

Committee(s): Resources, Risks & Estates Committee Police Authority Board	Dated: 5 February 2024 7 February 2024
Subject: Revenue and Capital Budget 2024/25	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N/A
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Commissioner of Police Pol 10-24	RREC – For Information PAB - For Decision
Report author: Mark Paddon, Deputy Chief Finance Officer Steven Reynolds, Deputy Chief Finance Officer Alistair Cook, Chief Finance Officer	

Summary

This report presents the revenue and capital budget for 2024/25 following the Provisional Government Settlement being announced on 14 December 2023. Confirmation of the final Police Settlement is not expected until the end of January 2024 and a verbal update will be provided of any changes impacting the proposed 2024/25 budget.

The following paper provides details of the provisional police settlement, local funding via the Business Rates Premium (BRP), mitigations to achieve a balanced budget, income and funding, capital requirements and use of reserves.

Overall, the budget provides for a core establishment of 953 full time equivalent (FTE) Police Officers (plus 30 Regional Organised Crime Unit posts), 537 (FTE) Police Staff and 216 temporary funded roles (£149m) and non-pay (£59.7m) budgets totalling £208.7m. These resources are provided to deliver Policing Plan priorities for both territorial policing and national lead functions, in areas such as fraud and cybercrime, with strong support for victim care.

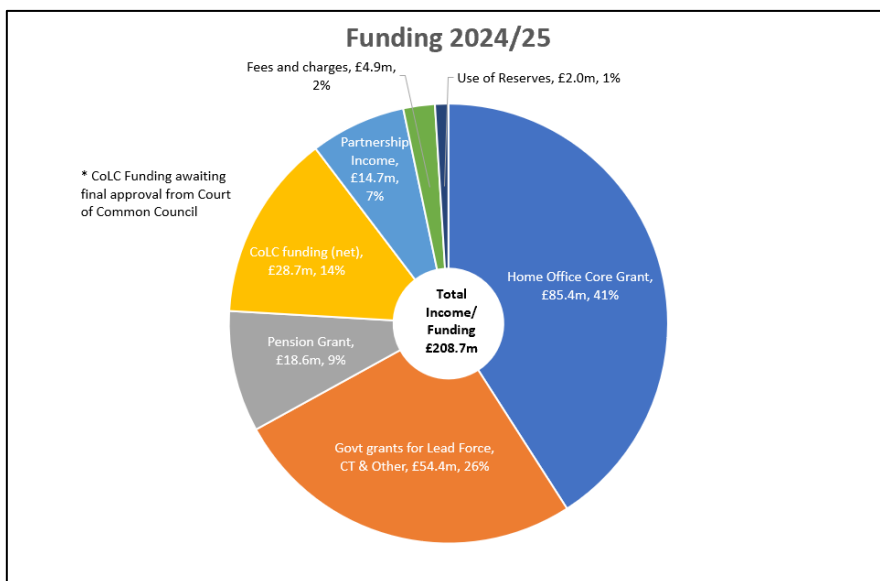
Table 1 provides a summary of the 2023/24 and the proposed revenue budget for 2024/25.

Table 1 Summary Revenue Budget 2023/24 and 2024/25	23/24 Latest Budget £M	24/25 Projected Budget £M	24/25 vs 23/24 Budget £M
Expenditure	189.9	208.7	18.8
Income	(88.9)	(94.6)	(5.7)
Core Funding (Chief Officer cash limited budget)	(101.0)	(114.1)	(13.1)
Income & Core Funding (net of capital charges)	(189.9)	(208.7)	(18.8)
(Surplus)/Deficit	-	-	-

The 2024/25 budget shows an increase of £18.6m compared to 2023/24 which is mainly due to additional core Government Grant income of £8.7m, a net increase over 2023/24 of £1.5m in Business Rates Premium (BRP) allocation, of which £1m is ringfenced for Secure City run costs,

and £5.8m of specific Government funding largely for combatting economic and cybercrime. A full breakdown of funding is shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: 2024/25 Funding Breakdown



The draft budget includes 'funded' provision for the launch of the new Fraud and Cyber Crime Reporting and Analysis Service (FCCRAS), in 2024/25 plus a £1.5m provision against risk to programme timelines, which overall represents a reduction in core contribution to this service.

Whilst the 2024/25 budget is shown as balanced, the latest Medium Term Financial (MTFP), as presented to members of the Resource, Risks and Estates Committee in November 2023 and Police Authority Board (PAB) in December 2023, identified £15.5m of additional inflationary and other pressures impacting the 2024/25 budget. These pressures are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – 2024/25 MTFP Budget Pressures

2024/25 Budget Pressures (Revenue)	2024/25 £'m
Reduction in BRP funding for exceptional costs	2.1
Officer Pay Inflation	4.1
Staff Pay Inflation	2.9
London Allowance Increase	1.1
Non-Pay inflation	2.3
Cyclical Maintenance/Replacement and SRP Schemes	1.3
Increase in Capital Financing Provision	1.7
Total Pressures	15.5

The MTFP, which was presented Members prior to the 2024/25 Police Settlement being communicated assumed that Home Office funding would increase by £5.6m in line with Year 3 Spending Review commitments, provide extra funding for the 2024/25 officer pay award and increase in the City's Precept grant (in lieu of the City's inability to precept) to recognise precept flexibility for other forces. While the subsequent Home Office announcement has provided for £0.3m more funding than expected (para 11), though with heightened risk arising from increased ringfencing, further mitigations are required to deliver a balanced budget in 2024/25.

In balancing its finances over the last two years, CoLP has delivered major savings, with cumulative, budgeted savings over the last few years of £15m (14.1% of the 2023/24 Net

Revenue Budget) - including pay and overtime reductions, non-pay savings and increased charges for funded work. However, the options for CoLP to make further savings and achieve a balanced budget in 2024/25 are limited by the requirement to maintain officer numbers at national head count levels, contractual obligations and the level of savings delivered in recent years, without impacting operational policing. Table 3 below summaries the mitigations which have been included in the proposed 2024/25 budget, including a £2.9m increase in the contribution from

CoLP Capital Programme	21/22 £000	22/23 £000	23/24 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000	Total £000
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funded work towards inflation and overheads, further pay and non-pay savings of £3.5m and a £2.6m allocation from the 2023/24 Business Rates Premium (BRP) increase (£2.1m sustained BRP from 2023/24 and an increase of £0.4m).

