

Statement of Accounts

Draft Version

For the year ending 31 March 2025

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Narrative Report

Welcome to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority's draft Annual Statement of Accounts for 2024/25. The statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

This narrative report aims to provide information so that members of the public, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties are able to have a full and understandable explanation of the overarching financial position of the Authority and the results for 2024/25.

This narrative report provides information about the Combined Authority (CA), including the key issues affecting the Authority and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2025 and is structured as below:

- Introduction to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority
- How the Combined Authority performed in 2024/25
- Financial Performance - Revenue and Capital Budget and Outturn 2024/25
- Outlook for the future
- Core Financial Statements

Introduction to West Yorkshire Combined Authority

The West Yorkshire Combined Authority is the Local Transport Authority for West Yorkshire and 2024/25 is the fourth year delivering the priorities of the Mayor and managing devolved funding and functions in the organisation – in particular our Adult Skills Fund and Policing and Crime functions.

Our vision is for a brighter West Yorkshire – a place that works for all. We bring together the local authorities of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. Working in partnership, we develop and deliver policies, programmes and services which directly benefit the people of West Yorkshire.

The Combined Authority fulfils the functions of the Local Transport Authority and we are responsible for determining public transport policies in West Yorkshire, operating the concessionary travel scheme and producing the statutory Local Transport Plan. Our work is led by the Combined Authority Board, chaired by our Mayor, and the thematic committees of the Combined Authority which focus on achieving our corporate objectives.

Devolution

Elected Mayor of West Yorkshire

In May 2024, Tracy Brabin was re-elected as the Mayor of West Yorkshire for a second term, representing the interests of 2.3 million people across the region. The Mayor is supported by an appointed Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Alison Lowe OBE.

In addition to her role as the Police and Crime Commissioner, of which more details are below, the Mayor is accountable to and represents the people of all five local authorities in West Yorkshire, steering the work of the Combined Authority, leading on issues such as the economy, transport, police and crime, to ensure West Yorkshire is one of the best places in the world.

As the Chair of the Combined Authority, the Mayor works with the five leaders of the West Yorkshire local authorities to deliver their policies to help make West Yorkshire even better.

The Mayor is a strong champion for the region, making sure that the voice of the people of West Yorkshire is heard in Westminster. This makes West Yorkshire better able to influence Government policy on key matters such as the future of transport infrastructure and how to level up our communities.

Policing and Crime

The functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) in West Yorkshire were transferred by Parliamentary Order to the Combined Authority in May 2021. The Mayor took on the functions of what was the Police and Crime Commissioner with all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transferring to the Combined Authority.

The Mayor does not run the police, but is the voice of the people, sets strategic direction, and holds the Chief Constable to account. This helps to make the police answerable to the communities they serve and to provide stronger and more transparent accountability.

The Mayor and the police work in partnership with a range of agencies at local and national level to ensure there is a unified approach to preventing and reducing crime.

Other functions of the Mayor include commissioning services to support those harmed by crime and reduce reoffending, consulting the public to ensure that their views and priorities are considered, and strengthening links across the criminal justice system to support community safety and cohesion.

The Combined Authority and the Combined Authority Group

With the Parliamentary order which transferred the Police and Crime Commissioner's powers to the Mayor, the Mayor is required under S21 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to keep a fund known as the Police Fund. The Combined Authority is the legal entity which is responsible for administering the Police Fund and executing the Mayor's decisions in her role as Police and Crime Commissioner.

To fulfil these statutory requirements the Chief Constable's accounts are consolidated into the accounts of the Combined Authority and a memorandum account is prepared for the Mayoral Police Fund.

The Chief Constable for West Yorkshire Police is established as a separate legal entity. The Chief Constable has a statutory responsibility for the control, direction and delivery of operational policing services in the West Yorkshire Police area. The Mayor is elected by the public, and with regard to her policing functions, is required to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of their functions and those of persons under their direction and control.

This consolidated Group Accounts explain how the resources provided by the Mayor have been used to deliver operational policing services.

Review of the year

Working for a brighter West Yorkshire that works for all

Everything we deliver involves working in partnership. With the Mayor of West Yorkshire as our directly elected chair, we work with the five West Yorkshire local authorities towards shared objectives, centred around the goal of improving the lives of the communities that we serve.

Working together we share expertise, maximise the impact of our funding, and ensure our programmes and investments meet the needs of communities and the region.

Beyond this, we work with a wide range of partners across the region and nationally including transport operators, businesses, universities, housing associations, and government agencies.

This is achieved by:

- Partnering with local authorities, West Yorkshire Police, business and our network of suppliers and partners
- Knowing and understanding our customers, communities and places
- Putting 'outcomes for West Yorkshire' at the heart of everything we do
- Prioritising our work based on what's best for the collective whole
- Using data to make sure our projects and programmes impact the things that matter

Together, we are working hard to create a brighter West Yorkshire that works for all.

Fulfilling the promise of devolution

In March 2020, our region's council leaders signed the landmark West Yorkshire devolution deal with government, the largest ever of its kind.

We now take decisions in West Yorkshire that were previously taken in London. As well as a directly-elected Mayor to champion our region, devolution has unlocked significant new funding and powers. People who know and understand our region make some decisions previously taken in London so that we are able to invest in better transport, skills, housing and regeneration.

From April 2026 we will receive our first Integrated Settlement from Government, providing greater flexibility and control over how we use resources to address local needs and drive growth. The Integrated Settlement represents a move to a simplified and more streamlined approach to funding, which we can tailor to the priorities of the people of West Yorkshire

Our achievements so far

With our partners, we continue to deliver through a period of ongoing socio-economic change.

We work to implement West Yorkshire's £1.8 billion devolution deal and with partners to agree how we will invest this funding against the priorities of our West Yorkshire Investment Strategy.

Additionally, we have secured more funding, including £830 million through the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement and an additional £22 million through the Brownfield Housing Fund.

Alongside this, we are making changes to our systems and processes so we can operate as effectively as possible.

Corporate objectives

We want our region to be recognised globally as a place with a strong, successful economy where everyone can build great businesses, careers and lives supported by a sustainable environment and world-class infrastructure. To deliver on this ambition, we will focus on five missions:

- A prosperous West Yorkshire – an inclusive economy with well paid jobs.
- A happy West Yorkshire – great places and healthy communities.
- A well-connected West Yorkshire – a strong transport system.
- A sustainable West Yorkshire – making lives greener.
- A safe West Yorkshire – a region where everyone can flourish

1. A prosperous West Yorkshire – an inclusive economy with well paid jobs

We support businesses to start up, scale up and invest in the region, in key sectors with growth and higher productivity potential. We promote resilience through leadership, innovation and digital transformation to drive sustainable economic growth and opportunities for all. We ensure that our learners have the skills, confidence and connections to reach their full potential. We facilitate access to a diverse, confident and capable workforce for the region's employers, to support strong and sustainable economic growth. In 2024-25 we have:

- Published the West Yorkshire Local Growth Plan, setting out our approach to deliver growth for the region over the next 10 years.
- Supported 36,478 adults to upskill or re-train (of which 22,305 people are from an ethnic minority group and 28,214 are female).
- Engaged 505 businesses with employment and skills programmes, helping create a pipeline of talent in West Yorkshire.
- Supported 6,170 people to access employment or self-employment, exceeding our original target by 147%.
- Enabled 214 businesses in West Yorkshire to become more sustainable.
- Created a shared commitment for employers to improve working conditions and practices through signing up 200 organisations to the Fair Work Charter.

2. A happy West Yorkshire – great places and healthy communities.

Enabling resilient, well-designed, healthy, accessible and connected communities with good quality homes, in places where people want to live. Enhancing the sustainable vitality of cities and towns, accelerating delivery of flood risk management and protecting businesses. In 2024-25 we have:

- Entered into the Memorandum of Understanding with Government for the £160 million West Yorkshire Investment Zone. We progressed the first scheme approvals, including the National Health Innovation Campus in Huddersfield.
- Secured approvals to over-deliver against the Government's 5,000 house target for the Brownfield Housing Fund with over 30% affordable homes to be secured through the programme. The Railway Street affordable housing project in Leeds was completed this year.
- Provided the business case to Government through the Levelling Up Fund to retain monies for national cultural projects - the British Library North and National Poetry Centre.
- Begun infrastructure works at the Langthwaite Enterprise Zone in Wakefield to create viable employment land.
- Launched The West Yorkshire Music Network creating a central hub for music industry professionals to share knowledge and insight and create opportunities.
- Collaborated through the Mayor's Big Ideas challenge in February 2025, providing 16–25-year-olds the opportunity to co-produce solutions to improve young peoples' health and happiness in the region.

3. A well-connected West Yorkshire – a strong transport system.

We are creating an accessible, clean and customer focussed transport system. In 2024-25 we have:

- Delivered a £21.5m award-winning refurbishment of Halifax Bus Station.
- Re-opened Bradford Interchange in January 2025, welcoming visitors to Bradford City of Culture following improvements to the site.
- Concluded the public consultation on our tram proposals, with over 4,800 responses from residents across the region.
- Completed the Bradford City Cycling and Walking scheme to support the start of Bradford City of Culture 2025 and encourage active travel in the area.
- Launched the 'Orange Wallet' scheme, designed to help people with communication difficulties, or disabilities, providing more time and support to use public transport confidently and comfortably.
- Increased the speed at which we processed Blind or Disabled Person's Travel Passes, improving the processing time from an average of 24 weeks turnaround, in some districts, to eight weeks.

4. A sustainable West Yorkshire – making lives greener.

Achieving net-zero carbon by 2038, promoting climate resilience and green recovery and ensuring that the transition to net zero carbon is fair and equitable. In 2024-25 we have:

- Launched of the Home Energy West Yorkshire initiative, kickstarting a home energy revolution by introducing low-interest loans for people to renovate their homes and reduce

their energy bills. By the end of March 2025, £521,807 was approved in loans, with 50 loans active at the start of April 2025.

- Retrofitted 1,181 properties with measures installed via Combined Authority-backed interventions.
- Delivered solar PV and battery storage at 561 homes through the Residential Collective Buying Scheme, a scheme aimed at making solar and battery storage more affordable for residents.
- Delivered 22 zero emission buses and charging infrastructure at Bramley depot in Leeds, in partnership with First Bus.
- Signed a Strategic Climate and Environment Partnership with Centrica, Daikin, SSE and Sustainable Building Services to ensure that the public and private sectors are working together to progress towards net zero.
- Completed major flood resilience schemes, including the 14-kilometre, £200 million Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme phase 2.

5. A safe West Yorkshire – a region where everyone can flourish

We provide strong and transparent accountability of the police by working with the police and partners to ensure people and communities feel safe and putting the safety of women and girls at the heart of the Police and Crime Plan. In 2024-25 we have:

- Awarded £1 million in grant funding through the Mayor's Safer Communities Fund, supporting interventions that will help deliver the new Police and Crime Plan.
- Campaigned for safer public spaces and launched our Safer Parks guidance alongside the University of Leeds.
- Hosted a Reclaim the Night Event in Huddersfield, empowering women in the region to stand up for safer public spaces.
- Launched the Mayor's Just Don't Campaign; a viral campaign to tackle inappropriate behaviour and attitudes which received eight million views across our website and social media platforms.
- Supported the delivery of priorities in the Safety of Women and Girls Strategy, working in partnership with our partner local authorities through £1 million of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
- Engaged with over 8,400 children, young people aged under-24 and 533 people aged 25, through interventions commissioned through the Violence Reduction Partnership, a partnership of organisations committed to cut violence in our region.
- Launched the Women's Safety Unit, a first-of-its-kind dedicated unit created to deliver ambitions to keep women and girls safe.

Financial Performance - Revenue Outturn 2024/25

The revenue outturn for the Combined Authority is reported and managed in two sections, the Combined Authority General Fund and Mayoral Police Fund.

Combined Authority

The table below details the actuals against approved budget for the 2024/25 financial year:

	2024/25 Approved Budget £m	2024/25 Actuals £m
Revenue Funding		
Income		
Grants	190.5	224.5
Transport Levy	92.2	92.2
Interest Received	5.1	40.9
Enterprise Zone Receipts	4.8	12.4
Operational Income	45.1	59.5
Total Income	337.7	429.5
Other Funding		
Capitalisation	31.6	8.1
Transfer from / (to) Reserves	7.0	4.1
Total Revenue Funding	376.3	441.7
Revenue Expenditure		
Transport	151.4	208.0
Inclusive Economy, Skills and Culture	107.5	102.6
Policing, Environment and Place	32.7	25.7
Enabling Services	74.3	71.4
Corporate and Financing Costs	10.4	8.3
Total Revenue Expenditure	376.3	416.1
Net Income / (Expenditure)	0.0	25.7

In order to mitigate emerging risks, £2m of the 2024/25 surplus has been transferred to the General Reserve, with the balance of the surplus being transferred to the Operational Risk Reserve.

Combined Authority - Revenue Income

The Combined Authority's revenue income is a combination of central government grants, devolved funds, investment income, operational income and a local Transport Levy.

Overall, income was greater than budget by £91.8m. £48.3m relates to Grants and Transport income (largely Bus Service Improvement Plan income of £40.1m), where the income is matched by project or operational expenditure and so has a neutral impact on the Authority's bottom-line position.

Enterprise Zone income exceeded budget by £7.7m. This was due to increased rates as a result of a new Amazon warehouse in Leeds totalling £2.6m and backdated rates invoiced to Bradford totalling £2m.

Interest receivable recognises income from the Authority's short-term investments. The actual income received exceeded budget by £35.8m. At the outset of the year, it was agreed that a baseline budget of £5m would be set, and that any additional interest gains would be transferred to earmarked reserves to support budgets in 2025/26.

Following an in-year review of the methodology for the capitalisation of revenue costs, and the consequential review of the budget, some of this one-off investment income will be used to offset the adverse impact on the Authority's year end position, with the balance transferred to reserves.

Combined Authority - Revenue Expenditure

The Combined Authority has focussed its spending on regional scale investment to boost transport, jobs, skills, housing, and sustainability, with the aim to deliver long-term economic and social value, working in partnership with businesses, local authorities and central government.

