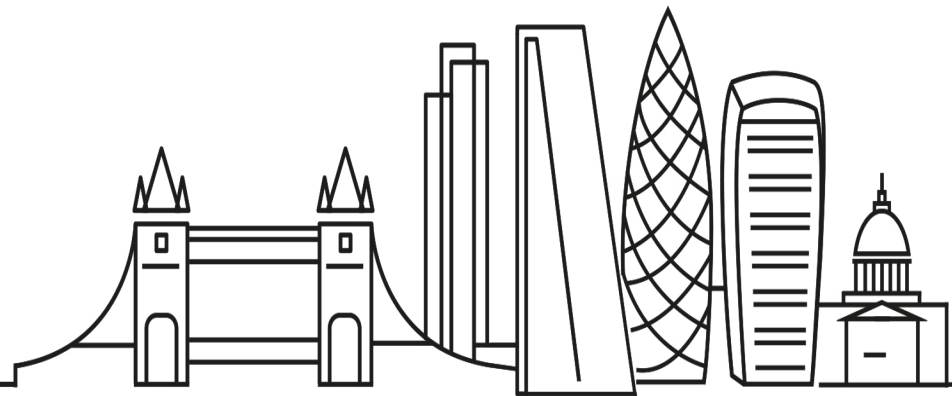


Resources, Risks and Estates Committee (RREC)
Police Authority Board (PAB)

Revenue & Capital Monitoring 2024/25

Q2 (April – September)

Dates: 19th November 2024 (RREC)
4th December 2024 (PAB)



A local service with a national role, trusted by our communities to deliver policing with professionalism, integrity and compassion

2024/25 Q2 - Revenue & Capital Summary

CoLP Revenue Outturn Summary

Whilst a balanced outturn forecast has been maintained at Q2, critically this has only been achieved through the release of budgetary provisions, use of an earmarked reserve, a significant increase in overhead cost recovery from funded activities and unplanned pay savings. Consequently, the 2024/25 revenue budget is now at its limit for absorbing any additional cost pressures. The overall gross expenditure outturn variance for 24/25 is expected to be a significant overspend of £9.7m (Q1: £10.1m), which is mainly due to the revised implementation plan for the launch of the Future Cyber Crime Reporting and Analysis Service (FCCRAS). This has necessitated extensions to existing Action Fraud service contracts of c£13.1m and is reflected in the additional supplies and services expenditure shown in Table 1. Although this cost pressure at Q2 has been mitigated through a 50:50 risk share arrangement with the Home Office, the application of additional overhead recovery and use of a specific earmarked Action Fraud reserve, further pressure arising from programme replanning will not be absorbable in so far as it relates to 24/25, without additional funding.

Key variances at Q2 are explained in slides 3-8 with an accompanying “bridge” analysis of key variances on slide 9. Emerging risks and opportunities identified at Q2 (30 September 2024) are set out in slide 11.

Capital Outturn Summary

Capital reporting has been developed to lead on the whole life capital cost position for projects, which is showing an indicative £1.1m total increase on budgets (subject to governance and affordability assessment). For 2024/25 capital is forecast to be £13.362m (Q1:£14.862m), compared with total budget of £10.345m. The overspend of £3.017m is due to rephasing of FCCRAS milestone payments from 2023/24 to 2024/25 (with Home Office capital contribution being fully utilised), with further profiling of £1.5m of retention payments into 25/26. Additionally, delays to several national programmes have created underspends in 2024/25 of £0.825m, against which some utilisation is proposed to bring forward other change and continuous improvement priorities (while managing risk of overcommitting and creating downstream affordability challenges from such substitution). As at Q2 £0.391m remains uncommitted.

Police Authority Board Outturn Summary

The outturn for the Police Authority Team budget is £930k (Q1: £928k) against a latest approved budget of £1m, an underspend of £70k (Table 6 below refers), which is mainly due to an on-going vacancy in the PAB Team. Utilisation of the £1m 2024/25 Hotspot grant is also shown in Table 7, with current expenditure at the mid-year point totalling £242.6k. Whilst patrols/activity is expected to increase in the second half of the financial, there is a risk of under-utilisation which is being reviewed.

2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Summary

Table 1 2024/25 CoLP Revenue Budget		Budget Q2 YTD	Actual Q2 YTD	Variance to Date (Better) / + Worse	24/25 Full Year Budget	Projected Outturn (Better) / + Worse	Projected Variance (Better) / + Worse	Notes
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
PAY								
Officers		39.9	38.3	(1.6)	79.9	79.1	(0.8)	(i)
Staff		21.2	17.1	(4.1)	42.3	39.0	(3.3)	(ii)
Overtime		1.4	1.8	0.3	2.9	3.3	0.4	(iii)
Agency		0.6	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.1	(0.0)	
Police Officer Pension		9.3	0.0	0.0	18.6	19.5	0.9	(iv)
Indirect employee costs		1.5	1.0	(0.4)	2.9	2.8	(0.1)	(v)
TOTAL PAY		73.9	59.0	(5.5)	147.7	144.8	(2.8)	
NON-PAY								
Premises Costs		2.1	1.5	(0.6)	4.3	4.4	0.1	
Transport		1.4	0.3	(1.1)	2.8	2.7	(0.1)	(vi)
Supplies and Services		17.5	27.8	10.3	35.0	48.3	13.3	(vii)
Third Party Payments		4.8	4.8	(0.0)	9.3	9.3	(0.0)	
Unidentified Saving		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CoL Support Services		1.5	0.1	(1.4)	3.4	3.4	(0.0)	
Capital Charges		3.8	0.0	(3.8)	7.5	7.3	(0.2)	(viii)
Transfer to Reserve		0.3	0.0	(0.3)	0.5	0.5	0.0	
TOTAL NON-PAY		31.4	34.5	3.1	62.8	75.9	13.0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		105.3	93.6	(2.4)	210.5	220.7	10.2	
INCOME								
Specific Grants		(51.6)	(17.7)	33.9	(72.6)	(83.2)	(10.6)	(ix)
Partnership		(8.1)	(4.7)	3.4	(16.2)	(15.4)	0.8	(x)
Fees & Charges		(1.6)	(0.4)	1.2	(3.2)	(2.5)	0.5	(xi)
Transfer from Reserves		(1.0)	(0.0)	1.0	(2.0)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(xii)
CoLP Core Funding		(41.7)	(41.7)	0.0	(114.1)	(114.1)	0.0	
Capital Financing		(1.2)	0.0	1.2	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0	
TOTAL INCOME		(105.3)	(64.5)	40.8	(210.6)	(220.7)	(10.2)	
UNDERLYING DEFICIT		0.0	29.0	38.3	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	

2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Supporting Information

(i) Police Officer Pay

The forecast for Police Officer pay is an underspend of £0.7m underspend (Q1: £354k overspend) against a latest approved budget of £79.9m (0.9%). The change in variance from Q1 is largely due to the release of contingency to manage the Uplift over-recruitment risk (£0.5m) noting wider budgetary pressures and workforce plans (slide 9) which show police officer numbers being below budgeted assumptions in, July and August and the continuation of this trend for the period October through to February 2025. This is coupled with a more accurate costing of recruitment plans for funded activities where outcomes are lower than budgeted and there are compensating reductions in income.

Home Office Uplift Grant Progress - As at, 30 September 2024, the officer headcount totalled 999 and this has secured £1.55m (or 50%) of the ringfenced Police Uplift Funding (PUP) for 2024/25. There is a further Home Office headcount checkpoint on 31 March 2025, and it is forecast that CoLP will continue to exceed its budgeted headcount on this date to secure the remaining PUP funding. Careful monitoring of the workforce plan will continue through 24/25 via the Force's Strategic People Board.

In July 2024, the Government announced a 4.75% pay award for Police Officers and has provided, nationally £175m, to compensate forces for a pay award settlement above 2.45%; 2.5% being the mode pay award assumptions for forces across England and Wales. Of the £175m, it is understood that £7.7m has been ringfenced by the Home Office to provide additional funding for non-core funded activities. The remaining £167.3m has been allocated in line with the core funding formula, of which CoLP has received £1.2m. Based on a 3% budgeted pay award for Officers and Staff, the funding above a 2.45%, provides £0.2m of additional funding, which at Q2 has offset the cost of staff contribution pay (for those at top of scale).