Table 3 – 2024/25 Budget Mitigations

2024/25 Budget Mitigations	2024/25 £m
Increase in Home Office Core Funding (excluding Pension inc and Uplift)	5.9
Reduction in Action Fraud exceptional costs	0.5
Higher proportion of more junior PCs	0.8
Increased recharging of costs to funded activities and change	3.1
Non-pay savings: professional fees, release of inflationary provision & other	1.8
Adjustment for phasing of staff recruitment to full establishment	0.8
Allocation from 2023/24 Business Rates Premium (BRP) increase	2.6
Total	15.5

Capital Programme 2024/25

A summary of forecast capital expenditure and funding for 2021/22 to 2025/26 is shown in table 4 below. This shows a proposed capital programme for 2024/25 of £10.345m, comprising £2.358m on cyclical replacements, £6.256m on projects which commenced in prior years (FCCRAS for £4.763m and £1.493m on other projects) and £1.731m for new prioritised projects commencing in 2024/25. These new projects will be subject to business case approvals, supported by assessments on deliverability and affordability. The proposed capital programme is broken down and further explained in paragraphs 35 to 59 of this report.

The table also shows a forecast outturn for 2023/24 of £18.609m which is explained in a third quarter (Q3) budget monitoring report on this agenda.

Cyclical Replacement	1,000	545	815	2,358	700	5,418
FCCRAS	3,970	5,392	16,913	4,763		31,038
Other Projects 2023/24 and prior	2,960	1,194	881	1,493		6,528
Proposed New Projects 2024/25				1,731	492	2,223
Max. available for 2025/26					3,808	3,808
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,930	7,131	18,609	10,345	5,000	49,015
Funding						
City Fund loan facility (FCCRAS)		2,392	3,296			5,688
City Fund loan facility (other projects)	2,941	1,401	1,445	1,896		7,863
Home Office (FCCRAS)	3,970	3,000	11,217	2,804		20,991
City Fund		110	179			289
City ULEZ loan	1,000					1,000
POCA	19	38	12	645		714
Direct revenue financing		190	2,460	5,000	5,000	12,650
TOTAL FUNDING	7,930	7,131	18,609	10,345	5,000	49,015

Table 4 – CoLP Capital Programme

Police Authority Board

The proposed 2024/25 Police Authority Board (PAB) budget is also shown in Table 13 below. A £1m budget was established in 2022/23 which is funded from the local business rates premium.

Recommendations

Members of RREC are asked to:

Note the report and:

- the 2024/25 City of London Police (CoLP) Revenue Budget;
- the 2024/25 CoLP Capital Programme; and
- the 2024/25 Police Authority Budget;

Members of the Police Authority Board are asked to approve:

- the 2024/25 CoLP Revenue Budget;
- the 2024/25 CoLP Capital Programme; and
- the 2024/25 Police Authority Budget

Main Report

Relevance to the Policing Plan

1. The primary purpose of the development of the budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is to direct resources to deliver the objectives set out in the Force's Policing Plan:
 - To keep those who live, work and visit the City safe and feeling safe
 - To protect the UK from the threat of economic and cybercrime
 - To put the victim at the heart of everything that we do
2. The development of the 2024/25 budget is focused on the Policing Plan, building on the 2023/24 the business planning process, to ensure that finite resources are allocated to enable delivery of the above key objectives.
3. The Force's commercial strategy, introduced in 2019 and refreshed in 2023/24, was designed to assist in the delivery of a sustainable budget going forward through seeking full cost recovery from funded units and commercial / non-core / change activity wherever possible. In the 2024/25 budget additional income of £3.0m through recharging of costs has been included as part of a package of measures to close the budget gap, noting the cash flat nature of a number of National Lead Force grants. The affordability and sustained resourcing of funded/non-core activities will be dependent on securing this uplift in funding which is a key risk to the delivery of the Policing Plan. Work will continue in 2023/24 and 2024/25 to drive income recovery from funded work through engagement with funders to ensure deliverables are commensurate with the financial resources being made available.

National Context, Police Funding Settlement and Core Funding

4. The Force continues to operate in an environment of considerable uncertainty and financial challenge. While the 2023/24 budget was balanced by a combination of increased local funding from the 2022/23 Business Rates Premium increase and additional City of London Police (CoLP) mitigations. Since then, CoLP has experienced or forecast a range of new pressures including:
 - Pay and non-pay inflation in 2023/24 being significantly above assumptions – creating £6.5m of pressure for 2024/25 and future years.
 - a £1.1m increase in pay costs due to the decision to increase the London Allowance for officers from September 2023 in response to the Met Police lead.
 - a £1.3m increase in the cyclical maintenance and supplementary revenue requirements in 2024/25 to sustain the facilities at New Street and Bishopsgate pending the creation of the Future Police Estate.
 - a reduction in local business rates funding of £2.1m in 2024/25 relating to exceptional costs identified in 2022/23.
 - A transition to Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) of CoLP's future capital expenditure from 2024/25 of £5m per annum plus an annual provision of £1m for the repayment of internal borrowing; noting that the £1.7m pa increase would still be required to increase current loan repayment arrangements assuming a higher level of borrowing.

Police Funding Settlement

5. On 14th December 2023 the Home Office announced the provisional police funding settlement. Table 6 provides a line by line breakdown of the provisional settlement compared to 2023/24. The key points are :
 - Police Uplift Programme (PUP) ringfence – the expected £1m increase for Spending Review year 3 has been added in full to the Police Uplift ringfence, which puts £3.1m funding at risk (vs £2m in 23/24).

- Additional recruitment top up grant – City’s officer uplift target has been increased by 10 (from 986 to 996 headcount), with £0.5m additional funding being provided (which will be fully offset by additional costs).
As in 2023/24 a key concern remains that the Home Office settlement has increased the level risk to police finances through the ringfencing of core funding which is subject to maintaining officer uplift targets. The Home Office have confirmed that performance against the 996 target will be measured on 31 September 2024 and 31 March 2025. Any shortfall against the maintenance level of 996 will be subject to £40,000 per officer being withheld from the Uplift grant, up to a maximum tolerance of 30 officers; this means that if CoLP were to miss the uplift target by 30 at both checkpoints, the entire £3.1m grant would be lost.
- Pay award grant – City received extra funding during 23/24 of £2.4m for part-year effect of the 2023 officer pay award (7%). The £3.8m full year effect has been rolled into core grant for 24/25. The allocation of this grant was based on funding formula shares and so it does not provide for the increased costs of National or funded resourcing.
- Precept grant (in lieu of City’s inability to precept) - has increased by £1m which is slightly higher than the £0.8m expected - linked to Government providing increased Precept flexibility elsewhere (of £13 rather than £10).
- Pensions grant - Home Office is allocating £260m additional funding to policing in respect of recent decision to increase employer pension contributions for officers from 31% to 35.3% from April 2024. CoLP is getting an extra £2.4m pensions grant from this, which provides for the cost increase for CoLP’s ‘established’ officers. This includes existing, ‘established’ officer roles for its National Lead Force and other funded work but not its ‘temporary’ or growth roles.
- National & International Capital City (NICC) grant (provided to City and Met Police) - has remained cash flat at £4.8m since April 2019. The NICC grant was awarded to recognise the cost of additional policing activity arising from events and demonstrations related to the City’s historic location and national and international status, excluding the costs of counter terrorism activity which is subject to a separate specific grant.
- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Hotspot Funding, each force has been allocated £1m of non-core grant funding in 2024/25. The administration and use of this funding will be co-ordinated by the Police Authority Team taking into account Home Office guidance on the scope of the funding stream, specification criteria and delivery plan requirements. Given the uncertainty at this stage about the allocation of the funding the 2024/25 budget excludes any related expenditure and associated income. This is on the basis that the activities supported by this funding stream will be additional and therefore, will have a net nil effect on the budget.