Actual expenditure exceeded the original budget by £39.8m. Non-pay expenditure exceeded budget by £45.6m and is mainly related to project income funded expenditure, including Bus Service Improvement Plan expenditure of £40.1m, and other grant related expenditure, meaning there is no impact to the Authority's bottom-line position.

Actual staff costs are favourable to the budgeted position by £5.8m, primarily due to timing relating to recruitment, ongoing staffing realignment and staff turnover.

Police Fund - Revenue Funding and Expenditure

The Mayor is responsible for the formal oversight of West Yorkshire Police (WYP), including provision of all funding, budget-setting, performance scrutiny and strategic policy development, and for ensuring WYP is run efficiently and effectively. Operational decision-making on day-to-day policing including the employment of police staff remains the responsibility of the Chief Constable.

The following table provides a high level comparison between the approved budget and actual expenditure for the Police Fund. The net outturn position has been contributed mainly from savings arising from staff vacancies, reimbursement for policing COP26 and over recoveries in other areas of income.

2024/25	BUDGET	Actual	Variation
NET SERVICE EXPENDITURE	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net Cost of Police Services	562,603	552,268	10,335
OPCC Corporate and Democratic Core	2,135	2,135	0
OPCC Partnership Initiatives	5,182	5,182	0
Other Operating Costs	13,217	12,169	1,048
Net Cost of Police Services	583,137	571,754	11,383
Net Total Contributions to/(from)			
Earmarked Reserves	(7,378)	4,020	(11,398)
Transfer to/(from) General Reserve	800	800	0
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	576,559	576,574	(15)
FINANCING			
Police Grant	230,234	230,263	(29)
RSG	16,693	16,693	0
NNDR	159,366	159,366	0
Precept	170,266	170,251	15
TOTAL GROUP FINANCING	576,559	576,573	(14)

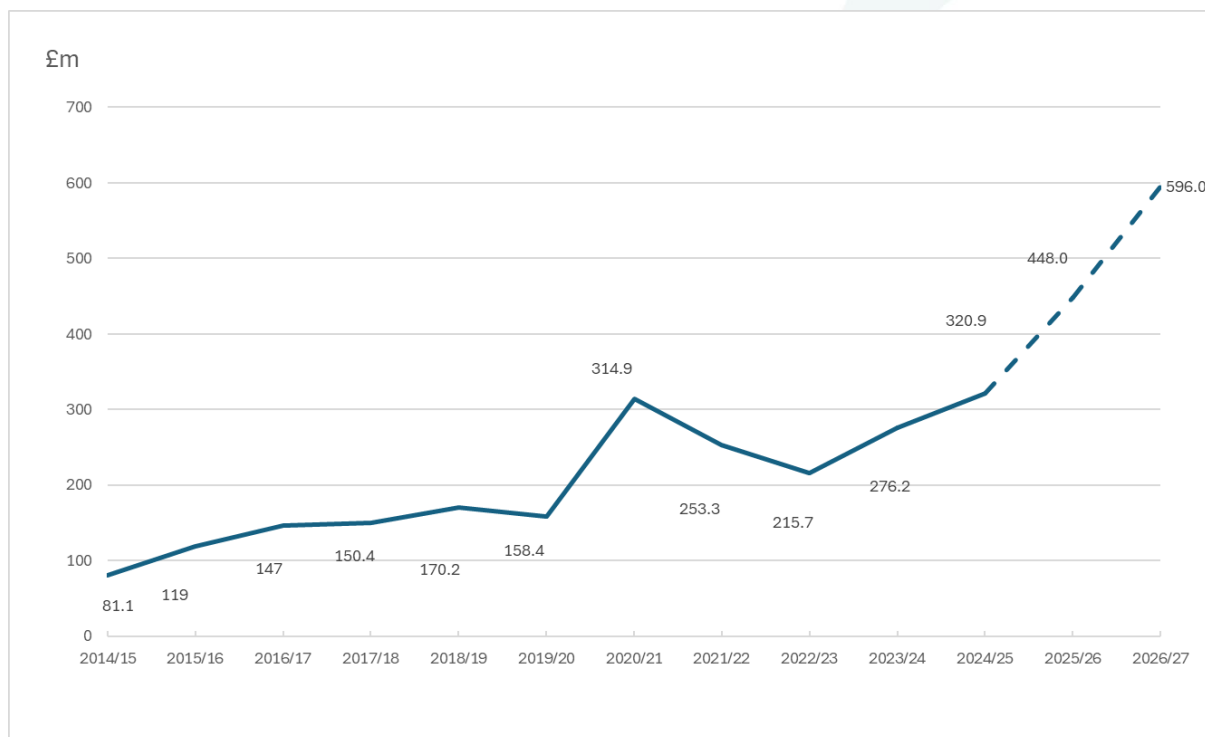
Capital Expenditure

Total capital expenditure in 2024/25 was £320.9 million, funded through a combination of income streams but primarily grants from the Department for Transport and for Levelling up, Housing and Communities (Brownfield Housing Fund). This expenditure included the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) spend totalling £150.7 million, the West Yorkshire Transport Fund spend of £49.1 million, Transforming Cities programme spend of £38.3 million, and Brownfield Housing Fund spend totalling £12.2 million.

The table below summarises the total expenditure on the Combined Authority's capital programme in 2024/25 against the forecasts reported to the Combined Authority in February 2024.

Capital Programme Expenditure	Forecast as at Combined Authority February 2024	Expenditure as at Year end 2024/25	% of CA Forecast
City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement	£ 173,442,898	£ 150,704,087	87%
West Yorkshire Transport Fund	£ 93,853,588	£ 49,085,998	52%
Transforming Cities Fund	£ 85,361,951	£ 38,324,350	45%
Zero Emissions Bus Regional Areas	£ 16,666,109	£ 6,661,043	40%
Integrated Transport Block	£ 1,101,367	£ 348,197.05	32%
Active Travel Fund	£ 17,325,518	£ 9,048,287	52%
New Station Fund	£ -	£ 4,286,431	0%
Levelling Up Fund	£ 9,317,148	£ 2,625,802	28%
LEVI	£ 877,780	£ 128,501.81	15%
Traffic Signal Obsolescence Grant	£ -	£ 255,279.96	0%
Network North Resurfacing	£ -	£ 9,266,000	0%
Pothold fund	£ -	£ 6,484,800	0%
Gainshare Capital	£ 2,725,279	£ 4,425,694	162%
Gainshare Capital (LUF2 match)	£ -	£ 151,622	0%
Defra - Air Quality Grant Fund	£ -	£ 189,895	0%
CCAG Topup	£ -	£ 157,463	0%
LPTIP		£ 80,816	0%
Getting Building Fund	£ -	£ -	0%
Brownfield Housing Fund	£ 54,516,689	£ 12,234,065	22%
Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund	£ 8,763,764	£ 5,930,397	68%
British Library North	£ 7,592,790	£ 648,521	9%
Growth Deal - Economic Development	£ 65,000	£ 14,963	23%
UKSPF	£ -	£ 7,869,402	0%
Rural Fund	£ -	£ 2,166,055	0%
Corporate Projects	£ 2,941,272	£ 835,944	28%
Investment Zones	£ -	£ 1,695,204.59	0%
Langthwaite Enterprise Zone - Wakefield	£ -	£ 7,319,516	0%
Total	£ 474,551,153	£ 320,938,333	68%

Total expenditure achieved by the Combined Authority's capital programme in 2024/25 is £320.9 million representing 68% of the forecast. In general, the programme continues to perform well with expenditure showing a 16% increase on 2023/24 expenditure. The graph below shows the annual capital spend of the Combined Authority since its inception.



The majority of Combined Authority's capital spend continues to be on the transport related activity, with 87% of the total on the transport funding programmes. Actual expenditure in 2024/25 is concentrated on four major programmes: City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS), the Transforming Cities Fund (TCF), the West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund and the Brownfield Housing Fund (BHF). The following summarises the performance of these programmes.

City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement

The total spend for the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) in the 2024/25 financial year was £150.7m, of which 54% was from the Network and Asset Improvements sub-programme. The £150.7m spend was against an annual forecast of £166m set at the end of the 2023/24 financial year, a total percentage spend of 91%.

2025/26 is the penultimate financial year for the current round of funding for CRSTS, and the Network and Asset Improvements sub-programme is again predicted to be the largest contributor to the £251.6m forecast making up 25% of the overall programme.

The forecast for 2025/26 includes the final contribution to the Transforming Cities Fund of £55.6m, which is 22% of the total forecast.

The £251.6m forecast for 2025/26 is a percentage increase of 67% against the £150.7m actual spend for 2024/25.

Transforming Cities Fund

Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) is a £463.1m funding programme. The funding is made up from a number of sources:

- TCF: £226.5m.

- Gainshare capital: £140.5m.
- CRSTS: £96.2m.

Total spend of £76.9m was achieved in 2024/25, of which £30.5m was funded from the CRSTS programme leaving a balance of £38.3 million funded from the TCF funding. Spend in 2024/25 was lower than anticipated due to delays to start on site dates, delays whilst schemes are in construction and savings compared to original scheme costs.

Cumulative Spend to date is £211.05m (46%) for TCF up to the end of quarter 4, 2024/25). To date, there has been £314.46m (68%) of funding approvals, which leaves £148.64m (32%) of funding still available for the remaining schemes. Overall, the TCF programme remains on track to complete by 2027 with 65% of the programme fully committed to delivery.

West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund

Transport Fund is a £1bn funding programme for West Yorkshire and York made up from Government Grant and £217m local match funding which will be funded through borrowing, financed by the Transport Levy. To date, there has been £648.0m (65%) of funding approvals, which leaves £352m (35%) of funding still available for the remaining schemes.

Actual spend against the Transport Fund for 2024/25 was £49.1 million. Spend in 2024/25 was lower than anticipated due to delays in development and start on site dates, delays on site due to utilities diversions, delays in decisions on other external funding sources contributing toward Transport Fund schemes, schemes paused (including those pending a Mass Transit route choice decision) and prioritisation of time limited funding sources on projects jointly funded by Transport Fund.

In its tenth year of delivery, the Transport Fund continued to make progress and has now spent £507.1million of the £1 billion of funding available. The spend deadline for Transport Fund is 2035.

Brownfield Housing Fund

Total expenditure for the year was lower than forecast for Brownfield Housing Fund. During the final quarter of 2024/25, notification of an intention to withdraw from the programme was received from one project, whilst outstanding conditions and issues connected to sign off of legal agreements, security and due diligence for other projects resulted in spend on these schemes and their associated overhead costs slipping into 2025/26. It should be noted that this slippage can now be accommodated by the programme following recent communication from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) granting an extension in the spend profile to March 2026.

Devolution Gainshare

The total funding available for Gainshare is based on £38m per annum for 30 years (2020-50) split 75% revenue (£855m) and 25% capital (£285m) giving total funding of £1.14bn. The Gainshare fund has not yet been fully allocated and to date circa £365m (30%) of Gainshare funding has been approved for expenditure.

The total spend to date of revenue gainshare as of the end of financial year 2024/25 is £89m.

The Combined Authority has previously approved additional gainshare funds of up to £250m to be invested in capital priority projects. These will be financed through borrowing with the interest and

principal amounts to be repaid using future gainshare revenue income. The first of these priorities was the Mayoral Social Housing Enabling Fund (£20m) which was approved by the Combined Authority on 3 April 2025. The remainder of projects are still in development and will be brought forward for approval at future dates.

£144m has been allocated from the Gainshare Capital to match fund transport projects in TCF (£140m) and LUF2 (£4m). As the TCF grant funding from Government is time restricted this will be prioritised ahead of the Gainshare match and therefore Gainshare funds will fund the balance of the programme with any savings returned for other capital priorities.

The total spend to date of capital gainshare as of the end of financial year 2024/25 is £10.7m.

Other Programmes

The **Active Travel Fund** is a £50.51m funding programme. This has been provided in 6 tranches of funding. To date, there have been £28.99m (57%) of funding approvals, which leaves £21.52m (43%) of funding still available for the remaining schemes that have been agreed with ATE. Spend to date is £19.2m (38%) for the Active Travel Fund (end of quarter 4, 2024/25). The spend deadline for Active Travel funding is 31 March 2027.

Following the successful programme bid in August 2022, DfT released development funding for the projects in the **LUF2 programme**. However, to secure the delivery funding, a Programme Business Case (PBC), covering all projects was required by the Department for Transport (DfT). It was anticipated this would be approved within the 24/25 Financial Year. The PBC was submitted to DfT for approval in September 2024 but the release of delivery was not confirmed until April 2025 which meant expenditure in 2024/25 was significantly reduced. LUF2 will provide funding of up to £41.2m for expenditure by 2027/28.

Following the announcement of eight English **Investment Zones** by the Government in 2023, West Yorkshire has progressed with the proposals for a Health Innovation and Digital Tech Investment Zone. The Investment Zone programme has been awarded £80m for delivery between 2024 and 2029 split £52.3m capital and £27.7m revenue. To date, there have been £16.14m (20%) of funding approvals, which leaves £63.86m (80%) of funding still available for the remaining programme. Spend to date is £2.09m (3%) (end of quarter 4, 2024/25). The spend deadline for Investment Zone funding is March 2029.

Total spend on **Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund** was lower than expected primarily due to a requirement to revise installation measures for a number of reasons including unforeseen issues with installation methods rendering some properties ineligible, structural surveys confirming unsuitability for work, decline in access for improvement works and removal of properties from the programme on EPC grounds following assessment work. These issues resulted in a change request to the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) to revise measures and realign associated funding, spend during quarter 4 2024/25 reflected the revised baseline submitted to government.

What's in the Statements of Accounts?

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting UK 2024/25 which is based on approved International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards (IAS) Board. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The accounts consist of the following on Group basis:-

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, which sets out the requirements for the Combined Authority and the chief financial officer's responsibilities.

The Annual Governance Statement is not part of the Statement of Accounts but is required to be provided with them. It provides information regarding the system of internal control during the financial year and covers the effectiveness of this for the Combined Authority.

The Accounting Policies which explain the basis for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of transactions and other events in the accounts. This includes the basis of charges to revenue and the calculation of balance sheet items.

The Movement in Reserves Statement reconciles the outturn on the income and expenditure account to the balance on the General Fund that is established by complying with the relevant statutory provisions. It facilitates a full presentation of the financial performance of the Combined Authority for the year.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement which shows the net cost for the current year of all the services for which the Combined Authority is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed.