Separately, the Government has also announced a £1,250 increase the maximum rate for the London Allowance, however, this is not subject to additional Home Office funding. Instead, the rate paid is determined by the Commissioner with approval from the Police Authority Board. No decision has been made to increase the rate of London Allowance payable to officers, although due to a payroll error an erroneous payment was made to officers in September 2024. A decision by the Commissioner, having informed the Police Authority Chair, not to clawback this overpayment has added a £104k pressure to the 2024/25 budget, which has been absorbed within this forecast.



2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Supporting Information

(ii) Police Staff Pay

Police Staff pay, compared to a budget of £42.3m, is forecast to be underspent by £3.5m by the end of the Financial Year. This underspend is largely driven by slower than expected staff recruitment including vetting delays with CoLP's staff strength as at 31 March 2024, being 463 FTEs compared to a budgeted permanent establishment of 539, see slide 9. Whilst the trajectory of staff recruitment has increased, current workforce plans (slide 9) indicate that the number of unplanned vacancies will continue for the remainder of this financial year. It is important to note that in so far as this relates to funded work, there are compensating reductions in income. A 3% staff pay award has been proposed with effect from the 1 July 2024 and negotiations continue with staff unions over the quantum of the award. Included within the 2024/25 staff pay offer was the re-introduction of a 2% contribution pay element for staff who are at the top of their grade from October 2024. It is estimated that the cost of implementing this pay award measure in 2024/25 is £149k. The 24/25 budget assumed a 3% increase in staff pay, however, should the final award exceed 3%, every 1% increase above 3% will have a £420k full year impact.

(iii) Overtime

Officer overtime is forecast to be £0.4m overspent (£0.1m overspend in Q1) against the original budget of £2.9m. The increase from Q1 is largely due to policing on special one-off events/protest activities such as Op Navette, Op Mayfield and Extinction Rebellion, as well as the backfilling of vacancies in specialist commands such as the Tactical Firearms Team. Overtime is subject to local controls and review at the Force's Strategic Finance Board. The forecast will continue to be developed in Q3, see slide 13.

(iv & ix) Pension Deficit Grant

From 1 April 2024 employer contributions into the Police Officer Pension Scheme increased by 4.3%, rising from 31% to 35.3%. The impact of this is expected to be a net increase in cost to the CoLP Police Pension account of £0.9m which will be fully funded by additional Home Office grant income.



2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Supporting Information

(v) Indirect Employee Costs

Indirect employee costs are forecast to be underspent by £0.2m (Q1: £0.4m). This is mainly due to lower than anticipated expenditure on employee related training costs due to on-going vacancies.

Non-Pay:

Overall non-pay costs are anticipated to be £13.0m overspent by the end of the Financial Year, however, this embeds several cost pressures which are mitigated by unplanned underspends and budget reprioritisation. including:

- A £0.1m underspend is forecast on Transport costs which is mainly due to £0.4m lower than estimated Concessionary Travel scheme costs resulting from higher than estimated officer contributions net of a £0.25m increase in vehicle purchase, hire and running costs (**note vi**).
- A £13.3m overspend is forecast on Supplies and Services budgets (**vi**) which is mainly due to:
 - extending existing service contracts by rephasing FCCRAS “go-live”, £13.1m,
 - additional Command and Control costs arising from a re-pricing exercise by the MPS, £0.3m
 - an increase in data storage cost (£135k), outsourced forensic services (£85k) and radio equipment £58k because of both inflation and demand.
 - The overspend also includes £0.4m of additional unbudgeted crime reduction expenditure which is matched by a corresponding drawdown from an earmarked POCA reserve (**Table 4**).
 - These are partially off-set by a £0.5m reduction in forecast supplies and service “core” expenditure across a range of services. This represents c4% of total “core” (c£13.1m) supplies and service budgets.

While it is anticipated that the additional FCCRAS cost pressures will be mitigated through additional Home Office Grant funding and use of internal core resources including drawdown from reserves (**see notes xi & xii**), the Q2 forecast recognises the programme is in replanning. Any cost increases above the Q2 forecast would require an alternative funding strategy.



2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Supporting Information

viii) Capital Charges

A £0.2m underspend is forecast against a £5.0m capital charges budget due to rephasing of the capital programme to balance the Q2 outturn forecast.

(ix) Specific Government Grants

The forecast Government Grant outturn is an over achievement of £10.6m against the original budget of £72.6m (£103.2m less £30.6m of Cyber Grant payments to other forces). This is due to £10.9m of additional forecast Home Office funding for National Lead Force activities (FCCRAS), a £1.2m Home Office pay award grant and £0.9m of pension deficit funding net of a £2.4m reduction in grants for funded activities due to reductions in programmed funding and recruitment delays. These include funding for the Fraud Reform, Fraud Legacy, Proactive Economic Crime Grant and Anti-Money Laundering Act Regulations (AMLAR) funding. This reduction in government grant income is matched by reductions in expenditure across pay and non-pay headings.

(x) Partnership Income

Partnership income is forecast to under-recover by £0.8m against an original budget of £16.2m. This is mainly due to an over-estimation of partnership income relating to the work of the Funded Units. This is matched by a corresponding reduction in expenditure across pay and non-pay budgets.

(xi) Fees and Charges

The year end outturn against fees and charges budgets is expected to be a shortfall of £0.5m. This is principally due to lower than anticipated receipts from the Economic Crime Academy, which is aligned to the 2023/24 final outturn. This reduction in income is matched by a corresponding decrease in operating costs for the training school and the budget will be fully revised for 2025/26.



2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Supporting Information

(xii) Use of Reserves

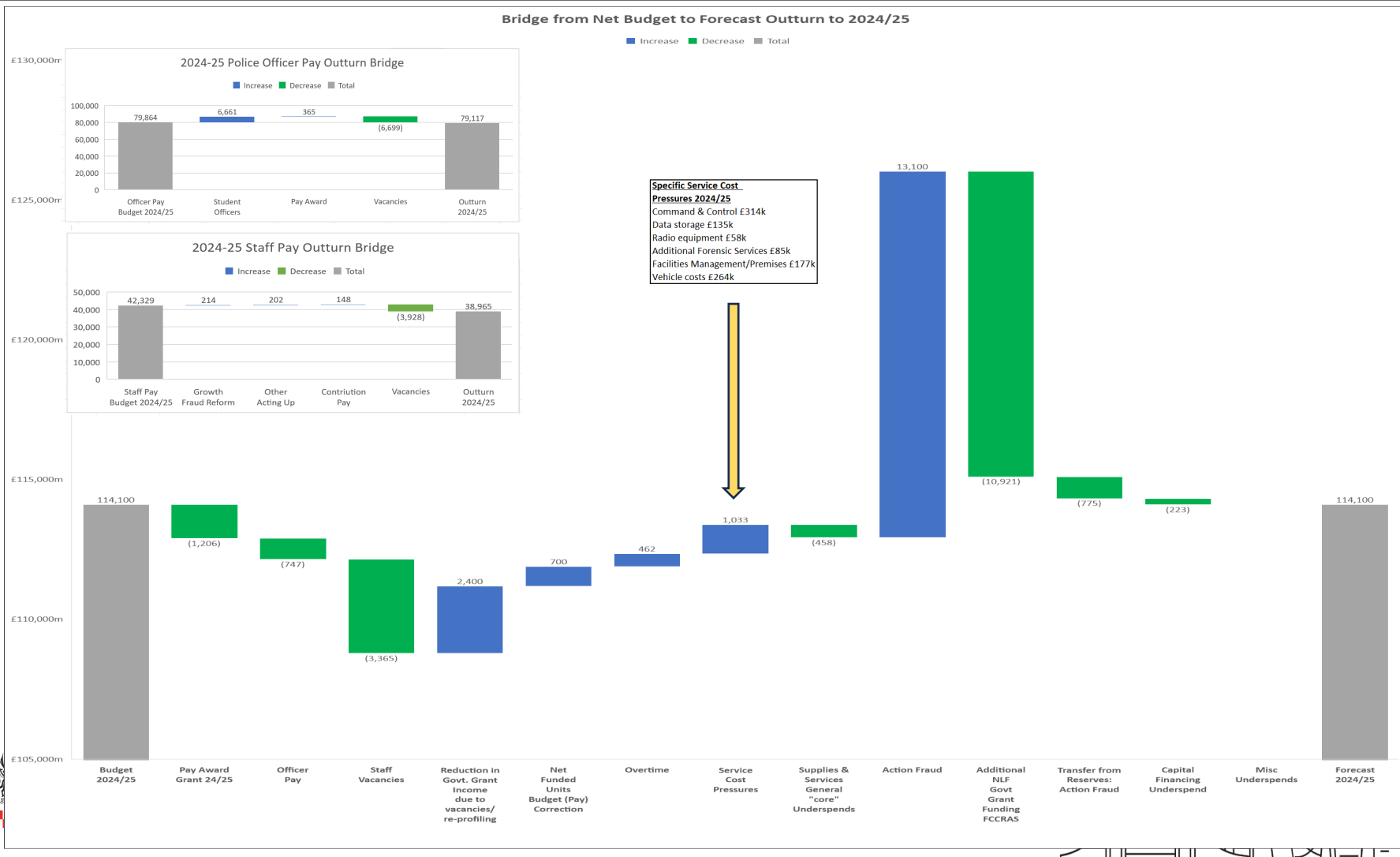
The use of Reserves is forecast to increase by £1.0m from £2.0 to £3.0m This is due to the increased use of the POCA reserve (£0.2m) to fund eligible expenditure identified at Q1 (slides 17-20 refer) and a £0.775m drawdown from a specific an Action Fraud Reserve which was created in 23/24 to help mitigate contract extension cost pressures. It is expected that the use of this Reserve, in conjunction with additional Home Office funding and forecast savings within the Police budget will absorb the wider Action Fraud extension costs pressures in 24/25 ahead of the FCCRAS go live. Included within the £3.9m drawdown from the POCA reserves (Table 5) is a £981k contribution towards the cost of the 2024/25 capital programme.