Local Funding – Business Rates Premium

6. In recognition of major MTFP budgetary pressures arising from inflation, exceptional Action Fraud costs, the loss of some key grants and acknowledgement that historically local funding for the City of London Police (CoLP) was significantly below national average, a 0.4p increase in the BRP was approved by the Court of Common Council in March 2022 for policing and other security measures, coupled with a CoLP commitment to deliver £6.1m additional mitigations £6.6m of BRP funding was allocated to CoLP, including a ‘one off’ £2.1m allocation for exceptional costs, taking the total BRP allocation to the Force in 2023/24 to £27.5m. This excluded:
 - £1m of BRP funding for the Police Authority Board and
 - £1m of BRP funding for the Security City Programme (SCP).

7. While there have been increases in BRP in recent years, continued increases in precepts elsewhere mean that CoLP remains below the national average even when taking into account the benefit of rent free accommodation provided by the City Corporation and the Precept Grant. The proposed 2024/25 budget, therefore, assumes that the £6.6m of BRP funding from 2023/24 is sustained in 2024/25 with a £0.5m increase required to deliver a balanced budget. It is anticipated that this will be funded from the 0.2p increase in the BRP approved by the Court in March 2023. The total BRP allocation to the Force in 2024/25 is expected to be £28.9m including £1m of BRP funding for the Secure City Programme. This excludes £1m of BRP funding for the Police Authority Board which is detailed at para 48.
8. The estimated annual operating cost of the Secure City Programme (SCP) is expected to be c.£2m which will be funded through a combination of £0.4m existing police resources (through decommissioning the current Information management system (IMS) and disaster recovery system (DRS), £1m of BRP funding, up to £0.5m of funding from the City's on-street parking reservice and a potential future contribution from City Bridge Foundation (subject to evidencing positive impact on policing the bridges). Following implementation delays it is now expected that the SCP will move to an operational phase during 2024/25 with responsibility for managing the programme transferred to CoLP. All programme income and expenditure will be ringfenced in CoLP's revenue budget.
9. The grants awarded as part of the police funding settlement and from the City of London Corporation constitute "core" funding and is held by the Police Authority until the end of the financial year. Historically this has been referred to as the "Chief Officer's Cash Limited Budget" for local authority accounting purposes and provide an in-year Net Budget of £114.1m, an increase of £13.1m from 2023/24, after adjusting for internal loan repayment of £1.0m which is shown as negative financing for Local Authority budgeting. Of the £13.1m increase, £8.7m relates to an increase in Home Office core funding, £1m relates to BRP funding for the Secure City Programme, a £0.5m increase in the baseline BRP funding and a £2.9m reduction in capital financing costs due to the planned repayment of the legacy Action Fraud and ULEZ vehicle replacement loans from the Force's General Reserve in 2023/24.

The repayment of these legacy loans will facilitate the transition to Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) of CoLP's future capital expenditure from 2024/25 of £5m per annum).

10. Funding for the Force also includes £94.6m of specific government grants, partnership income, fees and charges and the use of reserves (2023/24: £88.9m). This is an increase of £5.7m compared to 2023/24 and is mainly due to:

Government Grant income - £3.3m increase mainly due to:

- Fraud & Cyber Crime Reporting & Analysis Service (FCCRAS) revenue net of a reduction in core legacy fraud grants - £2.5m increase
 - Anti-money Laundering Act (AMLAR) funding - £3.4m increase
 - Fraud Reform - £1.9m increase
 - Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme – Cryptocurrency - £1.7m increase, and
- Less:
- A reduction in the Pension Deficit grant - £4.4m this is matched by a reduction in expenditure and reflects the current 6 year pension deficit forecast.
 - Exclusion of £2m of income and expenditure relating to the Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) Uplift funding which does not form part of CoLP's budget.

Partnership Funding – 1.3m increase

- Insurance, credit card and intellectual property fraud - £0.5m increase
- Secure City programme - £0.5m increase
- Common Policing services (secondments) - £0.3m increase

Fees and Charges - £1.3m

- Mainly due to a £1.2m increase in recharging of staff costs to capital (change) projects. This is in accordance with the 2023 Corporate Services Review design principles with roles being aligned to demand drivers and funded workstreams.

11. Subject to the final settlement Table 6 sets out the overall revenue funding envelope which will be available to resource policing services in support of the Policing Plan.

Table 6 – Funding and Income

2024/25 Funding	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Change £m (Better)/Worse
Core grant	(62.5)	(66.3)	(3.8)
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0
NICC Grant	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)
Precept Grant	(6.5)	(7.4)	(0.9)
Pensions Grant	(0.8)	(3.2)	(2.4)
Ringfenced Uplift Funding	(2.0)	(3.1)	(1.1)
Uplift Additional Recruitment Top Up	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)
Less £0.2m Council Tax Freeze Grant to City Fund	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sub-Total police grant funding	(76.7)	(85.4)	(8.7)
Business Rates Premium	(27.5)	(28.0)	(0.5)
Corporation - Contact Centre	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.0
Secure City	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)
Sub-Total Business Rates Premium/CoL funding	(28.2)	(29.7)	(1.5)
Total Core Funding	(104.9)	(115.1)	(10.2)
Specific Grants	(69.7)	(73.0)	(3.3)
Partnership Funding	(13.3)	(14.6)	(1.3)
Fees and Charges	(3.6)	(4.9)	(1.3)
Use of Reserves	(2.2)	(2.0)	0.2
Sub-Total Income and use of Reserves	(88.8)	(94.5)	(5.7)
Gross Funding & Income	(193.7)	(209.6)	(15.9)
Less Capital Financing Charges	3.9	1.0	(2.9)
Net Funding & Income	(189.9)	(208.7)	(18.8)

* this excludes £30.9m of National Lead Force grants which are transferred to other forces to support their fraud, cybercrime and anti-money laundering activities.

Revenue Budget for 2023/24, Projected Outturn and 2024/25 Budget

12. The proposed 2024/25 budget has been prepared within the resources set out above. Table 7 below summarises the 2023/24 net revenue budget, projected year end outturn and variances and the 2024/25 budget. Underspends / positive variances are shown in brackets.