The Balance Sheet shows the Combined Authority and the Group's assets and liabilities.

The Cash Flow Statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with other parties for revenue and capital purposes.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, precept and levy) by the Combined Authority in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These include information required by the Code and additional material items of interest to assist the readers understanding of the reported figures.

Events after the reporting period and authorised for issue date

This summarises any major events that happened between the year end and the authorised for issue date. Events coming to light after the authorised for issue date will not be included in the financial statements.

Supplementary Statements:

Police Pension Fund Account

The Combined Authority Group's pension liabilities have significantly increased as a result of the transfer of the Police and Crime Commissioner functions to the Mayor. The Police Pensions scheme is unfunded and holds no assets, however, subject to parliamentary scrutiny and approval, up to 100% of this cost is met by central government pension top-up grant.

The purpose of this account is to demonstrate the cash-based transactions taking place over the year and to identify the arrangements needed to balance the account.

Further Information

The Combined Authority's accounts can also be supplied in large print, Braille or audiotape. Anyone wanting these options should contact the Combined Authority on 0113 251 7227.

Further information on the Combined Authority is available on its website

www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk

Address: Wellington House, 40/50 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 2DE

Telephone for general enquiries: 0113 251 7272

Independent Auditors Report



**West
Yorkshire
Combined
Authority**

**Tracy
Brabin
Mayor of
West Yorkshire**

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Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

This Annual Governance Statement reflects both the governance framework put in place for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Combined Authority) and the Combined Authority Group (the Group) for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Scope of Responsibility

In March 2020, the West Yorkshire councils and the Combined Authority agreed a “minded to” devolution deal with Government. The deal detailed £1.8 billion of Government investment (including £1.14bn over 30 years), to be subject to local influence and decision-making, enabling spend on local priorities, together with a range of new devolved functions. Building on this, in December 2024, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published the English Devolution White Paper setting out the Government’s revised approach to devolution in England, including a proposed new Devolution Framework expanding and standardising the devolved powers and functions available to Combined Authorities. These changes will be enacted when the English Devolution Bill receives royal assent in Spring 2026. The English Devolution White Paper also confirmed that West Yorkshire will be amongst the next cohort of authorities to receive the Integrated Settlement from April 2026.

The Combined Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Combined Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Combined Authority is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions including arrangements for the management of risk. The Combined Authority annually approves a Code of Corporate Governance consistent with the principles of CIPFA Solace¹ framework “Delivering good governance in Local Government”.

In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 this Annual Governance Statement (AGS) considers compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and Framework and sets out how the Combined Authority “ensures that the financial management is adequate and effective and that the body has a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of that body’s functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.”

The Mayor is the Chair of the Combined Authority and also holds the Policing and Crime functions for West Yorkshire and has appointed the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime who has substantial delegated authority covering this area.

The functions of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) transferred to the elected Mayor on 10 May 2021 and with regards to these functions the Mayor is held to account by the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel.

¹ Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy / Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers

2. The purpose of the governance framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Combined Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to and engages with the community. The framework enables the Combined Authority to monitor the achievement of strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services for its customers.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. In order to achieve its policies, aims and objectives it cannot eliminate all risk of failure and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Combined Authority's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and their impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

3. The governance framework

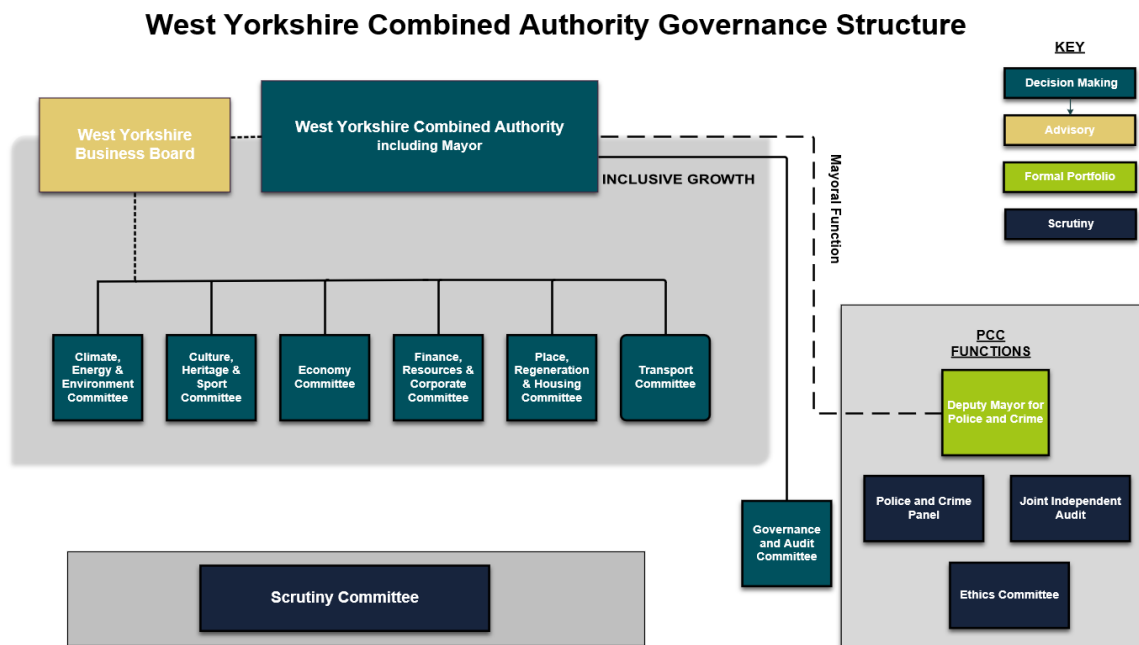
Our work is led by the Combined Authority. Corporate Policies and objectives are set and communicated by the Combined Authority. These are brought together in our business plans. The West Yorkshire Plan sets out our ambitions for West Yorkshire, through our vision, missions and range of policies and strategies.

The Mayor holds the statutory functions of the PCC for West Yorkshire. Those functions can be delegated, with the exception of the duties to set a budget, prepare a Police and Crime Plan, and to appoint and remove a Chief Constable, which can only be exercised by the Mayor. The functions of determining police and crime objectives, attending the Police and Crime Panel and preparing annual reports can only be delegated to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. The Mayor is held to account in respect of her Police and Crime functions by the Police and Crime Panel which consists of representatives from each district with crime and anti-social behaviour responsibilities plus independent members.

The Mayor published her new Police and Crime Plan in February 2025, which reflects a shared vision with partners and has the overall aim of ensuring that communities in West Yorkshire are safe. Local priorities have been set in consultation with individuals, organisations and community safety partnerships that sit within the Plan.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime foster close links with the Community Safety Partnership Forum, the Serious Violence Reduction Executive group, and the Local Criminal Justice Board (including its subgroups) which are important, well-established partnerships that support the development and delivery of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan.

Governance Structure



- a) Corporate strategies and objectives are set and communicated by the Combined Authority. The Combined Authority has clearly defined its ambitions to work with its partners across the region; these ambitions are set out in the West Yorkshire Plan, which was developed throughout 2022/23 and was launched in June 2023.

The West Yorkshire Plan sets out a shared vision, narrative, and ambitions for the region. The purpose of the West Yorkshire Plan is to:

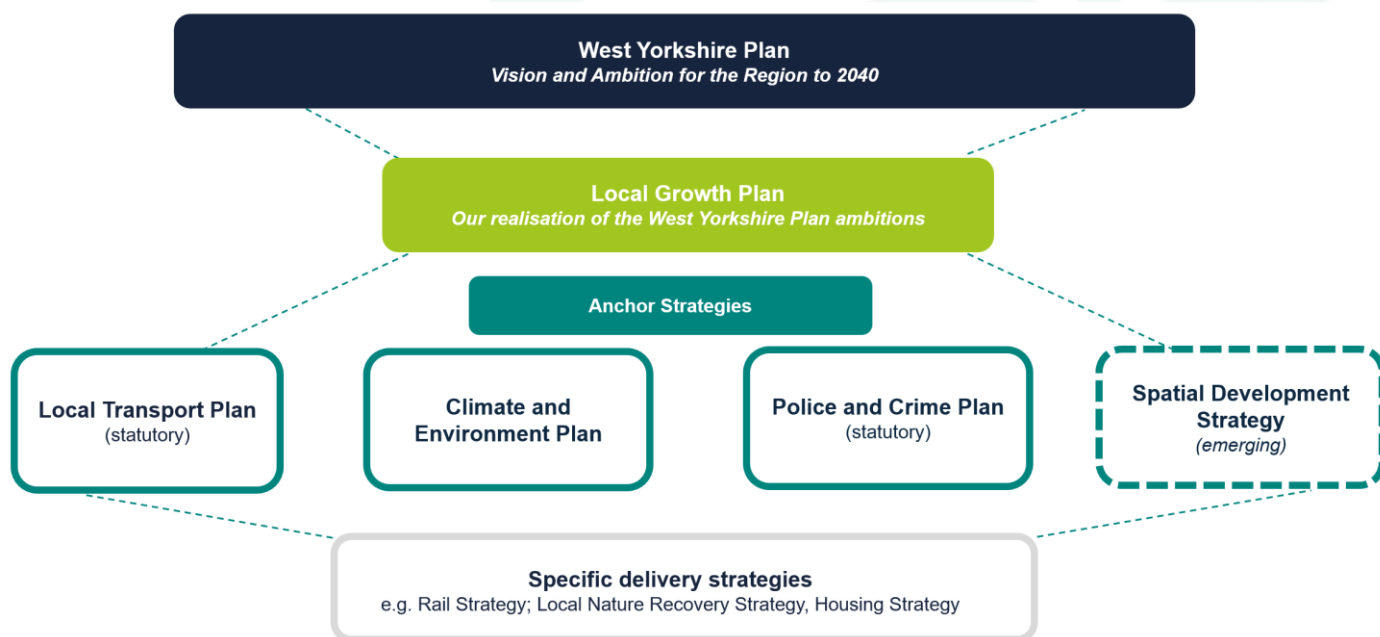
- Explain who West Yorkshire is and what we want to achieve
- Set the trajectory for the longer-term up to 2040
- Ensure that government and wider local and national stakeholders are clear on the priorities and ambitions of the region
- Ensure that all regional partners speak with one strong voice

The West Yorkshire Plan includes five missions, that are aspirational and represent long term ambitions for West Yorkshire. State of the Region reporting will continue to provide the monitoring framework underpinning the West Yorkshire Plan targets and wider policies and strategies of the Combined Authority.

Other relevant strategies and plans

The Combined Authority has a range of other strategies and plans that inform activities across key areas of public policy and programmes. These strategies and plans may provide other considerations to inform the evaluation and prioritisation of funding decisions in these

policy areas. Our core framework of existing and emerging anchor strategies is set out in the figure below. Our framework is led by the West Yorkshire Plan, Local Growth Plan, and West Yorkshire Investment Strategy (refresh underway), which set the overarching strategic vision for the region. Our anchor strategies then further set the specific direction for our ambitions for Transport, Climate and Environment, Policing and Crime, and Spatial Development, informing the development of specific detailed delivery strategies. Key priorities are reflected within these strategies and plans, including bus franchising, Mass Transit, and retrofitting facilities to achieve Net Zero targets. As programmes develop, they will progress through the established Assurance Framework to consider the merits of each in full and ability to achieve the Combined Authority's strategic objectives.



The West Yorkshire Plan strengthens our existing policy framework which includes a suite of policies and strategies aligned to areas of delivery.

The vision for West Yorkshire is:

A brighter West Yorkshire – a place that works for all. An engine room of ideas and creativity, where anyone can make a home.

Five missions have been set to achieve this.

Mission One: A prosperous West Yorkshire – an inclusive economy with well paid jobs.

Mission Two: A happy West Yorkshire – great places and healthy communities.

Mission Three: A well-connected West Yorkshire – a strong transport system.

Mission Four: A sustainable West Yorkshire – making lives greener.

Mission Five: A safe West Yorkshire – a region where everyone can flourish.

All our policies and strategies work toward meeting at least one of these missions.

- b) A suite of supporting plans and strategies do, and will set out, further detail on a range of priority areas, including police and crime, local growth plan, climate and environment, housing and place, local area energy planning, local nature recovery, digital infrastructure, green infrastructure, skills and trade and investment.
- c) The Combined Authority publishes an annual State of the Region report, which provides information about the performance of West Yorkshire against key socio-economic and environmental indicators. The reports are available [here](#). The report provides a stock take of where West Yorkshire currently stands, using a basket of headline indicators. It highlights areas of strength and positive trends in the local economy but also flags key issues and challenges that are priorities for future action. The report aims to provide a balanced and objective view of economic performance in the region and gives some insight into the difference being made through the combined action of all partners in West Yorkshire.
- d) The Combined Authority has a four-year Corporate Plan for 2025-2028. The plan establishes priorities to focus organisational delivery against the West Yorkshire Plan missions alongside achieving the corporate priority to be a mission driven, ambitious, high performing and value for money organisation. The Combined Authority's Performance Management Framework ensures that the outputs and outcomes are derived, and performance measured against the plan. The Corporate Plan priorities were also used to support directorate business planning.
- e) Heads of Service and senior officers across the organisation report progress against Directorate business plan outcomes and output delivery. This reporting is fed into a central database and is analysed monthly. The performance is reviewed by the internal Performance Management Board that can utilise performance management approaches to address under performance/delivery.

Through both officer boards and public committees' targets are reviewed routinely over the year. Where necessary, action is taken to mitigate risks to delivery and/or achievement of targets where these are off-track. Finance, Resources and Corporate Committee (FRCC) receive reports on progress against delivery of our annual outputs and outcomes. This ensures there are mechanisms to understand successes, progression and opportunities for improvement.

- f) In early 2023, the Combined Authority approved proposals to fully integrate the LEP into the Combined Authority including necessary governance changes. The functions of the LEP have been fully integrated into the Combined Authority. The Mayor has appointed a Business Adviser, and to ensure continued strong partnership we have created the West Yorkshire Business Board, chaired by the Mayor's Business Adviser, who is also a member of the Combined Authority.
- g) The West Yorkshire Combined Authority Assurance Framework ensures that the necessary systems and processes are in place to manage funding effectively, and to ensure the successful delivery of the West Yorkshire Plan ambitions. Its focus is to ensure that necessary practices and standards are implemented to provide the Government, the Combined Authority and local partners with assurance that decisions over funding (and the means by which these decisions are implemented) are proper, transparent and deliver value for money. It covers all projects and programmes funded (revenue and capital) from Government or local sources that flow through the Combined Authority.