2024/25 Mitigations

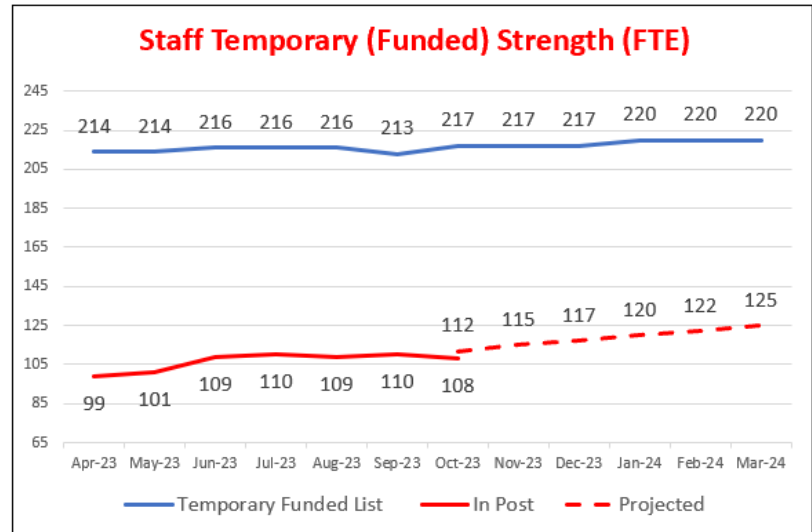
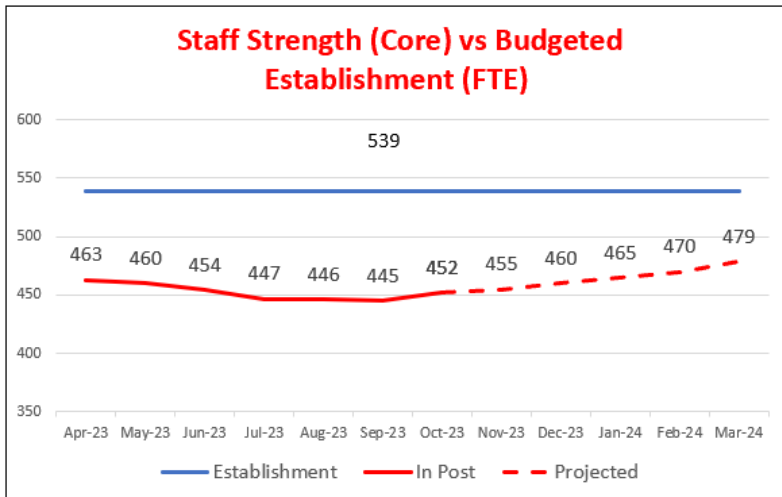
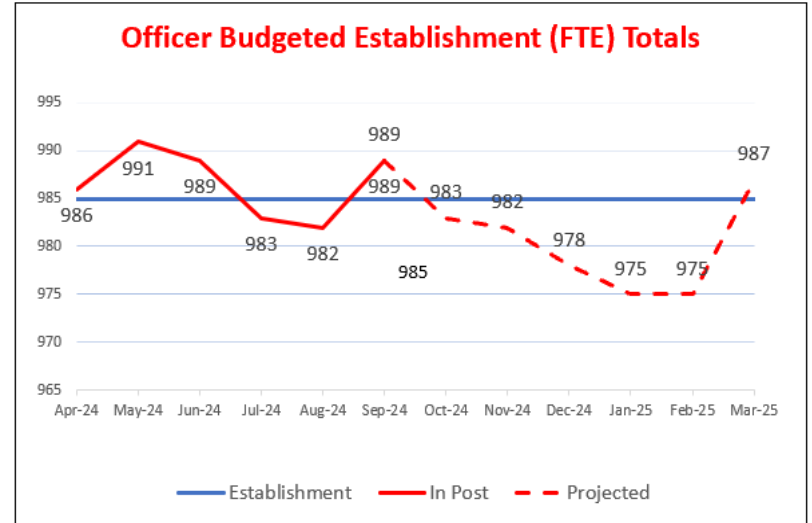
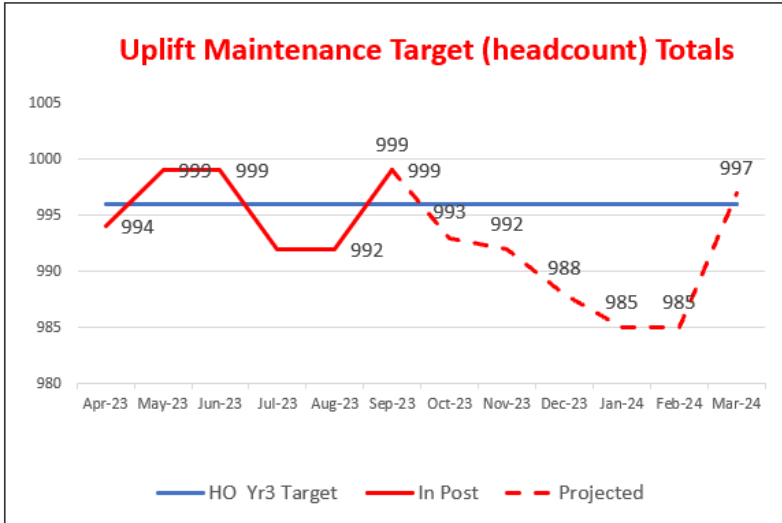
In 24/25 CoLP was required to deliver £15.5m of mitigations to deliver a balanced budget. Of this some £8.5m related to increases in national (core grant £5.9m) and local (Business Rates Premium (BRP) £2.6m) funding which were realised. Of the remaining £7m, current forecasts suggest an over-achievement of £3m which is mainly due to better overhead recovery from funded work than anticipated in the 24/25 budget. This position remains unchanged from Q1.