Table 7 – Revenue Budgets 2023/24 & 2024/25

CoLP Revenue Budgets 2023/24 and 2024/25	23/24	23/24	23/24	23/24	24/25	24/25 vs 23/24 Budget
	Latest Budget £'m	Actuals Q3 £'m	Projected Outturn Q3 £'m	Variance vs Budget (Better)/Worse £'m	Projected Budget £'m	(Better)/Worse £'m
Police Officer Pay	70.6	52.8	71.7	1.1	80.7	10.1
Police Staff Pay	32.4	22.8	31.5	(0.9)	42.7	10.3
Police Officer Overtime	2.1	1.9	2.8	0.7	2.6	0.6
Police Staff Overtime	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Temp/Agency	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.3
Other Employee Related Exp.	2.1	1.8	2.6	0.5	3.0	0.9
Pension Deficit	23.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	18.6	(4.4)
Total Pay	131.1	80.3	132.8	1.8	149.0	18.0
Premises	2.9	2.9	3.3	0.4	4.3	1.3
Transport	2.7	0.5	2.7	(0.0)	2.8	0.1
Supplies and Services	37.1	30.1	37.0	(0.1)	34.1	(3.0)
Third Party Payments	12.3	19.0	32.0	19.6	9.5	(2.8)
COL Support Services	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.4	0.1
Capital Charges	0.5	0.0	2.7	2.3	5.1	4.6
Transfer to Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Non-Pay	58.8	52.7	81.5	22.8	59.6	0.8
Total Expenditure	189.9	133.0	214.4	24.5	208.7	18.8
Specific Grants	(69.7)	(42.8)	(93.1)	(23.4)	(73.0)	(3.3)
Partnerships	(13.4)	(8.2)	(14.2)	(0.8)	(14.7)	(1.3)
Fees & Charges	(3.5)	(2.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(1.3)
Transfer from Reserves	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.3)	(2.0)	0.2
Income	(88.9)	(53.2)	(113.4)	(24.5)	(94.6)	(5.7)

Core Funding	(101.0)	(79.7)	(101.0)	(0.0)	(114.1)	(13.1)
Total Income & Core Funding	(189.9)	(133.0)	(214.4)	(24.5)	(208.7)	(18.8)
Net (Under)/Overspend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Revenue Budget for 2023/24 and Projected Outturn

13. The 2023/24 Quarter 3 revenue outturn is presented as a separate paper on today's agenda. This shows a breakeven outturn position, with both expenditure and income expected to be £214.4m. This compares to original expenditure and income budget of £189.9m. The variance of £24.5m is mainly due to additional specific grants being received in year for Lead Force activities, (£20.4m) of which £19.4m is to support resourcing in other forces, £2.9m of Home Office funding to support officer and staff pay increases/ additional officer recruitment and a £0.8m increase in partnership income. Other key variances include:

- A £1.1 overspend against Officer Pay offset by vacancies and rank ratio saving due to a higher proportion of student officers of £1.2m;
- £0.9m underspend on staff pay mainly due to vacancies;
- an increase in overtime of £0.9m due to funded work and other operational activities;
- A £0.5m overspend in injury awards, commuted pension lump sums & apprenticeship levy budgets due to an under provision compared to the 2022/23 outturn;
- A £0.4m pressure against premises budgets due to several backdated electricity charges at Bishopsgate;
- A £0.7m overspend in relation to the Action Fraud Contact Centre;
- £0.5m higher than budgeted transfer to reserve in respect of Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme/Proceeds of Crime Act receipts; and
- A £2.3m contribution to the financing of capital expenditure.

These cost pressures have been largely offset by:

- A £0.8m supplies and services savings mainly due to lower equipment purchases in Local Policing (£0.5m) and other general underspends.
- receipt of a £2.4m Home Office Pay award grant
- £1.3m of other income, including an Uplift over-recruitment grant and secondment / other income.

Proposed Revenue Budget for 2024/25

14. The proposed 2024/25 budget has been prepared within the resources set out in Table 6 above. Overall there is an increase of £18.8m between the 2023/24 latest approved budget and the 2024/25 original budget. Further details of support services and capital charges are shown in Appendix 1. The significant movements, budgetary assumptions, risks and opportunities are explained below:

Risks and Opportunities

15. There are a number of financial risks and opportunities which may impact the 2024/25 budget. These include:

- The increased ringfencing of Government Grants, with dependency on maintaining officer uplift levels.
- Pay awards and non-pay inflation being higher than estimated.
- Loss of income sources.
- Progress on cost recovery from funded work particularly in relation to National Lead Force funding where some agreements are cash flat and which provides an element of the City's officer uplift target.
- FCCRAS implementation and any implications arising from the updated detailed delivery plan.
- The levels of recruitment needed to deliver against both the financial and operational Policing Plan, in particular achieving the staff recruitment trajectory as a risk to realising available National Lead Force funding.
- The ability to deliver the mitigations included within the budget within the timeframes set and also the level needed whilst delivering the required levels of service.
- The ability of the Force to deliver the Capital Programme.

Pay and Workforce Planning

16. The pay budget for 2024/25 is £149m, this is an increase of £18m from 2023/24. The main factors for the increase include:

- the impact of pay inflation being significantly higher than anticipated in 2023/24 being baked into subsequent year's pay – £6.5m, (Officers £4.2m and Staff £2.7m); pay inflation assumptions of 3% for officers from September 2023 and 3% for police staff from July 2023 incorporating 1% pay and progression.
- the full year impact of the decisions to increase the London Allowance for Police Officers by £1,000 - £1.1m;
- a £2.4m increase in Police Officer Pension contributions due to the decision to increase employer pension contributions for officers from 31% to 35.3% from April 2024. A Home Office grant has been made available to offset this additional cost.
- An officer adjustment provision of £0.5m has been included in the 2024/25 budget to manage the headcount impact of the additional 10 Uplift posts and the risk of overshooting against the 996 target which will require careful workforce management.
- a £9.5m increase in Officer (£1.9m) and Staff costs (£7.6m) relating to funded activities including the Anti-Money Laundering Act Regulations (AMLAR), Enhanced Cyber Reporting (ECRS), FCCRAS and Fraud Reform. This includes growth in overhead recovery – which in particular contributes to the £2.25m increase in external funding to Corporate Services costs, delivering a £1m saving to core budgets net of cost increase).
- Of the £9.5m increase, £3m was previously provided for under National Lead Force supplies and services budgets in 2023/24 as a placeholder whilst elements of programme delivery were finalised. These budgets will now transfer to pay in 2024/25.
- an increase in overtime budgets of £0.7m, due the impact of pay inflation on baseline overtime budgets of £0.15m, a £0.45m increase in relation to funded work and £0.1m to fund specific ongoing overtime pressures in the Custody Team in the provision of a 24 hour service. Overtime continues to be monitored through the Force's internal Strategic Finance Board.