The Assurance Framework was developed in 2015 as part of the Growth Deal with Government and complies with national best practice and the Local Growth National



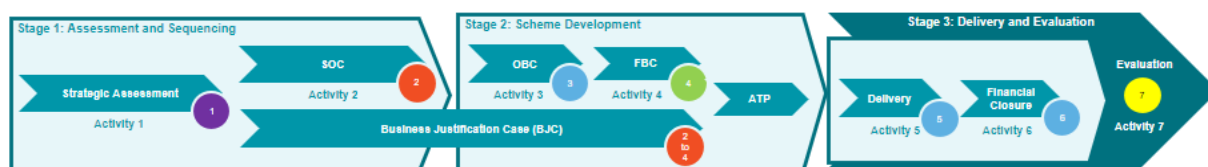
Assurance Framework guidance. In March 2023 the then Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (now the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government) published the English Devolution Accountability Framework. This first edition of the English Devolution Accountability Framework sets out how the mayoral combined authorities and the Greater London Authority (GLA) will be scrutinised and held to account by the UK Government, local politicians and business leaders, and by the residents and voters of their area.

The Assurance Framework is required as part of the English Devolution Accountability Framework to provide assurance to the Departmental Accounting Officer, Government and the public that there are robust systems in place so that resources are spent with regularity, propriety, and value for money. An annual review is still required but this can now be at a date set by the Combined Authority and MHCLG (and the Departments for Transport, and Education) only need to approve significant changes.

The Assurance Framework has been peer reviewed and updated on an annual basis, building on existing good practice and reflecting any changes in both government guidance and improvements to the Combined Authority's procedures, including a comprehensive review during 2021, as part of the required preparations for becoming a Mayoral Combined Authority and during 2024. The latest version was published in 2025. All changes have been considered and approved through internal governance arrangements and submitted and approved by Central Government.

The Assurance Framework is reviewed annually, and a further comprehensive peer review has been undertaken during 2023 for approval by the Combined Authority and Central Government in July 2024.

- h) The Assurance Framework supports decision making on projects and guides investment decisions across the full portfolio of capital interventions. It sets out the appropriate safeguards and processes to be put in place to ensure the proper use of public funds and that value for money is secured and outcomes are clearly agreed when investing in schemes. This includes the prioritisation process for identifying the schemes that are included for funding with a three-stage approval process, as set out in the diagram below. The Combined Authority must approve all schemes at least once in their lifetime, usually decision point 2, with subsequent decisions delegated thereafter to the Chief Executive, as set out in the Assurance Pathway and Route approved by the Combined Authority.



- i) In 2024/25 the Combined Authority's scrutiny arrangements transitioned from three themed scrutiny committees to one single opposition-led politically balanced Scrutiny Committee, with 16 cross-party councillors from West Yorkshire and York. The introduction of a single committee function has facilitated oversight and a more strategic scrutiny of all Combined Authority activity in a joined-up overarching way. This year focused on implementing and embedding the best practice in the Government's Scrutiny Protocol, together with legislative requirements [Combined Authorities (Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Access to Information and Audit Committees) (Amendment) Regulations 2024]. In addition to Mayor's Question sessions, the committee has also scrutinised: performance and achievement, development of the Local Growth and Climate and Environment plans, supporting

businesses and growing the economy, bus service improvement and the reopening of Bradford Interchange.

- j) In addition, the Combined Authority continues to assist and advise scrutiny enquiries in its constituent local councils where the topics affect its sphere of activity.
- k) The Combined Authority's Governance and Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the effective operation of the systems of governance, risk management, internal control (including internal audit) and treasury management. It has responsibility for the approval of the annual accounts. The Committee is chaired by an independent member and the committee includes a further two independent members in addition to members of the Combined Authority. The composition of the Committee will change in June 2025 to replace Combined Authority members with local authority co-optees to provide additional external check and challenge. An officer Performance Board provides an operational level management and review of internal control, risk, health and safety, information security and governance arrangements in place.
- l) Staff roles are defined and documented through role profiles. These set out clear competencies and accountabilities for each role and are key to making successful recruitment decisions. Appointments have been made to all the posts required by statute, including Head of Paid Service (which forms part of the Chief Executive's role), s73 Officer (Director: Finance and Commercial Services), and the Monitoring Officer (Assistant Director Legal, Governance & Compliance).
- m) Staff behaviours are guided by the Combined Authority's values and its Officer Code of Conduct and a similar Code exists for Members; both employees and Members are required to maintain a register of interests. Registers of interests of Members are available for inspection on the Combined Authority website. The employee's Code of Conduct has been comprehensively reviewed to update it in line with best practice and the capabilities of the Combined Authority's corporate system, CiAnywhere.
- n) The Combined Authority conforms to the requirements of the CIPFA *Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015)*. The Chief Financial Officer is the Director: Finance and Commercial Services who is a key member of the leadership team and is responsible for the proper administration of the Combined Authority's financial arrangements through a suitably qualified and resourced finance function.
- o) An internal team provide the internal audit service to the Combined Authority. Global Internal Audit Standards require an internal audit charter to specify the purpose of internal auditing, commitment to adhering to the Global Internal Audit Standards, the mandate, including scope and the types of services to be provided and the board's responsibilities and expectations regarding management's support of the internal audit function consistent with the definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics and the Standards. The Internal Audit Charter establishes internal audit's position within the organisation, including the mandatory nature of the Chief Audit Executive's role; functional reporting relationship with the management team; authorises access to records, personnel and physical properties relevant to the performance of engagements; and defines the scope of internal audit activities.
- p) Compliance with established procedures, laws and regulations is ensured by a system that requires all decisions to set out all legal and financial implications. Schemes of officer delegation ensure that decisions are made at the appropriate level within the Combined Authority. This includes the Mayor's PCC Scheme of Delegation and Scheme of Consent to

the Chief Constable. Procedures and policies are in place to ensure compliance with the Freedom of Information Act, Data Protection Act and Health and Safety requirements. A whistleblowing policy and guidance notes are available on the website. Regular reviews and exception reporting are conducted through the officer Performance Board and through the Member Governance and Audit Committee, including arrangements for risk management. An Assurance Statement for Directors has been developed to ensure senior accountability for compliance in all areas of the organisation.

- q) Risk management is embedded in the activities of the Combined Authority. A Corporate Risk Management Strategy, including a risk policy, risk appetite statement, and the RMS (Risk Management Strategy) Development Plan has been endorsed by the Governance and Audit Committee and sets out the way in which risks are identified, recorded and monitored. Reviews of the key strategic risks are undertaken by the Combined Authority and the Governance and Audit Committee. A Service Lead for Governance, Risk and Compliance was appointed in 2024 along with a Risk Manager to review process and procedure.
- r) In respect of the Mayor's PCC functions, the Mayor has established Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) which oversees the control environment of the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime functions, undertaking the functionalities of an Audit Committee in line with CIPFA guidance. The Committee receives regular reports from both internal and external audit. It provides independent assurance to both the Mayor and the Chief Constable on the adequacy of the corporate governance and risk management arrangements and the associated control environment.
- s) A system of formal procedures, Contracts Standing Orders and Financial Regulations protect the organisation. These are reviewed and approved annually, with minor updates made as required during the year. A major review of Contracts Standing Orders took place during 2024/2025 to reflect the statutory changes brought in by the Procurement Act 2023, which went live in February 2025. A Procurement Strategy has also been approved by the Combined Authority as well as the West Yorkshire Investment Strategy.
- t) The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024 was launched on 10 March 2022, and sets out the strategic vision for policing, community safety and joint working with the wider criminal justice system across West Yorkshire over a three-year period. In doing so they had regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement and the West Yorkshire Police Strategic Assessment, and the Plan was developed in close consultation with the public of West Yorkshire as well as a wide range of key stakeholders and partners. A new Police and Crime Plan will be issued for the period 2024-2028, based on a comprehensive needs assessment and following extensive partner and public engagement. The current Police and Crime Plan continues to provide strategic direction until this point.

4. Review of Effectiveness

The Combined Authority has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control. This review is informed by the work of the Internal Audit section and that of management within the Combined Authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment, and also by comments made by external auditors.

Contract Standing Orders

The Combined Authority has in place a system based on a framework of contract standing orders, financial regulations and administrative controls including codes of conduct and administrative policies and procedures. All key administrative controls and financial instructions are reviewed on a regular basis by the Combined Authority's management, with internal audit undertaking reviews based on risk. Contract standing orders and financial regulations are updated as required and re-approved annually by the Combined Authority at its Annual Meeting. In terms of financial accounting, the Combined Authority utilises a core financial system which is tested and evaluated annually by internal and external audit. During the last year, the Chief Financial Officer has provided to the Governance and Audit Committee regular confirmation that key controls have been operating in the period. Regular reports are also provided to the Performance Board through a compliance dashboard that highlights any areas of concern.

Annual Budget Setting

In 2024/25, the Combined Authority continued to operate a strong and transparent financial planning framework to ensure public resources are aligned to regional priorities and used responsibly. The planning process integrates funding from Government sources (including Gainshare, City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement, Adult Education Budget and other devolved grants), local transport levies, and commercial income. It considers key financial risks such as inflation, interest rate pressures, and capital delivery slippage. The Authority's financial strategy remains focused on ensuring affordability, resilience, and delivery of strategic priorities including inclusive growth, transport connectivity and skills.

Budget proposals are developed collaboratively between directorates and finance leads, supported by robust challenge sessions to test assumptions, cost drivers, and efficiency plans. These proposals were reviewed for consistency with delivery plans, capital programme commitments, and funding conditions.

As required under Section 73 of the Local Government Act 1985, the Combined Authority's Chief Finance Officer provided a formal opinion on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of reserves as part of the budget approval process.

The 2024/25 budget was subject to formal governance and assurance through:

- Review by the Senior Leadership Team
- Oversight and recommendations from the Finance, Resources and Corporate Committee
- Consideration by Scrutiny Committee, including scrutiny of key funding allocations
- Final approval by the Combined Authority in February 2024.

The budget process ensured alignment between the revenue budget, the multi-year capital programme and the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy, with close monitoring of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and adherence to the Authority's prudential borrowing limits.

Where appropriate, engagement with district partners and stakeholders took place, particularly in relation to transport levies, investment priorities and major capital schemes. The Authority's reserves strategy was reviewed to ensure that adequate resources are available to manage in-year risks and support longer-term investment flexibility.

The 2024/25 budget process meets the standards set out in the CIPFA Financial Management Code and forms a key part of the Combined Authority's assurance framework, supporting accountability, transparency, and financial sustainability.

From 2025/26, the Combined Authority has adopted a multi-year approach to business planning and the development of revenue and capital budgets, accompanied by a refreshed five-year Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP), which spans the five-year period from 2025/26 to 2029/30.

2024/25 saw the further significant development and enhancement of financial management arrangements in the Combined Authority, including robust in-year financial monitoring arrangements to ensure effective stewardship of public funds and early identification of risks to financial sustainability or delivery performance.

Budget holders and Controllers are responsible for monitoring, managing and controlling their budgets and are supported by dedicated finance business partners. Formal monitoring reviews are held regularly between services and finance to ensure accountability, monitor programme progress and update forecasts in a timely manner.

Forecasts are refreshed at key points in the year (typically at Q2 and Q3) to enable effective financial control and resource reallocation if required.

Where significant variances or emerging pressures are identified, these are escalated through appropriate governance channels, and management actions are agreed. Monitoring reports also provide assurance over compliance with prudential indicators and statutory obligations.

For 2025/26, the Combined Authority has implemented monthly and quarterly financial reporting, covering both revenue and capital budgets, providing clear analysis of actual performance against budget, forecast outturn projections, explanations for material variances and financial risks and opportunities.

Reports are subject to review by Directorates, with regular updates presented to those charged with governance. The reporting framework ensures clear visibility of:

- Expenditure and funding performance,
- Capital delivery progress and match funding risks,
- Treasury management activity and cash flow position,
- Use and replenishment of earmarked reserves,
- Emerging financial risks and mitigations.

The Authority's financial monitoring arrangements are designed to uphold the principles of transparency, accountability, and responsiveness, and are compliant with the CIPFA Financial Management Code and relevant legislation

Internal Audit

An internal team provides the internal audit resource for the Combined Authority. The work of Internal Audit is informed by an assessment of risk and a strategic audit plan is devised based on these assessments. This plan is submitted to the Combined Authority's Governance and Audit Committee for consideration and approval. Regular update reports are provided to the Governance

and Audit Committee by the Head of Internal Audit on the outcome of the agreed audits and any audit recommendations made. Internal Audit also maintain its own systems to monitor progress in implementing audit recommendations which is also reported regularly to the Governance and Audit Committee and the officer Boards including Performance Board and Directorate Outcome Boards.

From the work undertaken during the financial year 2024/25, and taking into account other sources of assurance, the Head of Internal Audit has reached the opinion that overall the Combined Authority's framework of control and governance is less than adequate. This opinion reflects that while the framework of control is generally adequate, there are a number of areas where improvements are needed.

Strategic Portfolio Office

As part of the Strategy, Communications and Intelligence Directorate in Enabling Services, the Strategic Portfolio Office (SPO) manages the assurance and appraisal of all schemes funded by the Combined Authority, (known as the assurance process), as part of the Assurance Framework. The Assurance process is a three-stage, seven activity / decision point (gateway) scheme approval process. The Combined Authority and all partner authorities delivering schemes funded by the Combined Authority follow this assurance process. Close working with partner authorities is therefore key to successful delivery of the wide-ranging portfolio.

The SPO, with the Finance team, also provide regular reports to the Combined Authority and the Finance, Resources and Corporate Committee on progress and performance of the many funding programmes that the Combined Authority is responsible for.