2024/25 Q2 - Revenue Monitoring Bridge Analysis



2024/25 Q2 – Workforce Dashboard



2024/25 Q2 - Risks and Opportunities

There are several financial risks and opportunities outside of the Q2 monitoring period (1 April – 30 September 2024) which may impact the Force's final revenue outturn. These include:

Risks:

- FCCRAS implementation and further implications arising from the updated detailed delivery plan.
- The impact of any (unfunded) increase in the London Allowance payable to Police Officers should the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) decide to enhance the London Allowance. The part year financial impact being c£0.82m rising to c£1.4m full year;
- The unconfirmed staff pay award, with every 1% increase above the 3% budgeted assumption representing a £420k cost pressure;
- Staff intake for the remainder of 2024/25 exceeding workforce planning assumptions impacting the unplanned vacancy factor off-setting wider cost pressures.
- Other downstream revenue consequence of the capital programme.
- Further unidentified operational pressures which could lead to an increase in overtime and other costs.
- Risk of failure to deliver / sustain mitigations

Opportunities:

- Unplanned staff vacancies due to a lower-than-expected staff recruitment outcomes.
- The 24/25 pay estimate for officers assumed a 3% increase in pay. With the Home Office funding 2.3% of the 4.75% increase there is a potential 0.55% cost benefit of c£200k.
- Further improvements in overhead recovery from funded activities.
- Early work on productivity review may identify early opportunities to at least better absorb operational and other demand pressures.



2024/25 Q2 - Mitigations

The 2024/25 revenue estimate included £15.5m of mitigations to deliver a balanced budget. Of this some £8.5m related to increases in national (Core grant £5.9m) and local (Business Rates Premium (BRP) £2.6m) funding which were realised. The remaining £7m of target mitigations are set out below and remains unchanged from Q1:

Table 2 2024/25 Mitigations Plan	Target £m	Forecast £m	Variance Better/ (Worse) £m	Sustained £m	R A G	Notes
Reduction in Action Fraud exceptional costs	0.5	0.0	(0.5)	2.0		(i)
Higher proportion of more junior PCs	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0		(ii)
Increased recharging of costs to funded activities and change	3.1	6.6	3.5	3.1		(iii)
Non-pay savings: professional fees, release of inflationary provision & other	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8		(iv)
Adjustment for phasing of staff recruitment to full establishment	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0		(v)
Total	7.0	10.0	3.0	6.9		

Notes

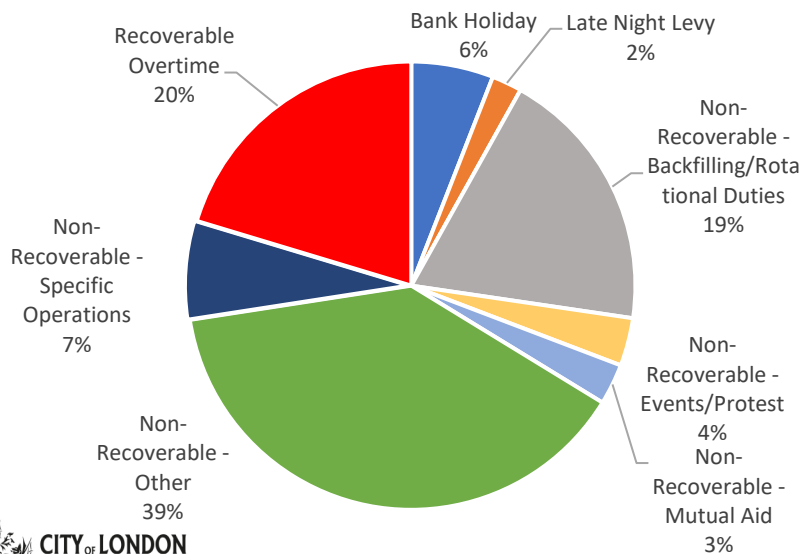
- (i) **Action Fraud** – unrealised saving due to revised delivery implantation plan for the FCCRAS programme. The sustained saving includes the release of a £1.5m Action Fraud risk mitigation included in the 2024/25 budget .
- (ii) **More Junior PCs** – The Officer Uplift Programme resulted in a higher number of more junior PCs than in the Force’s operational model. Whist this provides a second year of savings in 24/25 with incremental progression and a higher proportion of attrition mitigated by transferees this saving is expected to be eliminated in 25/26.
- (iii) **Increased Recharging to Funded Activities** – includes £3.3m of additional overhead cost recovery from Home Office and £0.2m TfL funded work. NB. the mitigation includes the recovery of direct costs in addition to overheads where there has been an overachievement against plan.
- (iv) **Non-pay saving** – excluding FCCRAS - removed from 24/25 budgets.
- (v) **Trajectory of staff recruitment** – the mitigation is expected to achieved and in 24/25 exceeded by £2m due to slower than planned staff recruitment (not included as an additional mitigation as neither planned nor sustainable).

2024/25 Q2 – Overtime Analysis

Police Officer and Staff overtime outturn forecast is estimated to be £3.4m against a budget of £2.9m resulting in an overspend of £0.4m (Q1: £0.1m overspend). Of the £1.8m expenditure to date, £358k relates to recoverable activities such as the Funded Units for which CoLP expects to be fully reimbursed. There is, however, growing pressure in Taskforce (backfilling), intelligence, Investigation (major crime operation and re-active response) and Custody which is driving increased non-recoverable overtime. A summary of overtime incurred by category is shown below.

The overtime forecast will be further developed in Q3 taking account of recent national events and the impact of the police officer pay award which was above budgeted pay assumptions.

OVERTIME BY TYPE – APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 2024



Overtime Category	£'000
Bank Holiday	104
Late Night Levy	38
Non-Recoverable - Backfilling/Rotational Duties	338
Non-Recoverable - Events/Protest	61
Non-Recoverable - Mutual Aid	52
Non-Recoverable - Other	683
Non-Recoverable - Specific Operations	125
Recoverable Overtime	358
Total Overtime Q2 (April to Sept 2024)	1,758

The final 2024/25 overtime outturn will be influenced by the incidence of unexpected policing events across 24/25, noting that Home Office reimbursement is generally only available where overtime costs associated with a single event exceed a threshold of 1% of core funding. In the case of the City of London Police the threshold in 2024/25 is £664k per event.

Overtime will continue to be reported monthly to the Force's Strategic Finance Board.



2024/25 Q2 - Business Area Summaries

Revenue outturn summaries for each of the business areas is shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Q2 2024/25 Department Revenue Summaries	2024/25 Budget (Q2 YTD)	2024/25 Actual (Q2 YTD)	Variance to Date +Deficit / (Surplus)	2024/25 Latest Budget	Projected Outturn +Deficit / (Surplus)	Projected Variance +Deficit / (Surplus)	Notes
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Local Policing	15.9	17.8	1.9	31.7	36.4	4.7	(i)
Specialist Operations	14.6	15.9	1.2	29.2	28.4	(0.8)	(ii)
National Lead Force	3.9	32.1	28.3	7.7	9.5	1.7	(iii)
Corporate Services	16.3	17.8	1.5	32.6	31.7	(0.8)	(iv)
Central Income & Expenditure	6.4	(12.8)	(19.2)	12.9	8.1	(4.7)	(v)
Total	57.0	70.8	13.7	114.1	114.1	(0.0)	

Local Policing: £4.7m overspend (Q1 £3.4m overspend). This is mainly due to a high number of Student Officers (135) being attached to Local Policing to gain neighbourhood policing experience during their two-year training programme. The cost of the student cohort in 24/25 is estimated to be £6.5m of which £3.3m will offset by police officer vacancies within Local Policing and the remainder through officer vacancies in other business areas. The 2024/25 police officer pay award (4.75%), has increased officer pay costs by £0.4m, although organisationally this will be off-set by a Home Office Pay Award Grant. Overtime is predicted to be overspent by £0.5m an increase of £0.4m from Q1 due to the learning curve of student officers, the backfilling specialist roles and policing protest events. The Q2 forecast also includes a provision for an increase in Command & Control and radio equipment operating costs of £0.4m. In relation to overtime there remains a risk that with recent national events there is a risk that the expected overtime variance could increase significantly. As in 24/25 pre-emptive measures have been put in place by the senior leadership team to contain overtime and this will be monitored closely through the local management team and via the Force's Strategic Finance Board.