- Agency budgets have increased by £0.3m This relates to the NPCC Cybercrime programme and is fully funded from grant funding.
- Other employee expenditure has increased by £0.9m, this is mainly due the creation of a £0.3m provision to fund apprenticeship levy charges, £0.3m increase in injury award budgets to align with current costs and £0.2m of increase training. Of this increase £0.3m is funded from funded/non-core activities.
- a £4.4m decrease in the pension deficit provision. This is to align the budget with the current 6 year pension forecast and is offset by a corresponding reduction in Home Office grant income.

17. The 2024/25 pay budget is based upon the following full time equivalent (FTE) numbers:

Table 8 – Workforce Establishment

	Officer FTE	Staff FTE	Total FTE
2023/24 Baseline	939.0	514.9	1,453.9
SOC Uplift (Regional Organised Crime Units)	30.0	0	30.0
NPCC Cybercrime	9.0	2.8	11.8
Changes 2023	5	0.2	5.2
Corporate Services Review	0	19.1	19.1
Establishment at 1st April 2024	983.0	537.0	1,520.0

18. The NPCC Cyber Portfolio (11.8FTE) and 30 FTE Police Uplift SOC posts are shown in the overall establishment in Table 8 and are included in the Home Officer Uplift headcount target of 996. The Cyber Portfolio team and the Police Uplift SOC posts are funded from specific grants and claimed in arrears from Home Office. Of the 30 SOC posts, 2 will be employed directly by CoLP and the remaining 28 are based in the Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU). The majority of the Cyber Portfolio will be recruited via seconded officers and agency staff. The budget also assumes a further 216 temporary funded roles mainly related to delivery of NLF lead force activities.

19. The budget assumes resourcing levels for 2024/25 will increase by 24.3 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) posts. Of these changes 5.2 FTE relate to establishment changes agreed via the Force's People Board in September 2023 following confirmation of long term funding. The remainder attributable to outcome of the Corporate Services review. As noted above, whilst there has been an increase in staff resources this will be funded from external sources and change, thereby delivering a £1m saving to core budgets. No changes have been made to the Officer FTE as a result of the additional headcount target being increase by 10 to 996, however, this position is being assessed, noting that there are a number of part time roles in Force which count as 1 when measuring achievement against the Uplift target of 996.

20. Pay inflation assumptions remain one of the largest areas of risk. Whilst a 3% Officer and 3% Staff pay award assumptions are in line with National Police Crime and Commissioner (NPCC) Finance discussions and the City of London Corporation's current guidance, every 1% increase in pay increases the Force's cost pressures by £1.2m (£0.8m officers, £0.4m staff). While it is expected that inflation will reduce in 2024, where additional funding is

provided by the Home Office to meet inflationary and other pressures above the annual settlement funding, this funding continues to be distributed on the basis of core grant shares. The consequence for the Force is that this excludes £57.1m of specific National Lead Force grants which in many cases have remained cash flat. Engagement is taking place with the Home Office on this matter.

21. Furthermore, although the Police settlement provided a £8.7m increase in funding, as noted above, £3.1m of the overall funding is now ringfenced and dependent on performance in maintaining the year 3 and additional officer (top up) uplift target. This significantly increases the amount of ringfence from current year and adds significant risk to realisation of the additional funding. The continuation of ringfencing and severity of penalty for non-achievement means that there is a risk to affordability. The requirement to maintain the uplift headcount target of 996 will require careful workforce management to minimise the financial risk of under or over shooting against target.

Non-Pay

22. The premises budget for 2024/25 is £4.3m, an increase of £1.3m from 2023/24. The principle reason for the increase is to allow for cyclical maintenance works at Bishopsgate and New Street to prolong the operational viability of these site ahead of delivery of the Future Police Estates programme.

23. A breakdown of the £34.1m Supplies and Services budget is shown in Appendix 2. The decrease from 2023/24 of £3.0m is mainly due:

- a £3m transfer from supplies and services to pay relating to funded activities including ECRS, AMLAR and Fraud Reform. These 2023/24 supplies and services budget were a placeholder pending determination of programme delivery structures.
- a £0.5m reduction in exceptional supplies and services costs relating to the Action Fraud service pending transition to the FCCRAS. This comprises an anticipated £2m full year reduction in exceptional costs net of a ringfenced £1.5m risk provision to allow for finalisation of programme launch timelines in 2024/25.
- The release of a £1m non-pay ringfenced inflationary risk provision to facilitate the transition to Direct Revenue Financing of capital expenditure.
- These decreases are offset by a £1.5m increase in costs relating to the running of the Secure City Programme (SCP) which is due to transfer to CoLP in 2024/25.

24. The third party payments budget for 2024/25 is £9.5m a decrease of £2.8m from 2023/24. Third party payments budgets include the cost of IT services £6.1m as well as providing for payments to other forces for seconded officers. The £2.8 reduction relates to a change in revenue recognition for Home Office funds transferred to other Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) and other forces for economic fraud and cybercrime activities connected to the Legacy Fraud grant. With the exception of this element, the redistribution of National Lead Force grants has been unbudgeted and managed through the Force's revenue account. This has distorted the monitoring with Home Office income and third party expenditure is consistently reporting outside of the approved budget. A breakdown of third party funding is show in Annex 2.

25. In 2024/25 it is expected that the Force will transfer some £30.9m of Home Office funds to other forces including the Legacy Fraud Grant, AMLAR, Fraud Reform and the National

Cyber Security Programme. For 2024/25 these transactions will be ringfenced from the Force's revenue account and reported separately.

26. The capital charges budget for 2024/25 is £5.1m an increase of £4.6m from 2023/24. This increase is due to the planned transition to Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) of capital expenditure from 2024/25. This is facilitated by the decision to repay the remaining balance on the legacy Action Fraud loan (£2m) and the ULEZ (0.6m) vehicle replacement loan from the Forces General Reserve in 2023/24. This will release £2.9m per annum of negative financing adjustments from the core resource base (Table 6) which taken together with other supplies and services reductions will allow for up to £5m per annum revenue financing of capital expenditure. The expectation is that this will help mitigate the downstream borrowing risk for CoLP and City Fund finances. There will remain, however, points at which additional internal borrowing from the City Corporation will be required in order to meet the costs of the capital programme. A forecast of this is shown in the capital section of this report.
27. In addition to the £5m DRF provision, a further £1m payment, (shown as a negative financing adjustment against core funding in Table 6) will continue to be made to pay down internal borrowing from the City Corporation. This is to be reviewed annually.

