



**POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR
DYFED-POWYS**

**SUMMARY
STATEMENT OF
ACCOUNTS
(Group Accounts)**

2024-25

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DYFED-POWYS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (Group Accounts) 2024-25

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Summary Statement of Accounts 2024-25 sets out the main revenue and capital activity for the year for Dyfed-Powys Police.

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). For the purposes of this Summary Statement, some transactions relating to International Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been excluded to simplify the presentation. Such transactions have no impact on the Police Fund or the amount levied on council taxpayers.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The Police and Crime Commissioner set a Revenue Budget of £143.9m for the financial year 2024-25 which incorporated a use of reserves of £1.6m, as well as financial savings of £2.2m. These were deducted from baseline budgets despite a council tax increase of 6.2%. This reflected the continued cost pressures that Dyfed-Powys Police faced in energy, general inflation, pay settlements and interest rates etc.

The 2024-25 financial year has been a year of significant financial consolidation, with the full-year impact of the 7% pay increase awarded in September 2023 needing to be incorporated, as well as an array of other financial pressures which have been absorbed within the overall budget.

The Police and Crime Commissioner's spending was within budget by £0.4m which resulted in a smaller than anticipated movement in reserves being required. The revenue out-turn position for the Force was very positive with an underspend of £1.8m in hand overall, before adjusting for budget reserve transfers earmarked for one-off cost pressures arising in 2025-26 in the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

RESERVES

The reserve position at the end of the financial year was £21.9m, an increase of £0.5m

from 2023-24. Both the Commissioner and the Chief Constable exercised considerable financial restraint and prudence over the year despite continued operational demands. Several fortuitous events and proactive commercial decisions made the final out-turn position far more favourable than expected. The year-end position is very positive and puts Dyfed-Powys Police in a stronger position to deal with future financial challenges.

The reserves figure incorporates a sum of £8.9m to support future capital budget commitments, and a general reserve of £5.5m.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This is expenditure incurred on the acquisition, upgrading or construction of assets, which have a long-term value to the police, such as property, vehicles and Information Technology (IT). Capital Expenditure is accounted for separately from the day-to-day Revenue Expenditure.

Capital Expenditure for the period was £12.9m and was financed through revenue contributions, capital reserves and borrowing.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND EXTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY

A joint Annual Governance Statement (AGS) is issued alongside the Statement of Accounts. This sets out details of how the Commissioner and Chief Constable exercise governance over their affairs. The Statement is a statutory document which aims to aid transparency and understanding to the reader, clearly demonstrating where arrangements are consistent and where they differ between the Commissioner and the Chief Constable. The statement includes an annual review of the adequacy of the governance arrangements and provides assurance on the systems of internal control.

Every year, the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable's finances are inspected by independent external auditors. The Accounts for 2024-25 have been inspected and the auditors have given an unqualified opinion. This means the Accounts accurately present Dyfed-Powys Police's financial position.

The full published Statement of Accounts can be found here:

➤ [Dyfed-Powys Police & Crime Commissioner](#)

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DYFED-POWYS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (Group Accounts) 2024-25