2024/25 Q2 - Business Area Summaries continued

(ii) Specialist Operations (SO): £0.8m underspend (Q1: £1.6m underspend). Combined Officer, Staff and Overtime pay costs are forecast to underspend by £1.5m at the end of the financial year. This is mainly due to substantive vacancies in both officer and staff roles. The former being a consequence of maintaining officer numbers within the budgeted officer headcount of 996; considering the high number of student officers in Local Policing. Overtime remains a significant risk and the forecast will be developed each quarter in parallel with the senior leadership team. Savings are forecasted to be achieved in supplies and services budgets mainly due lower delays in Cyber Griffin growth (£280k). which will be offset by an increase of £85k in forensic services costs due to increased investigatory work and unbudgeted digital forensic storage costs £135k. An under recovery of £589k in Government Grants, is also expected due to a delay in recruitment and vacant funded roles. Other income is forecast to be overachieved by £152k due to Op Safeguard and TfL Special Services funding. The drawdown of funding from the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) to meet the cost of the Asset / Civil Recovery Teams has been reduced by £345k mainly due to vacancies.

(iii) National Lead Force: £1.7m overspend (Q1: £1.9m overspend). The forecast outturn for National Lead Force activities in 24/25 is £9.5m compared to a latest budget of £7.7m resulting in an overspend of £1.7m. Whilst significant contract extension costs (£12.9m) associated with the revised delivery plan for the launch of the FCCRAS have been mitigated through additional Home Office funding and from internal CoLP resources. Scope changes to the design of the FCCRAS and lower than anticipated Action Fraud/FCCRAS savings compared to budgeted, along with a £0.7m core budget under-provision for one the Force's funded units of have combined to create a £1.7m cost pressure. At this stage it is considered that this can be contained within wider savings – principally from staff underspends. However, the forecast assume that the FCCRAS project will be delivered within the timescales of the revised delivery implementation plan which was agreed at the beginning of 2024. Any further implications arising from the updated detailed delivery plan are outside of this Q2 forecast and will require a separate funding solution.



2024/25 Q2 Business Area Summaries continued

(iv) Corporate Services: £0.8m underspend (Q1: £0.9m underspend). Police Officer Pay is forecast to be underspent by £1.4m due to vacancies equivalent to 13 PC FTE, this is linked to the high number of student officers attached to Local Policing and the requirement to remain within a budgeted headcount of 996 officers. Staff Pay is also forecast to be underspent by £0.9m at the end of the financial year due to recruitment outcomes being lower than anticipated due in part to vetting delays. A Gold Group has been established to assess the implications and impact of the vetting delays and to make recommendations to increase throughput. Other Employee Related Expenditure is forecast to be underspent by £0.2m due to lower-than-expected training costs due to on-going vacancies. These pay savings of £2.5m are partially offset by additional agency worker costs of £0.5m to backfill vacancies, additional facilities maintenance costs £0.2m, increased forecast licence costs £0.2m, a shortfall in income arising from training courses (£0.2m) based on income generation to date and lower than expected staff cost recovery from funded activities and capital projects of £0.5m again due to vacancies.

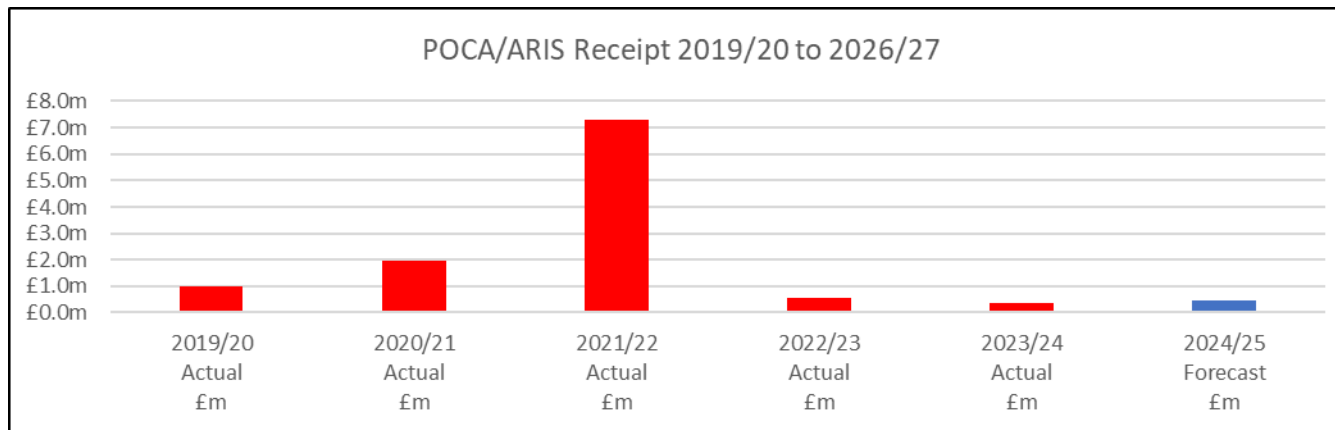
(v) Central Expenditure & Income (CE&I): £4.7m underspend (Q1: £2.8m underspend). This division of service is used to manage indirect income and expenditure items which relate to all business areas. In 2024/25 the CE&I budget included several provision to manage a staff pay award up to 3% and an officer adjustment factor to manage the Uplift risk of over recruitment against the 996 Officer target. Both provisions, totalling £1.4m have been released (Q1 £0.9m). In addition, a central contingency for agency pay costs of £0.2m has been made available to offset the higher than budgeted agency costs in Corporate Services. A further £0.4m underspend is expected on Transport costs due to lower net Concessionary Travel scheme expenditure resulting from higher than budgeted officer contributions and a £1.3m transfer from Reserves is shown in this business area to partially mitigate the Action Fraud contract extension costs (0.8m). Since Q1 a credit of £1.2m relating to the national police pay award has also been recognised in this business area.



2024/25 Q2 - Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA)/ Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS)

The principal driver for Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS) is to seek repatriation of funds to victims as detailed in the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). ARIS receipts should be used to drive up performance on asset recovery or, where appropriate, to fund local crime fighting priorities for the benefit of the community. Typically, the use of ARIS funds by POCA Agencies falls into four main categories: Crime Reduction, Community Projects, Asset Recovery work and Miscellaneous.

Currently, there are c£20m of victim focused assets under investigation with the Asset Recovery Team and a further £9.7m with the Civil Recovery Team. Any ARIS recoveries and receipts into the Force, however, are subject to final confiscation orders, future valuation and a 50% Home Office top slice. As demonstrated by the bar chart below, the actualisation of ARIS receipts varies significantly from year to year. While the current 2024/25 forecast is based on average receipts from 2022/23 and 2023/24, this will be updated in Q3 considering an assessment of pipeline activity being undertaken by the Asset Recovery Team.



2021/22 includes a significant ARIS/POCA receipt from Operation Neutron.



2024/25 Q2 - Proceeds of Crime Act Funded Expenditure

Table 4 below provides a summary of those revenue workstreams which are expected to be funded from the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) Reserve. In 2024/25 £2.2m of revenue and £0.8m of capital expenditure is expected to be funded from the POCA Reserve. The impact of this on the reserve position is shown in slide 20.

An explanatory note follows on slide 19.