Income

28. The force receives income and funding from a range of sources, with total budgeted income amounting to £209.7m in 2024/25 as detailed in Appendix 3, to this report. Due to the sensitive nature of the various funding streams, this is presented as a non-public appendix. CoLP funding primarily comes from its Home Office core grant, amounting to £85.4m for 2024/25 (40.7% of all income) Other specific Government grants total £73m (34.8% of all income), which includes funding for discharging CoLP's National Lead Force for Fraud & Cyber roles and a grant to cover CoLP's contribution to the Officer Pension Scheme deficit. Total Government grants amount to £158.4m in 2024/25, 75.5% of all funding.
29. Unlike other Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) The City Corporation does not have the ability to raise funding through a Council, instead, the City provides funding through a Business Rates Premium (BRP), which is expected to be £28m for 2024/25 (13.4%). In 2024/25 the City Corporation will also provide £0.7m of funding towards the contact centre (0.3%) and £1m BRP funding for the Secure City Programme (0.5%).
30. Partnership income totals £14.7m in 2024/25 (7.0% of all income), comprising funding from third parties in support of the fight against fraud and economic crime.
31. Income from fees and charges is estimated to be £4.8m in 2024/25 (2.3% of all income) and is largely derived from training delivered through the Economic Crime Academy, salaries recharged to capital and change projects.
32. As set out in the 2023 Income Strategy Report, charging for service is a complex area and as a minimum any charge must recover all direct costs. Wherever possible, however, CoLP will seek to recover full cost using a Full Economic Cost Recovery Model. Applying this model remains critical in 2024/25 to delivering £3.1m of additional income to meet mitigation targets.

Business Unit Control Totals 2024/25

33. Taking together workforce number and the proposed 2024/25 revenue estimate, Table 9 below provides a breakdown of budgeted staffing numbers, business unit control totals for 2024/25 and a summary of the functions included within each unit.

Table 9 – Business Unit Control Totals 2024/25

2024-25 Budget by Business Area	TOTAL COLP	Local Policing	Specialist Ops	National Lead Force	Corp Services	Central Inc & Exp
Budgeted FTE						
Officer	953	390	308	164	90	1
Staff	537	74	169	109	185	0
Total Establishment	1,490	464	477	273	275	1
Officer	48	0	13	35	0	0
Staff	168	1	17	150	0	0
Total Temporary	216	1	30	185	0	0
Total Budgeted FTE	1,706	465	507	458	275	1
Budgeted £m						
Pay Costs	149.0	35.7	34.7	32.1	21.8	24.7
Non Pay Costs	59.6	2.7	2.8	25.0	17.0	12.0
Total Expenditure	208.7	38.5	37.5	57.1	38.8	36.7
Income	(94.6)	(6.7)	(8.5)	(51.0)	(6.8)	(21.5)
Net Budget	114.1	31.7	29.0	6.1	32.0	15.2
Functions Including		Sector Response Taskforce Contact	Intelligence Investigation Forensics CJS	Funded Units FCCRAS / NFIB NLF Fraud NLF Cyber	Chief Officers CFO COO Prof & Trust	Pension Def POCA Recharges Unalloc roles Temp roles

*Excludes 30 Regional Organised Crime Unit Posts.

34. As shown in Table 9 above, sector policing (Local Policing and Specialist Operations) accounts for 57% of the core funded full time equivalent (FTE) staffing numbers and 53.2% of the net budget. Corporate Services and Central Income and Expenditure consists of 16% of the workforce and 41.4% of the net budget. The remaining 27% of the workforce are employed in National Lead Force (NLF) operations and supported by up to 185 temporary funded roles. Whilst NLF only accounts for £6.1m (or 5.4%) of core funding in 2024/25, it is expected that £51 m of it's in year activities will be financed outside of the core Home Office and local BRP funding.

Capital Programme 2024/25

35. The CoLP Capital Programme comprises projects developed and managed by the Force, which are either funded directly from the Force's own resources or via a City Corporation loan facility capped at £5m per annum. The revenue budget makes provision for principal and interest repayment. In addition, substantial capital funding is received from the Home

CoLP Capital Programme	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

Office towards FCCRAS.

36. The proposed Capital Programme for 2024/25 is shown in table 10 below and amounts to £10.345m. This comprises £2.358m on cyclical replacements, £6.256m on projects which commenced in prior years and £1.731m for new prioritised projects commencing in 2024/25. Two of the projects proposed to commence in 2024/25 are not expected to conclude until 2025/26 with additional spend of £0.492m forecast in that year. All proposed new projects will be subject to approval of business cases. The table also shows a forecast outturn for 2023/24 of £18.609m which is explained in a third quarter (Q3) budget monitoring report on your agenda today.

37. In addition to the CoLP funded projects, the City of London Corporation funds some strategic CoLP projects, comprising the Secure City Programme and the Accommodation Strategy and a few legacy projects that predate 2020/21 which are now nearing completion.

38. In order to show the full cost of the FCCRAS project, table 10 also shows all years back to 2021/22 when this project commenced.

Cyclical Replacement						
Fleet (car)		340	332	358	300	1,330
Fleet (horsebox) (para 39)				400		400
Fleet (motorbikes)		205				205
IT (para 40)				1,200	400	1,600
Firearms (para 41)				400		400
Other (para 42)	1,000		483			1,483
Sub-total: Cyclical Replacement	1,000	545	815	2,358	700	5,418
Projects						
FCCRAS (para 43)	3,970	5,392	16,913	4,763		31,038
Action Fraud	2,041					2,041
Power BI (para 44)		98	5	645		748
BWV		181	49	79		309
Forensic Network and Storage		175	157			332
CAID	19	14	7			40
TFG Armoury		20	139			159
ICAV			238	10		248
Covert Camera System		23	20	63		106
Covert Surveillance Equipment		88	68	91		247
Barbican Airwave Coverage			27			27
Other/Prioritisation and feasibility(para 45)	900	595	171	605		2,271
Sub-total: 23/24 and Prior Year Projects	6,930	6,586	17,794	6,256	700	37,566
Proposed New Projects 2024/25						
Command and Control (para 46)				707		707
Multi-Agency Police Peer Support (MAPPS) (para 47)				148		148
Digital Investigation and Intelligence Project (NPTP) (para 48)				14		14
Out of Court Disposal (OoCD) (para 49)				163		163
Tackling Organised Exploitation (TOEX) Programme (para 50)				7		7
E-Discovery (para 51)				292	208	500
Digital Asset Management (para 52)				60		60
Forensic Case and Quality Management System (para 53)				216	284	500
Joint ERP Solution (para 54)				10		10
Digital Case File (para 55)				12		12
HO Biometrics Case File (para 56)				24		24
Rape Response Review (para 57)				1		1
Role-based Access (para 58)				77		77
Sub-total: Proposed New Projects 24/25	-	-	-	1,731	492	2,223
Funding for new projects in 2025/26					3,808	3,808
Sub-total: All CoLP Projects	6,930	6,586	17,794	7,987	4,300	43,597
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,930	7,131	18,609	10,345	5,000	49,015
Funding						
City Fund loan facility (FCCRAS)		2,392	3,296			5,688
City Fund loan facility (other projects)	2,941	1,401	1,305	1,896		7,543