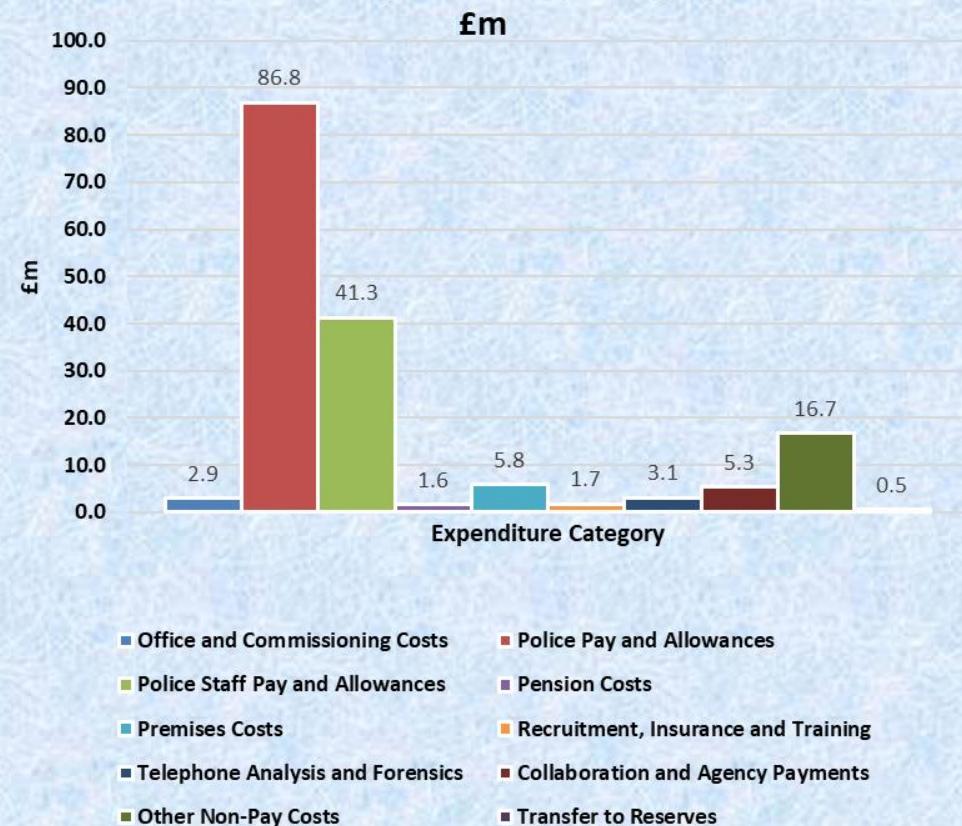
THE COST OF POLICE SERVICES

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The table below shows what Dyfed-Powys Police spent money on in 2024-25 and where that money came from:

	2024-25 £m
Office and Commissioning Costs	2.9
Police Pay and Allowances	86.8
Police Staff Pay and Allowances	41.3
Pension Costs	1.6
Premises Costs	5.8
Recruitment, Insurance and Training	1.7
Telephone Analysis and Forensics	3.1
Collaboration and Agency Payments	5.3
Other Non-Pay Costs	16.7
Transfer to Reserves	0.5
Gross Expenditure	165.7
Less Grants and Income	-21.8
Net Expenditure	143.9
Funded by:	
Council Tax	79.4
Police Grant	56.1
Revenue Support Grant	8.2
Non Domestic Rates	0.2
Total Funding	143.9

Gross Revenue Expenditure by Category 2024-25



The £16.7m of 'Other Non-Pay Costs' includes expenditure incurred on Capital Financing (£5.8m), Information Technology (£5.1m), Transport (£2.2m), Equipment (£1.2m), Other Hired and Contracted Services (1.1m), Legal Costs (£0.6m), Printing, Office and Uniform Costs (£0.5m), and Subsistence and Other Expenses (£0.2m).

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DYFED-POWYS

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THE COST OF POLICE SERVICES

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

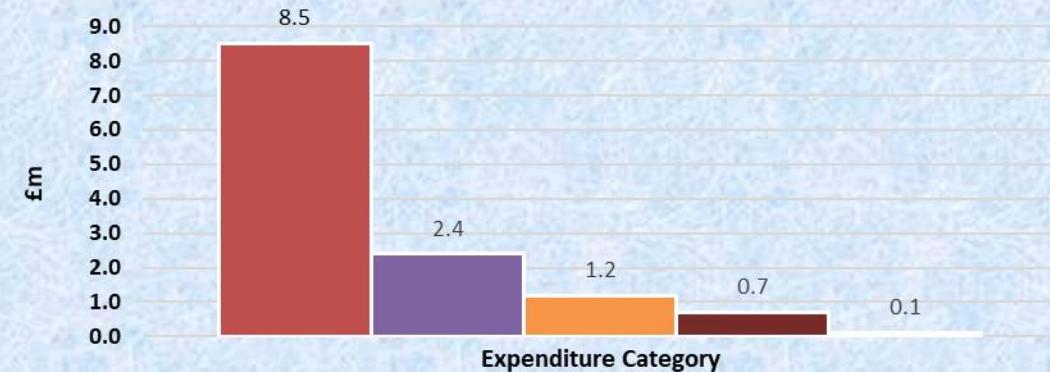
The tables below shows what Dyfed-Powys Police spent money on in 2024-25 and where that money came from:

Capitalised Expenditure	2024-25 £m
Estates Programme	8.5
Vehicles	2.4
Information Technology (IT) Major Projects	1.2
Recurring ICT Device Replacements	0.7
Other Capital Equipment Replacements	0.1
Total Expenditure	12.9

Financing	2024-25 £m
Revenue Contributions	-3.5
Use of Capital Reserves	-0.9
Borrowing	-8.5
Total Financing	-12.9

Capital Expenditure by Category 2024-25

£m



- Estates Programme
- Vehicles
- Information Technology (IT) Major Projects
- Recurring ICT Device Replacements
- Other Capital Equipment Replacements

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THE COST OF POLICE SERVICES

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Contd.)

The Police and Crime Commissioner set an original budget of £21.3m for Capital Expenditure in February 2025, for the financial year 2024-25. This budget was reduced to £16.6m in January 2025 due to delays in relation to some major schemes.

The Capital Programme was updated as part of the Medium-Term Financial Planning process. The MTFP is a 10-year plan that reflects asset replacement and enhancements covering estates, fleet and IT, linked to long-term strategies and replacement programmes.

The year end position for Capital overall was £3.7m within the revised budget of £16.6m in 2024-25. Good progress is being made against the new collaborative Joint Firearms Unit (JFU) Range, which had been delayed due to planning and ecological concerns that have now been addressed. Delays have, however, been experienced with Brecon Police Station and the HQ Solar Park due to planning and other unavoidable issues. The year has seen significant spending against sustainability, income generation, station rationalisation and agile working schemes which have contributed to revenue spending savings particularly in relation to Estates budgets. The Capital Programme has also supported improvements in Control Room infrastructure which, along with additional staffing, contributed to reductions in call abandonments rates and service improvements in that area.

BALANCE SHEET

The table opposite is a summary of the Balance Sheet for Dyfed-Powys Police as at 31 March 2025 and shows what Dyfed-Powys Police 'owns' and what it 'owes' to others:

Balance Sheet	2024-25 £m
Fixed and other long term assets	110.4
Assets held for sale	0.1
Stock	0.5
Cash in bank	5.5
Cash Equivalents (instant access investments)	6.0
Debtors (Money owed to DPP)	22.8
Creditors (Money owed by DPP)	-23.9
Amounts set aside for future settlements	-3.8
Borrowing to fund fixed assets	-20.6
Less Unusable Reserves	-75.1
Net Assets	21.9
Financed by:	
Usable Reserves	-21.9
Total Net Worth	-21.9

This summary Balance Sheet differs to the one included in the Statement of Accounts since it excludes the adjustments made in respect of FRS17 Pension Liabilities and the associated negative Unusable Pensions Reserve.

The Unusable Reserves figure of £75.1m includes technical adjustments that are made to the accounts, such as adjustments made to assets for depreciation and revaluations, and adjustments in respect of accumulated absences and collaboration fair share. These Unusable Reserves are not cash-backed reserves.

CASH FLOW

The money which moved into and out of the Police Bank Accounts during the year was as follows:

	2024-25 £m
Bank Current accounts as at 31 March 2024	2.2
Cash in	353.1
Cash out	-349.8
Bank and Current accounts as at 31 March 2025	5.5

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR DYFED-POWYS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (Group Accounts) 2024-25

INVESTMENTS

During the year, security of capital remained the Police and Crime Commissioner's main investment objective. This was maintained by following the counterparty policy set out in the Treasury Management Policy Statement for 2024-25 and resulted in investments only being made with institutions defined as "high credit quality" - those having a long-term credit rating of (A-) or higher.