Risk Management Arrangements

The Combined Authority has in place risk management arrangements that are continually reviewed and improved. An officer Performance Board met during the year on a periodic basis to ensure consistency in the assessment and management of risk and to provide an overview of the process. The Combined Authority's corporate risk register is maintained and considered regularly by the Governance and Audit Committee, with risk management comprising a standard item on the agenda for this committee.

Building on the work previously undertaken on risk management, work continued to consolidate all risk registers throughout the organisation and to ensure that risk is considered consistently in line with the RMS (Risk Management Strategy) Development Plan led by the Risk & Compliance Manager and endorsed by the Governance & Audit Committee.

Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme

Internal Audit's Quality Assurance and Improvement Program ensures that activity is assessed against the requirements of professional standards, the definition of Internal Audit, and the Code of Ethics as specified by the Global Institute of Internal Auditors.

An independent External Quality Assessment (EQA) which assessed the Internal Audit function in relation to compliance with Public Sector Internal Auditing Standards (PSIAS – the standards in place at the time of the review) was undertaken in December 2024. The conclusion was that the Internal Audit activity **generally conforms** to the definition of internal auditing, the Code of Ethics and the PSIAS. This is the most positive rating that can be achieved. The QAIP has been updated as a result of the EQA and progress against implementing changes to audit processes/activity as a

result of recommendations from the EQA are in progress with reporting to Governance and Audit Committee on a regular basis.

Reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework for Policing and Crime Functions

The Mayor has overall responsibility for the discharge of all the powers and duties placed upon her and has a statutory duty 'to maintain an efficient and effective police force'. The JIAC considers the adequacy of the governance framework, referring matters to the Mayor and/or Chief Constable as appropriate.

The Chief Constable has responsibility for conducting a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework within WYP at least annually. WYP's Internal Audit provided an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control and concluded that reasonable assurance can be given regarding the overall internal control environment in the last opinion provided.

In terms of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan, governance arrangements to support the development and delivery of the Police and Crime Plan includes a range of partnership boards including the Local Criminal Justice Board, the Combatting Drugs Partnership, Vision Zero Board, Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board, Criminal Justice and Mental Health Forum and the West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership, all chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. The Mayor held regular strategic meetings with the Chief Officer Team (COT) to look at how WYP could best deliver on the priorities in the Plan.

The Mayor maintains a risk register focused on key risks associated with delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, and the working of the Policing and Crime Team. The Mayor also maintains strategic oversight of risk management arrangements in WYP through reports to the JIAC. A revised structure of regular governance and accountability meetings with the Chief Constable has been implemented by the Mayor with monthly and quarterly Governance meetings and quarterly Performance Scrutiny and public Community Outcomes meetings.

The Mayor and Chief Constable have established a new Joint Independent Ethics Committee to provide independent expert advice to the Mayor and Chief Constable on significant ethical issues and considerations in current and planned work and a referral mechanism for ethical issues from other accountability or scrutiny boards. The first committee meeting took place in November 2024.

5. Programme of Improvement

During 2024/25 the Combined Authority focused on maturing the organisation's corporate planning and performance approach to align to the changes made in the previous year to convert the organisation's operating model from process driven to outcome focussed. In 2024/25 focus was on embedding the operational approach into key processes that establish the strategic ambitions into corporate priorities and then strengthening the outputs that will evidence the outcomes delivered.

Key improvement activity focused on supporting outcome directorates to move into longer term planning processes to cover the mayoral term. Planning was aligned to the Missions in the West Yorkshire Plan allowing pan organisational approach to delivering key corporate priorities and ensuring that the resourcing plan was viewed holistically to include enabling services. This process was also done considering the changes to the Mayoral Combined Authority's powers and responsibilities expected next year along with the financial flexibilities that will follow as Integrated Settlement is implemented for March 2026.

Introduced 2024/25 the Combined Authority agreed a new Performance Management Framework and implemented a new reporting system for directorates to report against milestones and output targets. The Performance Board was formed to provide governance of organisational performance and introduced performance management tools to increase internal accountability for underperformance. Work has progressed to create an outcomes framework that will support both the integrated settlement but also wider Combined Authority ambition.

The programme of transformation was set up in 2023/24 to identify and commence delivery of a suite of enhancements to the Corporate Centre functions to ensure organisational readiness to deliver the ambitions of the large-scale change programmes such as Bus Reform, Mass Transit and Better Homes Hub over the coming years. The programme covers four themes: Finance and Commercial; People and Culture; Governance and Assurance; and Data and Systems. Workstreams within these themes will be mobilised to ensure the Corporate Centre is able to pivot to support delivery at pace.

As part of the Combined Authority's digital programme, a project of work is underway to fully implement and provide assurance against the Information Commissioner's Data Protection Accountability Framework.

The Combined Authority's s.73 Officer works closely with the Assistant Chief Officer in West Yorkshire Police to retain an oversight of financial governance and the Combined Authority's s.73 Officer and Monitoring Officer are represented on Mayor's Quarterly Governance meeting with the Chief Constable.

6. Significant Governance Issues

This section considers any significant issues that have arisen during the year. This is by exception only.

Asset Management Approach

Asset Management has seen some significant challenges as a result in part due to the closure, and subsequent reopening, of Bradford Interchange. A programme of monitoring and continual assessment is in place. In order to prevent and mitigate for a similar scenario, an action plan is in place to undertake a full building and asset condition survey of the estate. This will provide reassurance and instigate both management and financial planning to remedy any future perceived defects before they arise. Alongside this there are some key contracts which are being renewed including Building Fabric Maintenance, Valuation Services and Security and Cleaning.

White Rose

Following the halting of construction of White Rose rail station and termination of the build contract in Spring 2024, work has been undertaken to review the financial position of the project and consider options to complete delivery of the station. A report was approved at the May 2025 Combined Authority meeting to approve the funding to close out project legacy issues. A further report will be provided to the Combined Authority to set out a project plan and funding strategy for project completion, later in the year.

Statement of Accounts 2023/24

A consolidation issue arose when producing the group accounts of the Combined Authority and West Yorkshire Police, with the transfers that had taken place between the two entities not being removed and so were double counted. In addition, there were immaterial differences on some

associated accounts. The accounts have been corrected and an improvement plan implemented for the production of the 2024/25 statement of accounts.

Adult Skills Fund Procurement

The Adult Skills Fund re-procurement has been successfully concluded and contracts have been awarded. A thorough internal review of adult skills commercial and procurement processes was conducted and recommendations are being implemented. In the medium term, this will include securing dedicated resource to ensure the breadth and depth of legal, commercial and procurement expertise is available.

CIA Systems Implementation

Our new CiAnywhere management system is designed to deliver a single solution platform that delivers enhanced accessibility, security and more efficient ways of working across our organisation.

2023/24 saw the initial implementation of our integrated HR and Payroll modules, while 2025/26 is forecast to implement:-

- Finance Reporting Module – linked to our project coding and resource accountability approach.
- Enterprise Asset Module – supporting our strategic asset management strategy.
- Commercial Management Module – encompassing our centralised commercial register.

Acknowledging the risks associated with large systems and data led transformational projects similar to this, our programme of work is resourced and led by a dedicated Programme Manager and sponsored by the Assistant Director of People and Transformation. Progress, performance and risk is managed through our performance management regime.

7. Governance Improvement Plan for 2025/26

Although no significant issues have been identified as a result of this year's evaluation, we are committed to continually strengthening and improving our governance arrangements. During 2025/2026 action will be taken:-

- To maintain and develop the support to the independent chair and the two independent members of the Governance & Audit Committee (all of whom bring substantial relevant experience to their roles).
- That the Governance & Audit Committee will receive regular updates on outstanding internal audit recommendations.
- That the compliance dashboard and reporting considered by the Governance & Audit Committee, currently under revision, will enable clearer identification of compliance and governance issues, that the committee can more easily interrogate and challenge. This will be in place for the autumn cycle.
- To ensure actions identified by senior leadership as part of the Directors Assurance Statement process are monitored. Monitoring will take place via the internal officer Performance Board, the externally facing member committees.

- That Officers will routinely attend Finance, Resources & Corporate and the Governance & Audit Committees to answer member challenge.
- That the Chair of Scrutiny attends all meetings of the Finance, Resources & Corporate and the Governance & Audit Committees.
- That a rolling programme of training will commence in the summer to support members of the Scrutiny, Finance, Resources & Corporate, and Governance & Audit Committees.

8. Conclusion

We are satisfied that there has been a generally adequate framework of controls in place over the financial year 2024/25. However, the controls are not being consistently being applied by all areas of the organisation. We are confident that with the additional governance measures introduced during 2025, the authority will be able to address this and improve the audit opinion for 2025/26.

The Governance & Audit Committee is a key component in facilitating and guiding this progress

Tracy Brabin
Mayor and Chair

Ben Still
Chief Executive



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Statement of Accounts



Statement of Responsibilities

1. The Combined Authority's Responsibilities

The Combined Authority is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In the Combined Authority, that officer was the Director, Finance and Commercial Services who is designated as Chief Financial Officer;
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Combined Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK ('the Code of Practice'), is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Combined Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2025.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, I have selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent and complied with the Code of Practice.

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

3. Certification of the Accounts

I certify that the unaudited Statement of Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the West Yorkshire Combined Authority at 31 March 2025 and its income and expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2025.

Signed: *K L Taylor*

Dated 17/07/2025

Kate Taylor

Director of Finance & Commercial Services (S73 Officer)

Financial Statements – Authority & Group

The functions of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) were transferred by Parliamentary Order to the elected Mayor of West Yorkshire with effect from 10 May 2021. The transfer of the PCC functions to the Elected Mayor means that the legal entity known as the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire ceased to exist as of 10 May 2021. Under the Order, all functions and decisions relating to such properties, rights and liabilities are to be exercised and made by the Mayor. Any receipts arising from such properties, rights and liabilities are to be paid into the Police Fund kept by the Mayor by virtue of section 21 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. As the functions of the PCC will continue the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement shows the accounting cost for the Combined Authority in the year of providing services with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from transport levy or taxation. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The notes to the single entity statements are disclosed within the Group Statements.



Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statements

West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group

2023/24 Restated			2024/25		
Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net Exp £000	Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net Exp £000
331,584	(164,164)	167,420	612,024	(249,922)	362,103
28,435	(673)	27,762	53,346	(47,598)	5,748
25,469	(1,004)	24,465	11,536	(10,107)	1,428
8,698	(5,183)	3,515	20,614	(18,678)	1,936
158,654	(56,781)	101,873	187,788	(94,365)	93,423
98,268	(1,212)	97,056	102,629	(100,486)	2,143
0	0	0	14,506	(14,721)	(214)
651,108	(229,017)	422,091	1,002,443	(535,877)	466,566
793,586	(266,485)	527,101	817,111	(256,264)	560,847
793,586	(266,485)	527,101	817,111	(256,264)	560,847
1,444,694	(495,502)	949,192	1,819,554	(792,141)	1,027,413
		(34) Other operating (income) and expenditure		Note 9	173
		185,664 Financing and investment (income) and expenditure		Note 10	175,142
		(1,014,615) Taxation and non-specific grant (income) and expenditure		Note 11	(1,081,780)
		120,207 (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			120,947
		(15,021) (Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment			19,888
		(280,437) (Surplus)/Deficit on Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / (asset)			(580,235)
		(Surplus)/Deficit from investments in equity instruments designated at fair value			(434)
		0 through other comprehensive income			
		(295,458) Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(560,781)
		(175,250) Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(439,834)

West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity

2023/24 Restated			2024/25		
Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net Exp £000	Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net Exp £000
331,584	(164,164)	167,420	612,024	(249,921)	362,104
28,435	(673)	27,762	53,346	(47,598)	5,748
25,469	(1,004)	24,465	11,536	(10,107)	1,428
8,698	(5,183)	3,515	20,614	(18,678)	1,936
158,654	(56,781)	101,873	187,788	(94,365)	93,423
98,268	(1,212)	97,056	102,629	(100,486)	2,143
0	0	0	14,506	(14,721)	(214)
651,108	(229,017)	422,091	1,002,443	(535,876)	466,567
26,199	(266,485)	(240,286)	7,316	(256,264)	(248,948)
852,773	0	852,773	901,776	0	901,776
878,972	(266,485)	612,487	909,092	(256,264)	652,828
1,530,080	(495,502)	1,034,578	1,911,535	(792,140)	1,119,395
		(34) Other operating (income) and expenditure			172
		(24,682) Financing and investment (income) and expenditure			(32,624)
		(1,014,615) Taxation and non-specific grant (income)			(1,081,780)
		(4,753) (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			5,162
		(15,033) (Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment			19,888
		18,056 (Surplus)/Deficit on Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)			10,941
		(Surplus)/Deficit from investments in equity instruments designated at fair value			(434)
		0 through other comprehensive income			
		3,023 Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			30,395
		(1,730) Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			35,557

Movement in Reserves Statements

With the Parliamentary order which transferred the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner's powers to the Mayor, the Mayor is required under S21 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to keep a fund known as the Police Fund. The Combined Authority is the legal entity which is responsible for administering the Police Fund and executing the Mayor's decisions in her role as Police and Crime Commissioner. The Police Fund balances in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the year 2024/25 cover 12 months 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Combined Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and 'unusable reserves'. The category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve, where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold); and reserves that hold timing differences (for example the Capital Adjustment Account). The net surplus on provision of service shows the economic cost of providing the Combined Authority's services and the provision of grants to fund the introduction of capital assets, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.