Home Office (FCCRAS)	3,970	3,000	11,217	2,804		20,991
City Fund		110	179			289
City ULEZ loan	1,000					1,000
POCA	19	38	12	645		714
Direct Revenue Financing (DRF)		190	2,600	5,000	5,000	12,790
TOTAL FUNDING	7,930	7,131	18,609	10,345	5,000	49,015

Table 10 – Proposed Capital Programme 2024/25

39. **Horsebox:** There was a delay purchasing the horsebox in 2022/23 due to the limited supplier selection nationally. £285k has been committed to date but won't be spent until 2024/25 due to long delivery lead times. Further costs will be incurred as the build progresses and it is anticipated that the full £400k will be spent in 2024/25.

40. **IT replacement:** Current Surface Pros and Laptops are coming to their end of life and require replacing. A provision of £1.2m has been included in the 2024/25 budget to replace up to 1,168 devices, with a further £400k provision included in 2025/26 to replace a further 386 devices which will reach end of life in that year.

41. **Firearms replacement:** A provisional sum of £400k is provided for the replacement of the current fleet of carbines and their sighting systems due to them approaching their end of useful and economic life. Replacement is subject to evaluation and submission of a business case for consideration.

42. **Other cyclical replacement:** This comprises an order of 960 handsets at a cost of £331k to replace those of officers and support staff who have active handsets, and £152k to fund a refurbishment of the 6th floor of New Street to be used as a new L&OD training space for officers. Works commenced on 16th January 2024 and will be completed during March 2024.

43. **FCCRAS:** This project is due to be completed in 2024/25. Overall, against a total project budget of £30.986m, forecast outturn expenditure is £31.038m, representing a forecast overspend of £52k.

44. **Power BI:** Phase 1 was completed in 2022/23 at a cost of £98k. The Strategic Outline Business case for Phase 2 showed a total cost of £650k, phased over 2 years, with £350k in 2023/24 and £300k in 2024/25. Due to a delay in the tender process which won't be completed until February 2024 the majority of the spend will now take place in 2024/25.

45. **Prioritisation and feasibility funding:** £776k was approved to progress the overarching management of change for CoLP, alongside the quick-time progression of some pipeline projects prior to their Gateway 2 attainment (Command and Control, Project Themis and E-Discovery). Due to delays in the identification of suitable candidates and vetting, and a delay to Project Themis owing to MPS re-evaluation of priorities, only £171k is expected to be spent in 2023/24, with the balance being spent in 2024/25.

Proposed New Projects 2024/25

46. **Command and Control:** Project to replace the current command and control systems which will shortly become obsolete. This is a joint collaboration with the MPS.

47. **Multi-Agency Police Peer Support (MAPPS):** The replacement of Violent and Sexual Offenders Register (ViSOR) functionality with a new system to aid investigation.

48. **Digital Investigation and Intelligence Project (NPTP):** A national programme enhancing digital investigations and intelligence.
49. **Out of Court Disposal (OoCD):** Introduction of a new system to allow for the efficient management of out of court disposals which is required through a change in Government policy.
50. **Tackling Organised Exploitation (TOEX) Programme:** A national programme to focus on a cohesive approach to cross border crime.
51. **E-Discovery:** New technology to support electronic discovery in investigations.
52. **Digital Asset Management:** A new technology solution to allow for the seamless transfer of files digitally.
53. **Forensic Case and Quality Management System:** Implementation of an updated forensics system introducing greater automation.
54. **Joint ERP Solution:** A programme of change, managed by the Corporation but locally delivered, to introduce a new finance and HR system that are interlinked.
55. **Digital Case File:** A national programme to implement a new case file completion system using digital advances to drive efficiencies.
56. **Home Office Biometrics Case File:** A national programme to design and implement advances in biometric evidence gathering such as mobile fingerprint analysis.
57. **Rape Response Review:** National operating model transforming how rapes are investigated.
58. **Role Based Access:** Automated permission based access to different tools/information.

Capital Programme 2025/26

59. Table 10 above also shows an indicative position for the following year 2025/26 based on the annual £5m Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) allowance from the revenue budget to fund projects. The table shows £700k allocated to the ongoing cyclical replacement of IT and Fleet and £492k for the conclusion of the projects proposed to commence in 2024/25. The balance of the £5m DRF is shown as funding available for new projects in 2025/26 (£3.808m).

Reserves

60. The forecast Force reserves position for 2024/25 is summarised in Table 11 below.

Table 11 – CoLP Reserves

CoLP Reserves	Opening Balance	Q3 Forecast Additions	Forecast Spend	Forecast Closing	Forecast Additions	Forecast Spend	Forecast Closing
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	01-Apr-23 £m	2023/24 £m	2023/24 £m	Balance 31-Mar-24 £m	2023/24 £m	2023/24 £m	Balance 31-Mar-24 £m
General reserve	(9.2)	0.0	2.6	(6.6)	0.0	0.0	(6.6)
Earmarked reserves:							
POCA	(7.4)	(0.5)	2.6	(5.3)	(0.5)	2.6	(3.2)
Emerg Svs Mobile Tech	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)
Sub-total - Earmarked reserves	(7.7)	(0.5)	2.6	(5.6)	(0.5)	2.6	(3.3)
TOTAL RESERVES	(16.9)	(0.5)	5.2	(12.2)	(0.5)	2.6	(10.1)

*Balances in brackets denotes reserve held.

61. Over the medium term CoLP's reserve strategy aims to maintain a general reserve that supports management of CoLP's strategic and medium-term financial risks to: 1) cope with unforeseen events and emergencies, 2) as a contingency to respond to uncertainty in the economic climate, 3) to provide flexibility in managing future years budget pressures and 4) to balance cashflow fluctuations without calling upon additional local grant and/or loan funding. The proposed 2024/25 budget does not anticipate use of the general reserve, however, this is subject to inflation and other pressures not increasing above current budgetary assumptions. The Force's reserves policy, in line with Home Office expectations, is to maintain a General Reserve of 5% of net revenue expenditure (NRE). In 2024/25 this is equivalent to £5.8m compared to a forecast reserve of £6.6m. However, given the specific funding risks associated with National Lead force status it is considered appropriate to hold a general reserve equivalent to 5.7% of NRE.

