year.
Curtailment	Changes in liabilities relating respectively to actions that relieve the employer of primary responsibility for a pension obligation (e.g. a group of employees being transferred to another scheme) or events that reduce the expected years of future service of employees or reduce the accrual of defined benefits over their future service for some employees (e.g. closing a business unit).
Debtors	Individuals or organisations that owe the Chief Constable money at the end of the financial year split short-term (within 12 months) and long-term. Note all Trade Debtors are recorded in the PCC Group Balance Sheet.

Defined Benefit Scheme	A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The schemes may be funded or unfunded.
Defined Contribution Scheme	A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Depreciation	This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of Property, Plant and Equipment.
Fair Value	The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase of the asset.
Financial Instrument	Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract that derives its value from changes in underlying assets or indices.
Fixed Assets	These are items such as land, buildings, vehicles and major items of equipment, which give benefit to the Chief Constable over more than one year. Note all Fixed Assets are held by the PCC.
FRS	Financial Reporting Standards, as agreed by the UK and International accountancy profession and the Accounting Standards Board. These include Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
General Fund	This is the main revenue fund of the PCC Group and includes the net cost of all services financed by local taxpayers and Government grants. All Reserves including the General Fund are held by the PCC.
Group	The term refers to the merger of Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.
Impairment	A reduction in the value of a fixed asset, below the carrying amount in the balance sheet. Factors include evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset.
Intangible Assets	These are assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Chief Constable. Examples include software, licenses and patents. Note all Intangible Assets are held by the PCC.
Interest Cost (Pensions)	For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.
Inventories	Amounts of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use at the Balance Sheet date.
Leasing Costs	This is where a rental is paid for the use of an asset for a specified period of time.
Materiality	An item would be considered material to the financial statements if, through its omission or non-disclosure, the financial statements would no longer show a true and fair view.
Minimum Revenue Provision	The prudent amount that the Chief Constable is statutorily required to set aside from revenue funds to meet the repayment of borrowing undertaken to support capital investment. Note that this provision is made by the PCC.
Movement in Reserve Statement	This financial statement presents the movement in usable and unusable reserves.
Net Book Value (NBV)	The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.
Net Realisable Value (NRV)	The open market value of an asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets) less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.
Past Service Cost	For a defined benefit scheme these arise from decisions taken in the current year but whose financial effect is derived from years of service earned in earlier years.
PCC	The abbreviation for the Police and Crime Commissioner. The PCC is a separate corporation sole which was established on the 22 nd November 2012 under the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Also referred to as the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	A Central Government initiative which aims to increase the level of funding available for public services by attracting private sources of finance.
Precept	The amount levied and collected by the five Gwent Authorities (Newport, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Monmouthshire and Torfaen) and paid over to the PCC Group.
Provisions	The Chief Constable may set aside amounts as provisions to meet liabilities or losses that are likely to arise in the future. Any provisions made are recorded in the PCC Group Statement of Accounts.
Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)	This is the Public Works Loan Board, which is an organisation financed by the Government. It lends money to police authorities on set terms so that they can buy capital items.

Related Parties	Central Government, Local Authorities (precepting), subsidiary and associated companies. Elected members, senior officers from Director and above and the Pension Funds. For individuals identified as related parties: members of the close family, or the same household; and partnerships, companies, trusts or other entities in which the individual, or member of their close family or the same household, has a controlling interest.
Reserves	Balances that represent resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management. Earmarked reserves are those set aside for specific policy purposes. The Movement in Reserve Statement shows the movement in the year on the reserves held by the Chief Constable. Note the Chief Constable does not hold Reserves. These come under the control of the PCC.
Revaluation Reserve	An amount representing the accumulated gains on the fixed assets held by the Chief Constable arising from increases in value, as a result of inflation and other factors, to the extent that these gains have not been consumed by subsequent downward movements in value. Note that all Reserves are owned by the PCC.
Retail Price Index (RPI)	Official measure of the general level of inflation as reflected in the retail price of a basket of goods and services, including mortgage costs, council tax and other household costs.
Revenue Budget	The estimate of annual income and expenditure requirements, which sets out the financial implications of the PCC Group policies and the basis of the annual precept to be levied on collection funds.
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	A general government grant in support of local authority expenditure (including Police and Crime Commissioners) and fixed each year in relation to spending levels.
Right of Use Asset (ROUA)	ROUA classification in accordance with IFRS16 is to regard the asset subject to the lease as an asset over which the Group has ownership rights and responsibilities required to be capitalised on the Group's own balance sheet assets and are disclosed separately from all other assets directly owned by the Group.
Senior Staff	A police officer or police staff whose salary is more than £150,000 per year, or one whose salary is at least £60,000 per year (calculated pro rata for a part-time employee) and who is the designated head of paid service and a statutory chief officer. Typically the Commissioner's Chief Executive, and statutory Chief Officers.
The Code	The Code incorporates guidance in line with IFRS, IPSAS and UK GAAP Accounting Standards. It sets out the proper accounting practice to be adopted for the Statement of Accounts to ensure they 'present fairly' the financial position of the Council. The Code has statutory status via the provision of the Local Government Act 2003.