Table 4: Q2 2024/25 POCA Funded Expenditure	2024/25 Approved Budget	Forecast Outturn 2024/25	Projected Variance (Better) / + Worse	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Safer City Partnership	50	50	0	(i)
Cyber Resilience Outreach Project (New)	10	10	0	(ii)
Fraud Forum Event (New)	0	15	15	(iii)
Total Community Projects	60	75	15	
Asset Recovery Team	1,300	1,300	0	(iv)
Civil Recovery Team	300	400	100	(v)
Total Asset Recovery	1,600	1,700	100	
Operation Creative	200	138	(62)	(vi)
NBCC Communications & Marketing	10	0	(10)	(vii)
Covert Tasking Budget	60	5	(55)	(viii)
Economic and Cyber Police HQ Communications Support (New)	0	144	144	(ix)
Total Crime Reduction	270	287	17	
NLF: People Strategy	93	93	0	(x)
Total Miscellaneous	93	93	0	
Total Revenue Funding	2,023	2,155	132	
Auto-Redation (New)	0	99	99	(xi)
Out of Court Resolutions (New)	0	148	148	(xii)
Data Analytics (formerly Power BI):	645	734	89	(xiii)
Total Capital Funding	645	981	336	
Grand Total	2,668	3,136	468	

2024/25 Q2 - Proceeds of Crime Act Funded Expenditure

Notes to table 4:

- i. Contribution to Safer City Partnership from annual ARIS receipts.
- ii. Funding to support an outreach project delivered in partnership with the London Cyber Resilience Centre.
- iii. Funding to support a Fraud Forum event to raise fraud awareness.
- iv. Funding of Asset Recovery Team was agreed for an initial period of three years 2022/23 to 2024/25 of £1.3m per annum. Forecast overspend due to pay inflation.
- v. Total funding of £300k pa was agreed from 23/24 to drive civil recovery activities across a period of three years.
- vi. Initiative, designed to disrupt and prevent websites from providing unauthorised access to copyright content.
- vii. Funding to support a communications support to business crime reduction.
- viii. Overtime/Tasking budget to support covert operations.
- ix. Funding to engage a temporary communications resource (18 months) to support CoLP's national economic and cybercrime capabilities.
- x. NLF People Strategy – Project designed to implement initiatives to improve recruitment and retention of staff within economic crime across the UK
- xi. Project to introduce an auto-redaction tool (nationally developed) to drive efficiencies and reduce failure demand.
- xii. Data Analytics (formerly PowerBI) is a project to improve business intelligence through data visualisation and integration (see Capital section).

All new bids are subject to a cost/benefits assessment. A review of the benefits and outcomes in relation to historic POCA funded initiatives is being undertaken and will be reported to this committee in due course.



2024/25 Q2 - Reserves

Police Reserves are set out in Table 5 below:

Based on the Q1 position, it is expected that Reserves will reduce by £3.5m from an opening balance of £13.6m to £10.1m. This is due to ARIS/POCA funded activities referred to in slide 17-19 and use of a specific Action Fraud Reserve which was created in 2023/24 to help mitigate the financial risk of the FCCRAS project.

The Force's General Reserve remains at 5% of Net Revenue Expenditure which is in line with Home Office expectations. The adequacy and any requirement to draw upon the General Reserve, will be kept under review.

Table 5 2024/25 Use of Reserves	Opening Balance 2024/25	Forecast Transfers To Reserve	Forecast Transfer from Reserves	Closing Balance 2024/25
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Reserve	6,595	0	0	6,595
Specific Reserves:				
Proceeds of Crime Act	5,946	440	(3,136)	3,250
Action Fraud Reserve	775	0	(775)	0
Emergency Services Mobile Technology	294	0	0	294
Total Specific Reserves	7,015	440	(3,911)	3,544
Total	13,610	440	(3,911)	10,139



2024/25 Q2 - Police Authority Team Revenue Budget

Table 6 sets out the Police Authority Team budget and forecast outturn for 2024/25.

Table 6: Police Authority Team Budget 2024/25	Budget Q2 YTD	Actual Q2 YTD	Variance to Date (Better) / + Worse	24/25 Full Year Budget	Projected Outturn +Deficit / (Surplus)	Projected Variance +Deficit / (Surplus)	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Pay							
Staff	128.7	328.5	199.8	772.0	702.1	(69.9)	(i)
Indirect employee costs	2.5	3.0	0.5	15.0	15.0	0.0	
Total Pay	131.2	331.5	200.3	787.0	717.1	(69.9)	
Non-Pay							
Transport	0.3	0.0	(0.3)	2.0	2.0	0.0	
Supplies and Services	51.8	76.3	24.4	311.0	261.0	(50.0)	
Third Party Payments	0.0	253.0	253.0	0.0	253.0	253.0	(ii)
CoLC Recharges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	
Non-Pay	52.2	329.2	277.1	313.0	566.0	253.0	
Total Expenditure	183.3	660.7	477.4	1,100.0	1,283.1	183.1	
Government Grants	(50.0)	(344.5)	(294.5)	(100.0)	(353.0)	(253.0)	(iii)
Total Income	(50.0)	(344.5)	(294.5)	(100.0)	(353.0)	(253.0)	
Net Expenditure	133.3	316.2	182.9	1,000.0	930.1	(69.9)	

- (i) The forecast outturn for the Police Authority Team budget as at Q1 2024/25 is an underspend of £69.9k which is mainly due to a staff vacancy.
- (ii) The variance in third party payment and Government grants relates to a payment to the London Borough of Lambeth in respect of the Safer Streets Fund.



2024/25 Q2 – Hotspot Funding

Outside of the approved 2024/25 budget, the PAB Team will also administer £1m of hotspot funding to tackle serious violence and anti-social behaviour with a visible 'hotspot' policing presence via eight initiatives. As show in in Table 7 below total expenditure to the end of Q2 is £242.6k, although it is expected that hotspot activities will increase in the second half of the financial year, as at this point the outturn forecast remains to budget, however, there is a risk of under-utilisation of this grant funding. A further update will be provided at Q3.

Table 7 Hot Spot Funding Initiatives 2024/25	Budget Q2 YTD	Actual Q2 YTD	Variance to Date (Under) / + Over	24/25 Full Year Budget	Projected Outturn (Under) / + Over	Projected Variance (Under) / + Over	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
(i) Analytical Staff	52.0	29.7	(22.3)	104.0	104.0	0.0	(i)
(ii) Dedicated Ward Officers	18.0	7.7	(10.3)	36.0	36.0	0.0	(ii)
(iii) Acquisitive Crime Teams	69.5	71.4	1.9	139.0	139.0	0.0	(iii)
(iv) Cycle Teams	56.0	24.4	(31.6)	112.0	112.0	0.0	(iv)
(v) Bridge Crime	90.0	95.0	5.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	(v)
(vi) Operation Vigilant	123.0	8.1	(114.9)	246.0	246.0	0.0	(vi)
(vii) Taxi & Compliance Checks	15.5	6.3	(9.2)	31.0	31.0	0.0	(vii)
(viii) CCTV Monitoring Staff	76.0	0.0	(76.0)	152.0	152.0	0.0	(viii)
Total	500.0	242.6	(257.4)	1,000.0	1,000.0	0.0	



2024/25 Q2 - Police Authority Team – Hotspot Funding

Notes to Table 7:

- i. **Analytical Staff** - this initiative totals £104k and was submitted to increase the number of analytical staff to gather more and better data on serious violence and ASB in the City alongside tracking the impact of the other Hotspot initiatives. Expenditure to date is lower than anticipated due to initial recruitment delays which have now been resolved.
- ii. **Dedicated Ward Officers (DWO)** £36,000 of funding was proposed to more DWO patrols in the City's residential estates. Patrols are on-going with the expectation that activity will increase in Q3 & Q4 and in particular during the Christmas and New Year period.
- iii. **Acquisitive Crime teams** – £138,000 of funding to enable more foot patrols to prevent business and personal robberies and thefts. Patrols are on-going with the expectation that activity will increase in Q3 & Q4 and in particular the Christmas and New Year period.
- iv. **Cycle Team** – £112,000 of funding for the increased deployment of the Cycle Team to tackle robbery, theft, and ASB. Patrols are on-going with the expectation that activity will increase in Q3 & Q4 and in during the Christmas and New Year period.
- v. **'Bridge Crime'** initiative - £180,000 has been allocated to the delivery of a multi-borough initiative tackling crime on and around inner London bridges. This makes up the funding cut to a separate Home Office grant (Safer Streets Fund). Expenditure to date is on track.
- vi. £246,000 for **Operation Vigilant** – training officers to prevent sexual violence in the night-time economy and significantly increasing police patrols in NTE hotspots. This project has been delayed due to abstractions linked to the national public disorder which meant that training, to maximise efficiency of the operation had to be delayed. A new course has been scheduled for the end of October 2024, which will see an increase in the number of officers who will be able to take part in Vigilant deployments. Correspondingly it is expected that there will be increase in activity in Q2 & Q3.
- vii. £31,000 for **Taxi and Compliance checks** – funding periodic deployment of officers to tackle taxi touts and check taxis and private hire vehicles in the City. Deployment is on-going with the expectation that activity will increase in Q3 & Q4 and in particular the Christmas and New Year period.
- viii. £152,000 for more **CCTV monitoring staff** – significantly increasing the number of staff monitoring CCTV feeds during peak hours, improving the real-time detection and prevention of crime. Vacancies in the Force Control Room (FCR) in Q1 & Q2 it restricted activity against this initiative, With improved staffing level in the FCR it is anticipated that activity will commence in Q3.