As at the 31 March 2025, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys had £6m invested in Money Market Funds, which are Instant Access Accounts. As these investments are readily convertible to cash, they are classified as cash equivalents on the balance sheet rather than investments.

The table below shows the year end position on cash equivalents and investments. There were no short-term or long-term investments being held at 31 March 2025. This was due to the timing of commitments to the capital programme, and the resulting temporary cash flow shortages, which meant that cash balances such as earmarked reserves, were being used to fund expenditure as opposed to being invested.

	Cash equivalents	Short-term investments	Long-term investments	Total as at 31 March 2025
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Local Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Money Market Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt Management Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UK Bank - Instant Access	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0

BORROWING

The Police and Crime Commissioner's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio.

Interest rates have seen substantial rises over the last two years, although these rises have now begun to plateau. On 28 March 2024, the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) certainty rates for maturity loans were 4.77% for 10-year loans, 5.19% for 20-year loans and 5.01% for 50-year loans. Their equivalents on 31 March 2025 were 5.46%, 5.92% and 5.67% respectively.

In December 2024, there was a need for the Police and Crime Commissioner to address temporary cash flow shortages, and a decision was made to externalise some of our internal borrowing. Various borrowing options were explored, and following discussions with the Commissioner's Treasury Management Advisors, two Fixed Maturity Loans for £10m each were arranged with the PWLB. A Fixed Rate Maturity Loan is where interest only is paid during the term of the loan, and principal is repaid at the end of the loan. The loans were agreed for a period of one and three years, at a certainty rate of 5.09% and 4.90%.

The table below summarises the movement in borrowing during 2024-25:

	Balance as at 1 April 2024 £m	Debt Maturing £m	New Borrowing £m	Balance as at 31 March 2025 £m
Total PWLB borrowing	10.7	-10.1	20.0	20.6

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OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Performance against key objectives is monitored and reported locally at all levels within the organisation as well as at monthly Force Performance events and fortnightly Policing Board meetings.

During 2024-25, 36,776 crimes were recorded, against 36,674 in 2023-24 - an increase of 0.28% (102), as shown in the following table:

Crimes Recorded by Crime Type	2023-24	2024-25	Difference	Difference
	Offences	Offences	Offences	%
Violence Against the Person	17,597	17,063	-534	-3.03%
Theft	4,787	4,581	-206	-4.30%
Arson and Criminal Damage	4,043	3,971	-72	-1.78%
Public Order Offences	4,173	3,901	-272	-6.52%
Drug Offences	1,587	1,771	184	11.59%
Sexual Offences	1,459	1,701	242	16.59%
Burglary	1,279	1,558	279	21.81%
Miscellaneous Offences	745	1,007	262	35.17%
Vehicle Offences	628	717	89	14.17%
Possession of Weapons	298	409	111	37.25%
Robbery	78	97	19	24.36%
Total	36,674	36,776	102	0.28%

The year has seen improvements in crime recording practices alongside changes to Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) and enhanced proactivity in ensuring compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) and the HOCR when recording crimes. The changes in counting rules, for example, include reinstating the principal offence rule for behavioural crimes to allow a focus on the most impactive offence, and increasing the threshold for malicious communications crimes to ensure that they are only recorded when the threshold of a crime is met, rather than when someone is merely offended by something for example posted on social media.

Considering crimes that were assigned an outcome (finalised) in 2024-25, 23,186 out of 36,776 (63.05%) crimes were assigned an outcome within 30 days of being reported. This compares to 18,610 out of 36,674 crimes (50.74%) in 2023/24. A new records management system was implemented in May 2023, which has improved processing times. Positive outcome rates rely on victim participation and the quality of investigations to bring offenders to justice. Between April 2024 and March 2025, the positive outcome rate has ranged between 14% and 18% each month.

The Force continues to maintain an effective and efficient 999 telephony service. Reflecting on national reported data during the period 2024-25, the Force's average answer time was 8.08 seconds. In terms of the Force's performance, cognisance must be given to the latency time – the time taken for a call to be transferred from the BT exchange to the Force Control Centre which is included within this reported data. Dyfed-Powys Police maintains a performance record which provides reassurance that, during the period 2024-25, 84.2% of 999 calls were answered in under 10 seconds.