Movement in Reserves Statement 2024/25
West Yorkshire Combined Authority and Group

	Revenue Reserves				Capital Reserves				Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	CA General Fund Reserve	Earmarked CA General Fund Reserves	Police Fund General Reserve	Earmarked Police Fund Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve CA	Capital Grants Unapplied CA	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve Police	Capital Grants Unapplied Police			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000			
Balance at 1 April 2024	12,361	108,343	14,549	108,098	29,415	342,731	6,579	980	623,056	(3,991,912)	(3,368,856)
Opening balance adjustments	26,631	4,119	0	3	0	128,169	0	0	158,922	(158,918)	4
Movement in Reserves during year											
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(23,921)	(68)	(92,311)	0	1,173	0	0	0	(115,127)	(5,820)	(120,947)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560,781	560,781
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(23,921)	(68)	(92,311)	0	1,173	0	0	0	(115,127)	554,961	439,834
regulations (Note 7)	12,819		92,537	0	2,656	(7,165)	(1,193)		99,654	(99,654)	0
Reserves	(11,102)	(68)	226	0	3,829	(7,165)	(1,193)	0	(15,474)	455,307	439,834
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(12,653)	12,653	573	(573)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease in year	(23,755)	12,585	799	(573)	3,829	(7,165)	(1,193)	0	(15,474)	455,307	439,834
Balance at 31 March 2025 C/fwd	15,237	125,047	15,348	107,528	33,244	463,735	5,386	980	766,505	(3,695,523)	(2,929,022)

Movement in Reserves Statement 2024/25
West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Single Entity)

	Revenue Reserves				Capital Reserves				Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	CA General Fund Reserve	Restated Earmarked CA General Fund Reserves	Police Fund General Reserve	Earmarked Police Fund Reserves	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve CA	Capital Grants Unapplied CA	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve Police	Capital Grants Unapplied Police			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000			
Balance at 1 April 2024	12,361	108,343	14,549	108,098	29,415	342,731	6,579	980	623,056	358,629	981,685
Correction to opening balances	26,631	4,119		3	0	128,169			158,922	(158,918)	2
Movement in Reserves during year											
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(23,921)	(68)	23,475	0	1,173	0	0	0	659	(5,821)	(5,162)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					0	0			0	(30,395)	(30,395)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(23,921)	(68)	23,475	0	1,173	0	0	0	659	(36,216)	(35,557)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	12,819	0	(23,249)	0	2,656	(7,165)	(1,193)	0	(16,132)	16,132	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(11,102)	(68)	226	0	3,829	(7,165)	(1,193)	0	(15,474)	(20,084)	(35,557)
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(12,653)	12,653	573	(573)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease in year	(23,755)	12,585	799	(573)	3,829	(7,165)	(1,193)	0	(15,474)	(20,084)	(35,557)
Balance at 31 March 2025 C/fwd	15,237	125,047	15,348	107,528	33,244	463,735	5,386	980	766,505	179,627	946,129

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet is the key statement of the Combined Authority's financial position at the year-end. It shows its balances and reserves, and the values of its long term and current assets and liabilities. Under the legislative framework and local arrangements, the Combined Authority under sole instruction from the Mayor, is responsible for the finances of the Mayoral Police Fund including assets, liabilities and reserves, other than liabilities relating to staff within the employment of the Chief Constable.

The Combined Authority has responsibility for entering into contracts under which the Chief Constable's officers and staff operate. The Authority receives all income and funding and makes all the payments for the policing activity from the Mayoral Police Fund.

All payments for the Group are made by the Combined Authority from the Police Fund and all income and funding is received by Combined Authority. The Combined Authority also has a statutory responsibility for Treasury Management, and the management of cash and cash equivalents.

Balance Sheet West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity & Group

WYCA	GROUP		WYCA	GROUP
31 March 2024	31 March 2024		31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Restated				
£000	£000	GROUP Notes	£000	£000
Long Term Assets				
586,207	586,207	13	639,014	639,014
2,999	2,999	14	4,528	4,528
0	0	15	5,904	5,904
0	64,325	-	0	0
14,645	14,645	17	13,388	13,388
0	0		219,178	219,178
603,851	668,176		882,012	882,012
Current Assets				
660,425	660,425	15	692,823	692,823
1,212	1,212	16	1,071	1,071
148,894	148,894	17	157,384	157,384
95,053	95,053	18	85,573	85,573
905,585	905,585		936,851	936,851
Current Liabilities				
(1,294)	(1,294)	15	(23,807)	(23,807)
(243,039)	(259,960)	19	(342,306)	(362,452)
(7,298)	(7,298)	20	(4,738)	(4,738)
(9,325)	(9,325)		(4,661)	(4,661)
(51,764)	(51,764)	19	(3,398)	(3,398)
(3,226)	(3,226)	32/33	(4,292)	(4,292)
(315,945)	(332,866)		(383,202)	(403,348)
Long Term Liabilities				
0	0	15	(11,817)	(11,817)
(3,850)	(3,850)	20	(7,574)	(7,574)
(147,274)	(147,274)	15	(146,497)	(146,497)
(76,100)	(76,100)	32/33	(100,015)	(100,015)
15,418	(4,382,526)	34	(223,631)	(4,078,634)
(211,806)	(4,609,750)		(489,534)	(4,344,537)
981,684	(3,368,856)		946,128	(2,929,022)
Net Assets				
623,056	623,056	21	766,503	766,503
358,629	(3,991,912)	22	179,626	(3,695,524)
981,685	(3,368,856)		946,128	(2,929,022)
Total Reserves				



Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Combined Authority Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Group generates and uses cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from the operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Combined Authority and Combined Authority Group are funded by way of precepts, levies, contributions and grant income. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Combined Authority and Combined Authority Group.

Cash Flow Statement West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity & Group

WYCA	GROUP		WYCA	GROUP
March 2024	31 March 2024		31 March 2025	31 March 2025
£000	£000		£000	£000
(44,613)	(169,573)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(5,162)	(120,947)
(17,875)	107,085	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	110,076	225,861
(6,776)	(6,776)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(28,186)	(28,186)
(69,264)	(69,264)	Net cash flows from operating activities (Note 23)	76,728	76,728
141,375	141,375	Investing activities (Note 24)	(94,762)	(94,762)
(62,292)	(62,292)	Financing activities (Note 25)	8,554	8,554
9,819	9,819	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,481)	(9,481)
85,235	85,235	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	95,054	95,054
95,054	95,054	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 18)	85,573	85,573



Notes to the Financial Statements

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1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES & CONCEPTS

i. General Principle and Accounting Concepts

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Combined Authority and the Combined Authority Group's transactions and its position for the year end of 31 March 2024. The Combined Authority and Combined Authority Group are required to prepare annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, following the appropriate accounting standards as required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code). The Code constitutes a "proper accounting practice" under the terms of section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Code is based on approved accounting standards, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

a. Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention modified to account for the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

b. Going Concern

The accounts are prepared on the basis that the organisation will continue in existence for the foreseeable future. This is a requirement of the Code, which reflects the fact that since the management of a statutory local authority does not have the power to cease operations and wind up the entity, a statutory local authority will always be a going concern as defined by IAS1 (Presentation of Financial Statements).

c. Accruals

The financial statements, other than the cash flow information, are prepared on an accrual basis. This means that expenditure and income are recognised in the accounts in the period in which they are incurred or earned, not as money is paid or received. Similarly, assets and liabilities are recognised when they meet the relevant recognition criteria set out in the Code.

d. The West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group

The Combined Authority is required to produce group accounts where it has interests in subsidiaries, associates and/or joint ventures unless interest is considered not material. The group boundary is dependent upon the extent of the Authority's control or significant influence over the entity, which is based on the requirements of IFRS10, IFRS11 and IAS 28.

Inclusion in the group is dependent upon the extent of the Combined Authority's interest and power to influence an entity. The Combined Authority is considered to control an entity if it has power over the entity, exposure or rights to variable returns from its interest with the entity and the ability to use its power to affect the level of returns. The determining factor for assessing the extent of interest and power to influence is either through ownership of an entity, or representation on an entity's board of directors.

An assessment of all the Combined Authority's interests has been carried out during the year, in accordance with the Code of Practice, to determine the relationships that exist and whether they should be included within the Combined Authority's group accounts.

The functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), in West Yorkshire, were transferred by Parliamentary Order (The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Election of Mayor and Functions) order 2021), to the Elected Mayor of West Yorkshire with effect from 10 May 2021. The transfer of the PCC functions to the Elected Mayor mean that all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transferred to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA).

The identification of PCC, the Mayor of WYCA, as the holding organisation and the requirement to produce group accounts stems from the powers and responsibilities given to her under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

As such, in 2024/25 group accounts have been prepared for the Combined Authority to include the Chief Constable for West Yorkshire Police. Both bodies are required to prepare a separate Statement of Accounts. Within this report there are two sets of financial statements, representing the accounts of:

- The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (the parent)
- The West Yorkshire Combined Authority and Chief Constable for West Yorkshire Police group

The financial statements cover single entity:

- WYCA - from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025
- The Mayoral Crime and Policing function – 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025

Group accounts cover:

- WYCA - from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025
- The Mayoral Crime and Policing function – from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025
- The Chief Constable for West Yorkshire Police – from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025

The term '**The Group**' is used to indicate the aggregated transactions and policies of the WYCA and WYP.

ii. **Accounting Principles**

Balance Sheet

Statutory and local arrangements and practice determine that WYCA holds and maintains direct control of all the assets, liabilities and reserves at the balance sheet date. Therefore, all assets, liabilities and reserves are disclosed on WYCA's Balance Sheet except special arrangements in relation to the employee related liabilities (pension and accumulated absences) which are under the direction and control of the Chief Constable

for WYP, which, in line with CIPFA guidance, are shown in the WYP's balance sheet although ultimate responsibility for the liability remains with the Combined Authority Group.

All payments for the Group are made by WYCA from the Police Fund and all income and funding is received by WYCA, who also has the responsibility for managing the financial relationships with third parties and has legal responsibility for discharging the contractual terms and conditions of suppliers. In addition, WYCA also has a statutory responsibility for Treasury Management, and the management of cash and cash equivalents. As a result, working capital balances are shown on the balance sheet of the WYCA.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Chief Constable is responsible for the day-to-day provision of the policing functions, including direction and control of police officers. To facilitate this, the Mayor has delegated certain powers over authorisation of revenue expenditure within the agreed budget.

Based on the statutory powers and responsibilities as designated by the Act, and the local agreements and practice in place, and taking account of the guidance included in the Code, it has been determined that expenditure related to the Cost of Police Services will be shown in the Chief Constable's comprehensive income and expenditure statement, funded by an equal and opposite credit from WYCA's Police Fund. All income and funding and expenditure directly controlled by the Mayor (which is largely that expenditure which occurs below Cost of Police Services in the Group CIES) will be shown in WYCA Single Entity CIES.

The Group CIES shows the consolidated income, funding, and expenditure of the whole Group.

1. Reserves

Specific amounts are set aside as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. The Combined Authority General Fund Balance and Mayoral Police fund Reserve are accounted for separately for such purposes. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts from the General Fund or Police Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred it is charged to revenue as part of the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the Movement in Reserves Statement, so that there is no net charge against transport levy or council tax for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for tangible fixed assets and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources – these reserves are explained elsewhere in the relevant Accounting Policies and notes to the financial statements.

2. Changes in accounting policies and prior period adjustments

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the authority's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated

otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

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

3. Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In the application of the accounting policies, the Combined Authority has had to make certain judgements, estimate and assumption about complex in year transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events, which may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These are based on historical experience and any other factors, including expectations of future events, that are considered appropriate and consistent. Subsequent actual results may however differ from these estimates and judgements. Where the effect of a change to an estimation technique is material, a description of the change and, if practical, the effect on the current period result is disclosed. Areas where assumptions, estimates and judgements may give rise to adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial year are as follows:

- **Property revaluation:** The Combined Authority carries its non-infrastructure land and buildings at fair value. Revaluation exercise is at a minimum every five years cycle in accordance with the Practice statements in the Appraisal and Valuation Standards issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Such valuations and any attached estimates are subject to professional judgement.
- **Any material changes to asset valuations** are adjusted in the interim period as they occur. Increases in valuation are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to reverse any previous charges made for related impairment losses.
- **Pension liabilities:** the cost of defined benefit pension plans is determined using an independent actuarial valuation, involving the use of assumptions about discount rates, returns on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates, inflation and future pension increases. Such assumptions are reviewed at each period end, and determined jointly between the pension fund management and the actuaries in forming judgements in respect of the performance of the underlying assets which the LGPS pension scheme invests in (it should be noted that the Police Officer Pension Scheme does not hold any assets).
- **Insurance Provision:** The Combined Authority's former insurer's MMI ceased trading in 1992 where there was a Scheme of Arrangement in case of insolvency involving a claw back of claims paid. It is difficult to predict the outcome of claims until they are actually settled, however estimates are made subject to professional judgement and historical trend.

4. Accrual of expenditure and Income

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

- Employee costs are charged to the accounts of the period within which the employees worked. Accruals have been made for wages earned but unpaid at the year-end.
- Interest payable on external borrowings and interest receivable on investments is accounted for respectively as expenditure and income on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Expenditure on supplies and services is accrued and accounted for in the period during which they are consumed or received. Accruals have been made for all material sums unpaid at the year-end for goods or services received or work completed.
- Revenue from contracts is recognised when the Combined Authority and the Group satisfies a performance obligation under a contract, at the transaction price relating to that performance obligation. This means that revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the purchaser obtains control of the goods from the Combined Authority and the Group. Revenue from on-going services provided over time is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, to the extent that the Combined Authority and the Group can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Combined Authority and the Group.
- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Combined Authority and the Group transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Combined Authority and the Group.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Combined Authority and the Group can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Combined Authority and the Group.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debtors, which are not financial instruments, the carrying amount has been adjusted by an impairment provision for doubtful debts, which should be provided for, and known uncollectable debts have been written off in full. For financial instrument debtors, the carrying amount is adjusted by an allowance for expected credit losses.

5. Employee Benefits and Pension Costs

- a. The Combined Authority and the Group account for employee benefits in accordance with the requirement of IAS19. Accrual for short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within twelve months of the year end. This may include wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expensed for services in the year. An accrual is

made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year end.

b. Pension Costs

The Combined Authority Group participates in four pension schemes administered by:

- The West Yorkshire Pension Fund for Officers and Police Staff Pensions, and
- XPS for Police Officer Pensions.

c. The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme. Both employer and employees pay pension contributions based on a percentage of pensionable pay into the scheme.

Contributions made to the fund for both current and past services are charged to the revenue account as they are paid. Contribution levels are determined by the Fund. The Fund is a statutorily established pension fund and the benefits are paid under the provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2014.

The Combined Authority has a continuing responsibility for payments to the Fund in respect of all staff who were transferred to Yorkshire Rider Limited (now First West Yorkshire) because of the Transport Act 1985. The annual cost of this responsibility is to be charged to the revenue account.

The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Combined Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, i.e., an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employees turnover rates, etc., and estimates of projected earnings for current employees. As unfunded schemes, the police pension schemes have no assets.