Capital Monitoring

Change Portfolio Summary

- The City of London Police are currently in a significant period of change as a result of national and local responsibilities in addition to local, regional and national need for change. Positively, the change programme itself and intended deliverables are designed to meet legislative requirements, increase productivity and improve effectiveness in all areas of policing.
- Due to the very nature of policing, the management of projects and service improvements requires agility and, on occasion, reprioritisation of the planned programme. New legislative requirements, as well as changes in political direction and risk levels can all be factors driving the necessity for that agility, but other driving factors include changes to national programmes which are out of our control.
- The capital plan for 2024/25 includes several of these projects and programmes and has seen delay in timescales resulting in impacts to intended spends. However, due to a robust prioritisation process, and an extensive list of pending projects, designed to optimise the service to be its very best, a proposal to utilise the spend already agreed for the existing plan for additional projects is made. This work acknowledges the need for delayed projects to move into future years but a comprehensive and cohesive approach to planning between the Change Portfolio and Finance colleagues is in place to assure future projections and formalise the capital plan over coming years.
- Slides 25 to 29 set out the Whole Life Capital costs by project, which shows an indicative £1.1m total increase on budgets (subject to governance and affordability assessments).
- Slides 30 to 33 set out the in-year 24/25 forecasts for approved projects.



Whole Life Capital Spend by Project [Slide 1 of 2]

Prior to presenting the 24/25 forecast position for projects, it is important to put them in their whole life capital spend context. The total budget for each project is shown, across all phased years of its implementation, and is compared to its forecast outturn spend. The total budget for all CoLP projects underway totals £39.735m, which compares to a forecast outturn cost of £40.845m, representing an overspend of £1.110m (2.8%). This is largely due to increased cost of the Command and Control project (£432k) and E-discovery project (466k).

Table 8 - Summary of all CoLP capital projects underway and their phasing	Budgeted Project Cost £'000	Prior Year Actuals £'000	2024/25 Forecast Outturn £'000	2025/26 Forecast Spend £'000	2026/27 Forecast Spend £'000	2027/28 Forecast Spend £'000	Forecast Project Outturn £'000	Variance (Better / Worse) £'000	Notes (on slides 27-29)
FCCRAS	31,038	21,758	7,780	1,500	-	-	31,038	-	(a)
Cyclical replacement									
- IT laptop devices – refresh	1,600	-	1,200	431	-	-	1,631	31	(b)
- Firearms	400	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	(c)
- Horsebox	400	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	(d)
- Fleet replacement	817	-	358	459	-	-	817	-	(e)
Command and Control	707	-	64	623	329	123	1,139	432	(f)
Data Analytics (formerly Power BI)	748	98	734	20	-	-	852	104	(g)
ICAV	248	195	60	5	-	-	260	12	
Prioritisation and feasibility funding	776	173	476	-	-	-	649	(127)	(h)
E-discovery	500	-	541	-	-	-	966	466	(i)
Body Worn Video	309	217	7	-	-	-	224	(85)	
Covert Camera System	106	46	63	-	-	-	109	3	
Covert Surveillance Equipment	247	152	91	-	-	-	243	(4)	
Multi Agency Public Protection System	148	-	38	110	-	-	148	-	(k)
Sub-total (continued next slide)	38,044	22,639	12,212	3,573	329	123	38,876	832	



Whole Life Capital Spend by Project [Slide 2 of 2]

Table 8 - Summary of all CoLP capital projects underway and their phasing	Budgeted Project Cost £'000	Prior Year Actuals £'000	2024/25 Forecast Outturn £'000	2025/26 Forecast Spend £'000	2026/27 Forecast Spend £'000	2027/28 Forecast Spend £'000	Forecast Project Outturn £'000	Variance (Better) / Worse £'000	Notes (on slides 27-29)
Sub-total (continued from previous slide)	38,044	22,639	12,212	3,573	329	123	38,876	832	
Out of Court Resolutions (OoCR)	163	-	148	5	-	-	153	(10)	
Digital Asset Management System	60	-	22	130	24	17	193	133	(m)
Forensic Case & Quality Management System	500	-	122	378	-	-	500	-	(j)
Role-based Access	77	-	22	55	21	-	98	21	(l)
Forensic Image Management System (FIMS)	59	-	59	3	-	-	62	3	(p)
Auto-Redaction (POCA) (PILOT)	99	-	99	5	20	-	104	5	(q)
Supplementary Revenue Projects	119	-	64	27	72	82	245	126	(o)
Revenue funding from £5m DRF	223	-	223	-	-	-	223	-	(r)
Uncommitted	391	-	391	-	-	-	391	-	(n)
TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS UNDERWAY	39,735	22,639	13,362	4,176	446	222	40,845	1,110	



CoLP Capital Programme [notes, slide 1 of 3]

Notes to tables 8 and 11:

- a) **FCCRAS:** The forecast overspend in 2024/25 of £3.017m is due to rephasing of FCCRAS milestones payments of £4.517m from 2023/24 to 2024/25, because of the delayed go live from March 2024 to December 2024, coupled with additional rephasing of £1.5m retention payments into 2025/26. While there may be further rephasing into 2025/26, there is no risk to existing Home Office capital funding which has been fully drawn down this year. Noting that potential increases in whole life FCCRAS capital requirements would require further discussions on funding.
- b) **IT device (laptops) refresh:** Approval has been given to replace laptops over two years at a cost of £1.703m (£1.200m in 2024/25 and £0.503m in 2025/26), partly offset by anticipated income of £0.072m from the return of existing devices, resulting in a net total cost of £1.631m. This compares to a budget in the 2024/25 capital programme of £1.200m, with a further provision of £0.400m in 2025/26, amounting to a total budget of £1.600m across the two years which represents a shortfall of £0.031m.
- c) **Firearms:** A procurement options report was submitted to the Police and Emergency Planning Category Board on 6th August. A report will be submitted to Strategic Finance Board in due course with the outcome of this evaluation work and a final cost estimate for approval.
- d) **Horsebox:** There was a delay purchasing the horsebox due to limited supplier selection nationally, but the horsebox is now in the country and due for delivery later this year. There is a commitment to spend £285k in 2024/25, and with further costs to be incurred as the build progresses, it is anticipated that the full £400k budget will be spent in 2024/25.
- e) **Fleet replacement:** an order was placed in August 2024 for 2 Volvo XC90 Armed response Vehicles (ARVs) costing £122k. This reduces the remaining budget in 2024/25 to £236k, which is available for other vehicles which maybe prioritised ahead of establishment of an approved fleet strategy, which will inform the fleet funding requirement across future capital programmes.
- f) **Command and Control:** Forecast spend in 2024/25 reduced to £64k due to the delay in the MPS reset which is now anticipated to start towards the end of the year. However, the latest estimate of outturn project spend has risen to £1.139m, which would represent an overspend of £0.432m compared to the original budget of £0.707m.



CoLP Capital Programme [notes, slide 2 of 3]

Notes to tables 8 and 11:

- g) Data Analytics (formerly Power BI):** Phase 1 was completed in 2022/23 at a cost of £98k. It is now anticipated that remaining and final spend of £734k will take place in 2024/25, which would be £84k ahead of the remaining budget provision.
- h) Prioritisation and feasibility funding:** a budget provision to progress the overarching management of change for CoLP, alongside the quick-time progression of some pipeline projects prior to their gateway 2 attainment. Mainly due to delays in the identification of suitable candidates and their vetting, £476k is committed in the 2024/25, leaving £129k remaining available.
- i) E-discovery:** based on current estimates there is a risk of project overspend of £0.466m. However, this will be reviewed subject to procurement options and solutions being identified.
- j) Forensic Case and Quality Management System:** early scoping to take place in 2024/25, with most spend now likely in 2025/26.
- k) Multi Agency Public Protection System:** a delayed national project – currently in test phase but due for delivery Dec 2024, with most spend expected in 2025/26.
- l) Role Based Access:** a delayed national project – now anticipated to start late 2024/25, with the majority of spend in 2025/26.
- m) Digital Asset Management System:** not yet commenced due to resourcing pressures and reprioritisation, anticipated to start later in 2024/25, with most spend slipping to 2025/26.
- n) Underspends:** due to several projects being delayed, largely due to the timing of national programmes, it is proposed to make some use of the resulting £0.825m underspend (excluding FCCRAS) to bring forward change and continuous priorities. Currently 5 proposed projects are included in Table 10 (see project notes o, p and q, which lists 3 new supplementary revenue projects overleaf), with £0.391m remaining available for further new projects.