The Force procured and implemented a new telephony and radio system that went live in November 2024. This has provided more accurate data for national comparison, and its intelligent routing of presented calls to multi-skilled operators has ensured that all calls are now answered in a timelier manner thus improving the average speed of answer and enabling the Force to better respond to the public. Since January 2025, the Force has met the national Home Office 999 KPI of 90% of all 999 calls presented to the Force answered within 10 seconds, which it struggled to do in 2024. To showcase the real shift in service delivery on its 999 performance, in April 2025, Dyfed-Powys Police was positioned 5th in the country for its average speed of answer (recorded as 4.95 seconds), and 7th for its 90% KPI measure (recorded as 94.9%), with this data openly publicised on the Police.UK website.

Over the last 12 months, the Force has managed to reduce the average speed of answer for its non-emergency calls for service from 391 seconds (6.31mins), as recorded in April 2024, to 47 seconds in March 2025. This represents an 88% reduction in the answer time where callers have been less likely to abandon their calls whilst queuing, which has been positively reflected in the abandonment rate.

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OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW (contd.)

Abandonment levels on this service were recorded as 33% in April 2024, and this has decreased over the course of the year by 70% to an abandonment rate of 9.7% as recorded in March 2025, with further decreases seen in April 2025, where the abandonment rate was recorded as 5.9%. This has been attributable to a number of considered measures introduced in the autumn, namely the implementation of a new telephony system, a significant investment in staffing levels, changes to the existing operating model including the introduction of an omni-competent programme intended to strengthen resilience across the department, as well as the introduction of a new rota and shift pattern maximising the number of staff on duty at any one time in line with the demand profile.

The Force offers a 24/7 Digital Contact Service which includes the Single Online Home online reporting platform and two-way social media communications. During 2024-25, a total of 18,490 Single Online Home forms were submitted, an increase of 12.4% from the previous year (data source: Knowledge Hub). This demand is ever increasing with new form categories and services being introduced regularly. In terms of various social media channels and email communication, data shows that during 2024-25, a total of 2,602 conversations were held through social media (data source: Digital Public Contact), a decrease of 44% from the previous year (data source: Knowledge Hub). While not yet fully quantifiable, direct email contact is approximately 200 emails per day.

LOOKING AHEAD

The financial environment remains very challenging in terms of the overall economic position, with the cost-of-living crisis resulting in double-digit increases in the budget requirement over the last two years before the addition of cost reduction measures of over £11m being applied since 2023-24. With the Force Review continuing into a second and third year, the Force has been able to set a balanced MTFP based on an initial set of assumptions for future years linked to Treasury inflation and funding indications.

The full MTFP document for 2025-26 can be found at:

- <https://www.dyfedpowys-pcc.org.uk/en/finance/precept-and-medium-term-financial-plan/>

The second stage of the 2025 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) reported on 11 June 2025, and further information, is expected to be released in relation to future settlements and Neighbourhood Policing Grant allocations for three years from 2026-27. This will provide a better basis on which to plan financially than the previous Home Office approach of annual settlement announcements. Work on an updated MTFP for 2026-27 will commence from June 2025.

The Commissioner and the Force face numerous unknown and uncertain potential future financial commitments and liabilities which are referred to further in the Contingent Liabilities and Pensions notes. The UK Government recommended the Funding Formula Review in May 2021, however this is unlikely to progress in the medium term and may well be incorporated into wider considerations around Police Reform. The work on Police Reform has been ongoing and a White Paper setting out the Government's intention is expected by the end of the year, with legislation and an incremental implementation timeframe to follow. The outcome of this work and potential financial consequences remain a risk.

Despite the assumed increases in council tax precept there is a need for continued efficiency and productivity requirements over the term of the MTFP. Uncertainties around future core and specific grant funding, complexities in relation to pensions costs and the workforce, set against the wider economic landscape mean that the financial environment is likely to remain challenging for the foreseeable future.