- d. The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Combined Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value. The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into seven components:

Service costs:

Current service costs - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employee worked;

Past service cost - the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the service costs;

Net interest expense on the defined benefit obligation - the interest on the present value of liabilities and interest on the net changes in those liabilities during the year calculated using the discount rate at the start of the period debited to the Pensions

interest expense/income on the net liability in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Remeasurements:

Interest income on assets - the interest income applied to the asset and net changes in the asset during the year - credited to the Pensions interest expense/income on the net liability in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;

Actuarial gains or losses on settlements and curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Combined Authority of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the service costs;

Actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions - debited to the Pensions Reserve; and

Contributions paid to the pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to the retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Combined Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable that are unpaid at the year-end. The balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the adverse impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

e. Police Officer Pension Schemes

There are three Pension Schemes for Police Officers:

- The 1987 Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers (PPS). This scheme was closed to new recruits from April 2006 when a new scheme was introduced with different contribution rates.
- The 2006 New Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers (NPPS). The 2006 scheme was closed to new recruits from April 2015 when a new scheme was introduced.
- The 2015 Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers.

All three Police Officer Pension Schemes are unfunded schemes meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. Following funding changes



introduced on 1 April 2006 the Combined Authority Group pays an employer's pension contribution into the Pension Fund Account in respect of all the three schemes above.

6. Leases

The Combined Authority has adopted IFRS16 (Leases) with effect from 1 April 2024. The adoption of the new standard resulted in the balance sheet recognition of a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in relation to all former operating leases. The Council has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (below £10,000 when new) and to short-term leases i.e. existing leases that expire on or before 31 March 2025, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 April 2024 are determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

7. Investments

Investments are shown on the Balance Sheet at amortised cost less provision, where appropriate, for loss in value. Investment income is credited to the revenue account when it falls due.

8. Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Combined Authority and the Group:

- Has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event
- It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Provisions are charges as an expense to the appropriate service line in the revenue account and are included in either long term or short-term liabilities on the Balance Sheet as appropriate. When expenditure is incurred to which the provision relates, it is charged directly to the provision.

Where a material contingent loss cannot be accurately estimated or an event is not considered sufficiently certain, or where a material contingent gain is identified it is not accrued for within the accounting statements, these are disclosed in the explanatory notes.

9. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred by the Combined Authority and the Group that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account. The Combined Authority and the Group meets this expenditure from existing capital resources with capital grants reversed against the expenditure charged to revenue so there is no impact on the revenue account.

10. Government Grants and Contributions

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

- The Combined Authority and the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the payments
- The grants or contributions will be received

Amounts recognised as due to the Combined Authority and the Group are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as deferred income. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or General government grants (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Grants to fund capital expenditure from government and other bodies are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) where the grant conditions have been met. In order to recognise that the capital grants are provided to finance capital expenditure the grants are subsequently transferred from the General Fund or Police Fund to the Capital Adjustment Account. If expenditure has not been incurred at the balance sheet date the grant is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will recognise capital grants to the extent that they offset capital expenditure charged directly to revenue.

11. Recognition of capital expenditure (de-minimis policy)

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 16 (IAS16), the Combined Authority recognises non-current assets as:

- Assets where it is expected that future economic benefit will flow to the Combined Authority.
- Assets where the cost can be measured reliably and expected to be used for more than one financial period.

The de-minimis for recognition of capital expenditure is set at £10,000 (inclusive of VAT).

Expenditure below this level is deemed to be non-enhancing unless funded by a Capital grant, and therefore is charged to revenue as it is incurred. This includes initial recognition of assets and subsequent asset expenditure. Any expenditure above £10,000 will be treated as capital expenditure as the amount is significant enough to increase the useful life of an asset.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Tangible fixed assets are assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes that are expected to be used for more than one financial year.

a. Recognition of assets

All expenditure on the acquisition, construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment, as defined by the Code is capitalised on an accrual basis, providing the asset brings benefit to the Combined Authority for a period of more than one year. This includes both economic benefit and benefits derived from service potential.

b. Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet at current value. If there is no market-based evidence of current value, it is estimated using a depreciated replacement cost approach.

Non-Infrastructure Land and buildings are re-valued at a minimum every five years in accordance with the Practice statements in the Appraisal and Valuation Standards issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Any material changes to asset valuations are adjusted in the interim period as they occur. Increases in valuation are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to reverse any previous charges made for related impairment losses.

Infrastructure Assets, such as bus stations are measured at depreciated historical cost, net of accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes professional fees and for assets constructed by the Combined Authority, any related works to the extent that these are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Vehicles, plant and equipment are held at historic cost less depreciation.

Capital spend on land and property assets is included in the carrying value of an asset until such time as it is revalued. Where material capital spend has occurred on an asset, a revaluation is carried out in the year in which work is completed. Where construction or major enhancement work to an asset spans more than one year, any financing costs incurred during the construction period are included in the capital cost of the acquisition or enhancement.

At revaluation, any gains are credited to the revaluation reserve. Any revaluation losses are firstly written down against any previous revaluation gains or where there are no previous revaluation gains, such losses are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice. Where revaluation losses which have been charged to the income and expenditure account are reversed by subsequent events, the reversing revaluation gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

c. Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified on a re-valued asset, the loss shall be recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent that the impairment does not exceed the amount in the Revaluation Reserve for the same asset (i.e., up to the historical cost of the asset) and thereafter in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

Where an impairment loss is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but there were accumulated revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve for that asset, an amount up to the value of the loss is transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

d. Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Infrastructure assets – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the assets as estimated by the Combined Authority.
- Buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by a qualified valuer; and
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Freehold land, either at cost or valuation, is not depreciated. Management regularly considers whether there are any indications of impairment to carrying values of property, plant and equipment. The values of each category of assets and material individual assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of reductions in value.

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

- Freehold and Long Leasehold Buildings between 5 and 50 years
- On-street Furniture and Infrastructure 20 years
- Vehicles Between 4 and 16 years
- Plant and Equipment Between 4 and 10 years
- Office Furniture and Equipment Between 4 and 10 years

- Helicopters - straight line allocation over 15 years

e. Asset Disposal

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement. Receipts from disposals are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Sale proceeds in excess of £10,000 are categorised as Capital Receipts and are treated in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2003. Receipts are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the CA's underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement). Receipts are transferred to the Reserve from the movement in reserves statement. The value of the asset is transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Sale proceeds of £10,000 and below are credited straight to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

f. Asset under construction

Progress payments for capital assets or schemes not yet completed are held as Work In Progress. The assets are transferred to the appropriate category and are subject to depreciation when they become available for use. The Combined Authority writes out directly attributable costs on capital schemes where no tangible asset exists to reflect a true and fair view of the asset base.

g. Discontinued Operations and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Discontinued operations and Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Discontinued operations and current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This is the case, when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and the sale is considered to be highly probable. A sale is considered to be highly probable if the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated.

h. Donated Assets

Donated assets are assets that have been transferred to the Combined Authority at nil value or acquired at less than fair value. Donated assets are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition the donated assets will be revalued and depreciated in accordance with the Combined Authority's revaluation and depreciation policy. A Donated Assets account recognises the benefit received from these assets where conditions apply to the assets use.

13. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible Assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They must be controlled by the Combined Authority and the Group as a result of past events

(e.g. software licences), and future economic or service benefits must be expected to flow from the intangible asset to the Combined Authority and the Group.

Expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised when it brings benefits to the Group for more than one financial year.

Internally generated assets are only recognised once it can be demonstrated that:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so it is available for sale
- An intention to complete the asset
- The ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset generates probable future economic benefit or service potential
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the asset; and
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the current value of the assets held can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Group meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

14. Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive the services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. The Combined Authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under PFI schemes, and ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the CA at the end of the contract for no additional charge. The CA carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment), was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Combined Authority.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair Value of the services received during the year: This is debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Finance Cost: an interest charge of 7.2% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Contingent Rent: increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Payment towards liability: applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).
- Lifecycle replacement costs: The proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

15. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

The Combined Authority and the Group's accounting policy for fair value measurement of financial assets is set out in section 17c. The CA and the Group also measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets, investment properties and financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. This is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measured date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) In the principal market of asset or liability, or
- b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset.

Measurement of fair value is on the basis that a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

Appropriate valuation techniques are used for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account the three levels of hierarchy for inputs to valuations for fair value assets:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

16. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities, which can be straightforward financial instruments (e.g. trade payables and receivables) or more complex.

a. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to Financing and Investment Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement. However, when repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact to the appropriate General Fund. Balance to be spread over future years. Where a rescheduling exercise attracts premiums/discounts which are matched as part of a package, in order to be prudent, both premiums and discounts are written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the same period.

Where a rescheduling package attracts only premiums or only discounts, then they are written off over the longest period allowed, subject to a consideration of long-term affordability, sustainability and prudence in each case.

b. Financial Assets

Financial assets can be classified as cash and cash equivalents (short term deposits) trade receivables and loans receivable. The Group does not hold instruments designated as available-for-sale assets. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequent measurement depends on their classification as follows: -

Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds placed with banks and other institutions with deposit terms of 3 months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Loans and receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest), with the exception of soft loans where a present value calculation of future cashflows discounted at the higher effective interest rate is undertaken. Interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from past events that payments due under the contract are not made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited/debited to the Financing and Investment income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Trade and other receivables: recognised and carried at invoice or contract value less an allowance for any amounts which may not be collectable. Should an amount become uncollectable, it is written off to the income statement in the period in which it is recognised.

Impairment of financial assets: the Group assesses at each period end whether there is any evidence that a financial asset, or group of assets, is impaired. The Group recognises expected credit losses on all financial assets held at amortised cost and fair value. This does not apply where the counterparty is central government or another local authority.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the prospect that expected future cash flows might not take place due to default. If risk has increased significantly between initial recognition and the balance sheet date, impairment is based on expected credit losses from all possible defaults over the expected life of the instrument, otherwise impairment is based on a 12-month expected loss (that is the lifetime expected credit loss multiplied by the probability of the default occurring within the next 12 months). A simplified approach is applied to trade receivables whereby the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses thus avoiding the need to consider annually whether there has been an increase in credit risk. This is based on probability weighted outcomes and other supporting information.

c. Fair Value measurements of financial assets

Fair value of an asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurements of the authority's financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

d. Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received are solely principal and interest but they are held to collect cash and have the ability sell the assets (e.g. money market funds).

The interest received on these assets is measured using the Effective Interest Rate model.

All gains and losses due to changes in the fair value of these assets are accounted for through an unusable reserve (the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve) and charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The cumulative gain or loss is debited or credited to the surplus/deficit on provision of services when an asset is disposed of.

e. Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received are not principal and interest (e.g. equity investments). Charges in fair value are charged to the surplus / deficit on the net provision of services as they occur.

Under capital accounting regulations where these assets were treated as capital expenditure the gain or loss is reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement and charged to the Capital Adjustment Account, which is an unusable reserve.

An equity instrument that has been classed as FVPL can be designated as FVOCI if it is not held for trading (e.g. a strategic investment). Once this designation has been made it

cannot be reversed. This designation would mean that any gains and losses would be held in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

The Combined Authority's Cash Flow Statement reflects the movements in cash and cash equivalents during the year. Cash is represented by cash in hand and the net balance on the CA's operational bank accounts, including any overdrawn balances. Cash equivalents include those investments that are held for treasury management purposes and are readily convertible to known amount of cash which insignificant risk of change in value. This includes any Call accounts.

18. Foreign Currency Transaction

All foreign currency income and expenses are translated at the rate ruling on the day of the transaction with the resultant profit or loss recognised immediately in the revenue account. All foreign currency assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated at the balance sheet date.

19. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Value Added Tax is included within the accounts only to the extent that it is irrecoverable and therefore charged to service expenditure or capital expenditure as appropriate.

20. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Authority is required to produce group accounts where it has interests in subsidiaries, associates and/or joint ventures unless interest is considered not material. The group boundary is dependent upon the extent of the Authority's control or significant influence over the entity, which is based on the requirements of IFRS10, IFRS11 and IAS 28.

An assessment of all the Combined Authority's interests has been carried out during the year, in accordance with the Code of Practice, to determine the relationships that exist and whether they should be included within the Authority's group accounts. As such, in 2024/25 group accounts have been prepared for the Combined Authority to include West Yorkshire Police.

The Combined Authority has Joint Venture with Yorcard Ltd, a trading company which was incorporated in England on the 2 March 2007. It is limited by guarantee with two subscribers, West Yorkshire Combined Authority and South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive with control shared equally under a contractual arrangement. The concept of materiality has been considered the Combined Authority have adopted a policy to exclude the Yorcard Ltd Joint Venture from full consolidation but to disclose its financial performance and position in accordance with IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities.

21. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

resources will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

22. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are items, which in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size and incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. The determination of which items are separately disclosed as exceptional items requires a significant degree of judgement.

23. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED NOT YET ADOPTED ACCOUNTING POLICIES & CONCEPTS

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard which has been issued but is yet to be adopted by the 2024/25 Code. The Code also requires that changes in accounting policy are to be applied retrospectively unless transitional arrangements are specified, this would, therefore result in an impact on disclosures spanning two financial years.

Accounting changes that are introduced by the 2024/25 Code are:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023.
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets.

These changes are not expected to have a material impact on the Combined Authority's Statement of Accounts

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies, the Combined Authority has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The following are significant management judgements made in applying the accounting policies in the Statement of Accounts.

Transfer of functions:

The functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), in West Yorkshire were transferred by Parliamentary Order (The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Election of Mayor and Functions) order 2021), to the Elected Mayor of West Yorkshire with effect from 10 May 2021. The transfer of the PCC functions to the Elected Mayor mean that the legal entity known as of the Office of the Police and Commissioner (OPCC) ceased to exist as of 9 May 2021 and all staff, properties, rights and liabilities transferred to West Yorkshire Combined Authority. As the functions of the OPCC continue, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

These Statement of Accounts cover the Police Fund elements from 1st April 2024 to 31 March 2025. In preparing the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 the following critical judgements were adopted by management:

- Private finance initiative (PFI) schemes. The CA and Group have evaluated its current PFI scheme under the requirements of the Code and concluded that all assets provided under the scheme are recognised on the balance sheet as its assets.
- A judgement has been made of the expenditure allocated between the Mayor and the Chief Constable to reflect the financial resources consumed at the request of the Chief Constable.