CoLP Capital Programme [notes, slide 3 of 3]

Notes to table 8 and 11:

o) Revenue Projects under the £50k Capital de minimis

Existing Supplementary Revenue projects include:

- Home Office Biometrics (national) – **£24k** 24/25 slipped, moved into 25/26
- Digital Investigation and Intelligence (national) - **£14k** 24/25 slipped, moved into 25/26
- Digital Case File (national) - **£12k** slipped, moved into 25/26
- Joint ERP System (local) – **£10k** 24/25
- Tackling Organised Exploitation Programme (TOEX) (National) – **£7k** 24/25 slipped, moved into 25/26
- Rape Response Review (national) – **£1k** 24/25

Total £68k

New Supplementary Revenue projects include:

- Electronic Display Screen Equipment Management System (EDSEMS) (local) – Legislative compliance - **£34k** 24/25
- Travel System (AGITO) (local) – value for money, improved financial monitoring - **£9k** 24/25
- Operation Soteria (national) – national response to violence against women and girls - **£8k** 24/25

Total £51k

p) Forensic Image Management System (FIMS) – this project aims to introduce an automated, auditable system which allows images of unidentified suspects to be easily circulated. Implementation is expected in 2024/25.

q) Auto-redaction: a project to introduce an auto-redaction tool (nationally developed) to drive efficiencies and reduce failure demand.

r) CoLP Direct Revenue Financing – The CoLP revenue budget includes a £5m capital financing provision. To help mitigate in year revenue cost pressure and considering the slippage within the capital programme, £223k of the direct revenue financing budget has been re-prioritised. The requirement for this will be reviewed at Q3.



Capital Monitoring 2024/25 (Q2 to 30 September 2024)

Headlines [1 of 2]

The total CoLP Capital Programme budget for 2024/25 amounts to £10.345m as shown in table 9 below. The forecast outturn for the year totals £13.362m, which represents a net overspend of £3.017m. This is due to rephasing of FCCRAS milestones payments of £4.517m from 2023/24 to 2024/25, because of programme rephasing, with further profiling of retention payments of £1.5m into 2025/26. While there may be increased reprofiling into 2025/26, full drawdown will be achieved against the Home Office capital grant this year. Noting that potential increases in whole life FCCRAS capital requirements, which would likely impact on 2025/26, would require further discussions on funding.

Table 9 - CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	2024/25 Budget	2024/25 Forecast Outturn	2024/25 Variance: Budget vs Forecast Outturn
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	10,345	13,362	3,017

The CoLP Capital Programme comprises projects developed and managed by the Force, which are either funded directly from the Force's own resources, from Home Office funding or via a Corporation loan facility as summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – Funding of the CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	Forecast Outturn 2024/25	City Loan	Home Office	CoLP Direct Revenue Financing	CoLP POCA
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total Funding Breakdown	13,362	4,577	2,804	5,000	981

CoLP's MTFP now provides £5m pa for direct revenue financing (DRF) of capital plus £1m pa for loan repayment. While the expectation is that CoLP's capital priorities will normally be managed within the £5m DRF envelope, there may be exceptional circumstances where recourse to the internal loan facility may be necessary and appropriate. This includes the City's £10m contribution to FCCRAS capital spend. Accrued borrowing as at 1 April 2024 was £1.9m and is forecast to increase to £5.5m by 31 March 2025.



Capital Monitoring 2024/25 (Q2 to 30 September 2024)

Headlines [2 of 2]

The 2024/25 capital programme (summarised in table 9 on slide 30), is broken down across individual projects in table 11 on slides 32 and 33.

In addition to the re-phasing of FCCRAS milestone payments into 2024/25 and 2025/26, delays to the start to several national programmes has resulted in net capital underspends amounting to £0.825m (excluding FCCRAS) in 2024/25. It is intended for there to be reprioritisation of this net underspend subject to project prioritisation and approvals, with the medium-term financial implications on affordability resulting from any substitution and re-prioritisation continuing to be assessed. As it is intended to reprioritise the net underspends of £0.825m, they do not form part of the overall variance to budget of £3.017m in 2024/25, which is entirely due to the FCCRAS reprogramming.

Slide 34 captures several capital projects which are City of London Corporation led and outside of the Force's capital programme but have direct benefits to CoLP. These include the Future Police Estate, Secure City and the new Enterprise Resource Planning system.



CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25 [Slide 1 of 2]

The CoLP Capital Programme budget for 2024/25 amounts to £10.345m as shown in table 11 below. The forecast outturn for the year is £14.862m, which represents an overspend of £4.517m. The overspend is due to rephasing of FCCRAS milestones payments from 2023/24 to 2024/25 because of the delayed go live, from March 2024 to December 2024. Actual expenditure to date will be added into the Q2 based on full recharge information, noting that at the time of reporting (July 2024) some £3.9m has been accrued for FCCRAS milestones.

Table 11 - CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	2024/25 Budget	2024/25 Forecast Outturn	2024/25 Variance: Bud. v Forecast Outturn	Notes on slides 27 to 29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
FCCRAS	4,763	7,780	3,017	(a)
Cyclical replacement – IT Devices	1,200	1,200	0	(b)
- Firearms	400	400	0	(c)
- Horsebox	400	400	0	(d)
- Fleet	358	358	0	(e)
Command and Control	707	64	(643)	(f)
Data Analytics Platform (formerly Power BI)	645	734	89	(g)
Prioritisation and feasibility funding	605	476	(129)	(h)
E-Discovery	292	541	249	(i)
Forensic Case & Quality Management System	216	122	(94)	(j)
Out of Court Resolutions	163	148	(15)	
Multi Agency Public Protection System	148	38	(110)	(k)
Court Surveillance Equipment	91	91	0	
Body Worn Video	79	7	(72)	
Role Based Access	77	22	(55)	(l)
Covert Camera System	63	63	0	
Sub-total (continued next slide)	10,207	12,444	2,237	

CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25 [Slide 2 of 2]

Table 11 - CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	2024/25 Budget	2024/25 Forecast Outturn	2024/25 Variance: Bud. v Forecast Outturn	Notes on slides 27 to 29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Sub-total (continued from previous slide)	10,207	12,444	2,237	
Digital Asset Management System	60	22	(38)	(m)
ICAV	10	60	50	
Other Supplementary Revenue Projects	68	11	(57)	(o)
Sub-total (prior to new proposals)	10,345	12,537	2,192	
New proposals to utilise slippage:				(n)
1. Forensic Image Management System (FIMS)	0	59	59	(p)
2. Auto Redaction (Pilot)	0	99	99	(q)
Other New Supplementary Revenue Projects	0	53	53	(o)
Contribution to revenue funding shortfall from £5m DRF	0	223	223	(r)
Uncommitted	0	391	391	(n)
Sub-total (new proposals)	0	825	825	(n)
Total CoLP Capital Programme 2024/25	10,345	13,362	3,017	



Corporation-led Projects benefiting CoLP

In addition to the CoLP-specific projects above, there are number of 'infrastructure' projects led and funded by the Corporation which will benefit Police – and which need to be managed as key elements of CoLP's overall change planning process, in particular:

- **Salisbury Square** - £596m (of which the Police building is c.£220m and there are additional contributions towards the Range and Joint Command & Control Room)
- **Future Police Estate** - £60m additional funding allocated by Court in 2022 (primarily Eastern Base and rest of GYE plus IT, fit out and other costs)
- **Secure City programme** - £18m
- **Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)** System implementation
- **Future Network Strategy**