62. POCA relates to the National Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS), where relevant agencies get back a proportion of what they recover. It is expected that the funds are used to improve performance on asset recovery and to fund local crime fighting priorities for the benefit of the community in the following categories:

- Asset Recovery Work
- Crime Reduction projects
- Community Projects
- Miscellaneous

63. The opening balance at the start of 2023/24 was £7.4m and includes an unusually large receipt of £7.1m which was received at the end of 2021/22 from Operation Neutron. Given the significance of the reserve and requirement for sound governance it was determined that through the budget setting process the Police Authority will approve planned level of commitment and annual spend against POCA funds.

64. The use of POCA is subject to full business case development, project prioritisation and assessment of affordability. Updates on expenditure have been reported quarterly to this Committee and a benefits realisation paper is expected during Q4 2023/24. At this stage the POCA reserve is forecast to fund £2m of revenue expenditure in 2024/25 comprising £1.5m in relation to asset recovery / civil recovery activities, £0.5m to fund other relevant expenditure and £0.645m toward the PowerBI project.

Table 12 – Proceeds of Crime Act Reserve (POCA)

POCA Bids	Asset Recovery £'000	Crime Reduction £'000	Community Projects £'000	Misc £'000	Total £'000	Police Authority Board – 2024/25 Revenue Budget
Asset Recovery Team (Revenue)	1,300				1,300	
Civil Recovery Team (Revenue)	200				200	
Other (Revenue)				500	500	
Power BI Phase 2 (Capital)		645			645	
Total	1,500	645	-	500	2,645	

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65. The proposed 2024/25 revenue budget for the Police Authority Board Team is shown below. This provides for 9.5 full time equivalent employees and appropriate non pay budget to support delivery of its primary role in making sure the City of London Police runs an effective and efficient service by holding the Commissioner to account; to ensure value for money in the way the police is run, and to set policing priorities taking into account the views of the community. In 2023/24 the PAB Team established a small grant programme to add value in targeted priority areas, which is expected to continue in 2024/25. In additional £0.1m additional Government grant income relating to the serious violence programme. The Police Authority Team will also work with local agencies and manage the bidding processes for the use of £1m of Hotspot funding announced in the Provisional Police Settlement. This will take into account Home Office guidance on the scope of the funding, specification criteria and delivery plan requirements.

Table 13 – Police Authority Board Revenue Budget 2024/25

PAB Team Revenue Budgets	23/24	23/24	23/24	23/24	24/25 vs 23/24 Budget
	Latest Budget	Actuals	Projected Outturn	Variance vs Budget (Better)/Worse	
2023/24 and 2024/25	£'m	Q3 £'m	Q3 £'m	£'m	(Better)/Worse £'m
Staff Pay	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8 0.1
Other Employee Exp.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0
Total Pay	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8 0.1
Supplies and Services	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3 0.0
Total Non-Pay	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3 0.0
Total Expenditure	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.1 0.1

Government Grants		(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Income	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Core Funding	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)	(0.0)
Total Income & Core Funding	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(0.1)
Net (Under)/Overspend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

List of Appendices:

- 1 Support Services and Capital Charges
2. Supplies and Services and Third Party Expenditure Analysis
3. Income & Funding Streams – **Non-Public**
4. MTFP Pressures, Mitigations and Funding Streams – **Non-Public**

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Support Services and Capital Charges

Support Services & Capital Charges from/to the City of London Police	Original Budget 2023/24 £'000	Draft Budget 2024/25 £'000	Note Ref
Support Services and Capital Charges			
City Surveyor's Employee Recharge	86	91	
Insurance	435	454	
IT Recharges – Chamberlain	277	6	
Capital Charges	3,452	3,841	
Capital Contras	(3,452)	(3,841)	
Admin Buildings	1,336	1,276	(i)
Support Services	1,123	1,538	(ii)
Total	3,257	3,365	
Recharges Within Fund			
Car Park Recharge P&T	55	49	
Licence fees – Port Health & Environmental Services Committee	18	18	
Total	73	67	
Recharges Across Funds			
Policing the Bridges	(305)	(305)	
Remembrancer's Recharge - Policy & Resources - City's Cash	28	28	
Total	(277)	(277)	
TOTAL POLICE	3,053	3,155	

Notes:

- (i) Share of Guildhall premises costs based on floor area. Variations reflect the phasing of the cyclical works programme
- (ii) Support Services covers charges from the Chamberlains, Comptroller and City Solicitor, Town Clerk and City Surveyor's departments

Appendix 2
Supplies and Services analysis

Category	23/24 Latest Budget £m	23/24 Actuals Q3 £m	23/24 Projected Outturn Q3 £m	23/24 Variance vs. Budget £m	24/25 Projected Budget £m	24/25 vs 24/25 Budget £m
NFIB/Action Fraud/NPCC	24.3	22.2	26.4	2.1	21.1	(3.2)
Catering	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Computer Licences	2.3	1.6	1.6	(0.6)	1.7	(0.6)
Consultants Fees	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Equipment, Furniture & Materials	2.1	1.4	1.8	(0.2)	2.3	0.2
Internal Legal Fees	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	(0.0)
IT Maintenance/Support/Software	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Legal Fees	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Licences	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Management Fees	0.1	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Medical Fees	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other/Misc	1.6	0.3	1.0	(0.6)	0.6	(1.0)
Postage	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)
Professional Fees	4.0	1.3	1.8	(2.2)	4.0	0.0
Security	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Storage/Removal Fees	0.2	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	0.2	(0.0)
Subscriptions	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Subsistence (not training related)	0.3	0.2	0.2	(0.1)	0.3	(0.0)
Telephones/Mobile Phones	0.3	0.5	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.0
Uniform/Clothing	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
	37.1	30.1	37.0	(0.1)	34.1	(3.0)

Note: current year professional fees "actuals" include sums to be capitalised before the end of the financial year.

Third Party Payments analysis

Category	23/24 Latest Budget £m	23/24 Actuals Q3 £m	23/24 Projected Outturn Q3 £m	23/24 Variance vs. Budget £m	24/25 Projected Budget £m	24/25 vs 24/25 Budget £m
NLF: Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
NLF: Other Bodies	5.3	13.6	25.1	19.7	2.3	(3.0)
NLF: Seconded Officers/Staff	0.2	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)
Total Lead Force	5.5	13.7	25.2	19.7	2.4	(3.1)
Forensic Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	0.3	0.0
IT SLA	5.9	3.3	5.8	(0.0)	6.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Bodies	0.5	0.3	0.5	(0.0)	0.5	(0.0)
Seconded Officers/Staff	0.1	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Total Other CoLP	6.8	4.2	6.7	(0.1)	7.1	0.2
				0.0	0.1	0.1
	12.3	18.0	31.9	19.6	9.5	(2.8)