The Combined Authority is the lead local body for the National Police Air Service (NPAS) and regional collaborative working in partnership with the Yorkshire and Humber Forces to deliver a number of specific specialist services on a regional basis. The lead force arrangement has been reviewed against IFRS11 on joint arrangements and it has been determined that they fall outside the scope of a joint operation.

Expenditure and income relating to Policing functions within the Combined Authority's 2024/25 accounting statements are for a 12-month period from 1st April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Group Accounts Considerations

A review of the entities related to the Combined Authority in 2024/25 has taken place and the conclusions are provided below:

The Chief Constable for West Yorkshire Police (WYP) is included in the Combined Authority's Group Accounts from 1st April 2024. The Mayor is responsible for the formal oversight of WYP, including provision of all funding, budget-setting, performance scrutiny and strategic policy development, and for ensuring WYP is run efficiently and effectively. Operational decision-making on day-to-day policing including the employment of police staff remains the responsibility of the Chief Constable.

Under the legislative framework and local arrangements, the Authority under sole instruction from the Mayor, is responsible for the finances of the Mayoral Police Fund including assets, liabilities and reserves. The Authority has responsibility for entering into contracts under which the Chief Constable's officers and staff operate. The Authority receives all income and funding and makes all the payments for the policing activity from the Mayoral Police Fund.

Expenditure and income included in the Chief Constables 2024/25 accounting statements and the Authority's group accounts are for a 12-month period from 1st April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

4. ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Group to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenditure. Estimates and associated assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

Items in the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2025 for which there is a small risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

1. Property revaluation:

The Group has Property, Plant and Equipment of £639m as at 31 March 2025, of which £344m relates to land and buildings that is carried at current value. Professional valuation of all land and property assets is obtained in accordance with Accounting and RICS Guidance. In practice, a full revaluation is carried out by an external surveyor at no more than a five years' period. In 2024/25, 78% of the group's land and building assets were revalued by external valuers. The remaining assets were reviewed using a desktop survey and upwards revaluations were applied. A further valuation will be conducted in 2025/26.

Consequences if actual results differ from assumptions

A reduction in the valuations would result in reductions to the revaluation reserve and/or a loss recorded as appropriate in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. If the value of the Group's land and buildings were to reduce by 10%, this would result in a charge to the revaluation reserve and/or comprehensive income and expenditure statement of approximately £3.4m. Any such charges to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement would be subsequently reversed through the movement in reserves statement so there would be no impact on general fund balances.

An increase in the valuations would result in increases to the revaluation reserve and/or reversals of previous valuation losses recorded as appropriate in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Any such gains to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement would be subsequently reversed through the movement in reserves statement so there would be no impact on general fund balances.

2. Retirement benefit obligations:

The cost of defined benefit pension plans is determined using an independent actuarial valuation, involving the use of assumptions about discount rates, returns on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates, inflation and future pension increases. Such assumptions are reviewed at each period end and determined jointly between the pension fund management and the actuaries. The CA checks the reasonableness of these and collaborates with other district partners to ensure satisfaction with the assumptions used.

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and judgements in respect of the performance of the underlying assets which the LGPS pension scheme invests in (it should be noted that the Police Officer Pension Scheme does not hold any assets). A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the CA with expert advice in respect of the forecasts to be applied.

The effect on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £286m for Police Officers, £14m for Police Staff and £3m for CA staff. Further details of the effect of accounting assumptions can be found within Note 34.

The pension fund investments are spread over a number of asset classes within public and private financial markets. There is always an element of uncertainty inherent within the valuation of private assets

3. Insurance provisions (£194k):

The CA and the Group's former insurer's MMI ceased trading in 1992 where there was a Scheme of Arrangement in case of insolvency involving a claw back of claims paid. It is difficult to predict the final outcome of claims until they are actually settled however, no levies have been paid during 2024/25.

There is a risk that existing claims are settled at higher or lower figures than estimated. In addition, since insurance claims develop over time, the requirement to make provisions could be increased by the identification in future years of additional liabilities incurred but not yet reported. The position with regard to MMI Ltd is being kept under review by the administrators and there may be further levies announced in future.

5. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

No adjusting or non-adjusting events were identified between the end of the reporting period and the accounts being authorised for issue on 17/07/2025 by the S73 officer.

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) is to demonstrate how the funding available to the CA for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed in accordance with general accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the CA's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 6a. Expenditure and Funding Analysis West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity

2023/24			Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2024/25		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and Police Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and Police Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES (1)
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
166,142	1,278	167,420	Corporate Enabling Services	255,682	106,421	362,103
25,888	1,874	27,762	Strategy, Communications & Intelligence	5,139	609	5,748
(5,574)	30,039	24,465	Policing, Environment & Place	1,572	(143)	1,428
(213,253)	216,768	3,515	Transport Policy & Implementation	2,054	(118)	1,936
98,103	3,770	101,873	Transport Services	93,564	(141)	93,423
94,608	2,448	97,056	Inclusive Economy, Skills & Culture	2,437	(294)	2,143
0	0	0	Policing & Crime Team	(219)	5	(214)
0	(37)	(37)	Mayoral Crime and Policing Services	(248,948)	0	(248,948)
165,913	256,141	422,054	Net Cost of Services	111,280	106,338	217,618
0	19	19	Other (Income) and Expenditure	0	(212,457)	(212,457)
0	19	19	Other (Income) and Expenditure	0	(212,457)	(212,457)
			Movement from Reserves to General Fund	8,744	(8,744)	0
165,913	256,159	422,073	(Surplus) or Deficit	120,024	(114,862)	5,162

Note 6a. Expenditure and Funding Analysis
West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group

Restated 2023/24			Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2024/25		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and Police Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and Police Fund Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES (1)
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
166,142	1,278	167,420	Corporate Enabling Services	448,027	106,137	554,164
25,888	1,874	27,762	Strategy, Communications & Intelligence	5,139	609	5,748
(5,574)	30,039	24,465	Policing, Environment & Place	246,706	6,106	252,811
(213,253)	216,768	3,515	Transport Policy & Implementation	2,054	(118)	1,936
98,103	3,770	101,873	Transport Services	93,564	(141)	93,423
94,608	2,448	97,056	Inclusive Economy, Skills & Culture	2,437	(294)	2,143
0	0	0	Policing & Crime Team	377,659	(11,521)	366,139
(335,022)	94,736	(240,286)	Mayoral Crime and Policing Services	(248,948)	0	(248,948)
(169,109)	350,914	181,805	Net Cost of Services	926,637	100,778	1,027,415
			Intra-group adjustment	0	0	
(20,647)	(4,070)	(24,716)	Other (Income) and Expenditure WYCA	(23,475)	(212,457)	(235,932)
0	210,346	210,346	Other (Income) and Expenditure CC	0	(670,537)	(670,537)
(611,993)	(402,622)	(1,014,617)	Movement from Reserves to General Fund	8,744	(8,744)	0
(632,640)	(196,345)	(828,987)	Other (Income) and Expenditure	(14,731)	(891,737)	(906,469)
(801,749)	154,567	(647,182)	(Surplus) or Deficit	911,906	(790,959)	120,947



Note 6b. Expenditure and Funding Analysis
West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity

2023/24				Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2024/25					
Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change in the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments	Adjustments Between Funding and Accounting Basis	Outturn Reporting	Adjustments to Management Reporting (1)	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (2)	Net Change in the Pensions Adjustments (3)	Other Differences (4)	Total Adjustments
£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
3,876	(106)		3,770	Transport Services	93,423	335	378	(150)	(378)	93,608
216,862	(94)		216,768	Transport Policy & Implementation	1,936	239	0	(148)		2,027
0	0	0	0	Policing & Crime Team	(214)	0	0	0	0	(214)
2,543	(94)		2,448	Inclusivity, Economy, Skills & Culture	2,143	181	0	(140)		2,184
30,080	(42)		30,039	Policing, Environment & Place	1,428	205	0	(114)		1,519
1,953	(79)		1,874	Strategy, Comms & Intelligence	5,748	230	0	(167)		5,811
1,442	281	(474)	1,249	Corporate	362,103	319	(158)	719	(1,351)	361,631
16,307	79,012	(554)	94,765	Mayoral Crime and Policing Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Intra group adjustment	0	0	(38,447)	(72,298)	1,107	(109,638)
273,063	78,879	(1,028)	350,914	Net Cost of Services	466,566	1,509	220	0	(1,729)	356,928
(34)			(34)	Other Operating Expenditure		196,028	(38,447)	(72,298)	1,279	86,562
		(4,035)	(4,035)	Financing and investment Net Expenditure					(37,918)	(37,918)
(303,185)		(99,436)	(402,622)	Taxation and General Grant Income					(400,404)	(400,404)
(30,157)	78,879	(104,500)	(55,778)	Difference Between General Fund and Police Fund Surplus or Deficit and CIES (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	466,566	197,537	(38,227)	(72,298)	(438,771)	5,169

Note 6b. Expenditure and Funding Analysis
West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group

2023/24				Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2024/25					
Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change in the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments	Adjustments Between Funding and Accounting Basis	Outturn Reporting	Adjustments to Management Reporting (1)	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (2)	Net Change in the Pensions Adjustments (3)	Other Differences (4)	Total Adjustments
£000	£000	£000	£000				£000	£000	£000	£000
3,876	(106)	0	3,770	Transport Services	93,423	335	378	(150)	(378)	93,608
216,862	(94)	0	216,768	Transport Policy & Delivery	1,936	239	0	(148)	0	2,027
0	(3,614)	(315)	(3,928)	Policing & Crime Team	(214)	0	0	(13,414)	1,889	(11,739)
2,543	(94)	0	2,448	Inclusivity, Economy, Skills & Culture	2,143	181	0	(140)	0	2,184
41,012	(1,600)	(136)	39,276	Policing, Environment & Place	1,428	205	11,056	(5,744)	793	7,738
1,953	(79)	0	1,874	Strategy, Comms & Intelligence	5,748	230	0	(167)	0	5,811
6,817	(912)	(578)	5,327	Corporate	362,103	319	2,878	(3,145)	(807)	361,347
16,307	79,012	(554)	94,765	Mayoral Crime and Policing Services	0	0	0	0	566,437	566,437
289,370	72,514	(1,582)	360,302	Net Cost of Services	466,566	1,509	14,312	(22,908)	567,934	1,027,413
(34)			(196,345)	Other Operating Expenditure					173	173
		(4,035)	(4,035)	Financing and investment Net Expenditure					175,142	175,142
(303,185)		(99,436)	(402,622)	Taxation and General Grant Income					(1,081,780)	(1,081,780)
(13,850)	72,514	(105,054)	(242,701)	Difference Between General Fund and Police Fund Surplus or Deficit and CIES (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	466,566	1,509	14,312	(22,908)	(338,533)	120,946

Notes

- a. Net Expenditure in the CI&S - This column shows income and expenditure recognised in accordance with the IFRS can be seen in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 42 (Single Entity) & 41 (the Group).
- b. Adjustment for Capital Purposes – relates to adjustments to meet the IFRS, this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:
 - **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
 - **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
 - **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivables in year and those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.
- c. Net Charge for the Pensions Adjustment - These adjustments relate to net charge for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:
 - **For services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the CA (for the CA general services) and the Mayor (for Policing and Crime services) as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
 - For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.
- d. Other Differences - These adjustments relate to gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets (within the other operating expenditure), and statutory charges for capital financing within the net cost of service and other movement between earmarked reserves.

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATION

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&E) shows the CA's income and expenditure for the year on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards. However, the amounts actually chargeable to the CA's General Fund reserve and the Police Reserve are controlled by legislation and include a number of statutory adjustments and transfers to specific reserves. The statutory adjustments which are required largely relate either to the arrangements for the funding of the CA's capital expenditure or to the timing with which some items are charged or credited to the General Fund and Police Fund.

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the CA Group in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the CA to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all receipts which the Group is required to pay and out of which all liabilities of the Group are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Group is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Group is required to recover) at the end of the financial year.

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. However, in the 2015 spending review these rules were relaxed, to allow Local Authorities to spend up to 100% of their non-current asset receipts on the revenue costs of reform projects to deliver more efficient and sustainable services. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Group has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies, but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.



	West Yorkshire Combined Authority																	
7a ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS	Movement in Usable Reserves									Movement in Unusable Reserves								
The following adjustments are for 2024/25	CA General Fund Balance	Restated Earmarked CA General Fund Reserves	Police Fund General Reserve	Earmarked Police Fund Reserves	CA Capital Receipts Reserve	CA Capital Grants Unapplied	Police Fund Capital Receipts Reserve	Police Fund Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Capital Adjustment Account	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	Donated Asset Account	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources									0									
<i>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the CIES and differs from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:</i>																		
Pension costs (to or from the Pensions Reserve)			1,216		0	0			8,362	0	0		0	0	(8,362)	0		(8,362)
Financial instruments (to or from FIAA)	(152)		22		0	0			(130)	0	0		130		0	0		130
Financial instruments (to or from FIRR AA)	(434)								(434)			434						434
Absences AA	0		(1,107)		0	0			(1,107)	0	0		0	1,107	0	0		1,107
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(233)		(3,225)		0	0			(3,458)	0	0		0	0	0	3,458		3,458
	(8,966)		(7,916)		0	0	33,443		16,561	5,888	(22,199)		0	0	0	0	(250)	(16,561)
Total Amendments to Revenue Resources WYCA and GROUP	(2,639)	0	(11,010)	0	0	0	33,443	0	19,794	5,888	(22,199)	434	130	1,107	(8,362)	3,458	(250)	(19,794)
Pension costs (to or from the Pensions Reserve)			(207,214)		0	0			(207,214)	0	0		0	0	207,214	0		207,214
Officer remuneration (to or from the Accumulated Absences AA)	(233)		(3,225)		0	0			(3,458)	0	0		0	0	0	3,458		3,458
GROUP	(233)	0	(210,439)	0	0	0	0	0	(210,672)	0	0	0	0	0	207,214	3,458	0	210,672
Total Amendments to Revenue Resources GROUP	(2,639)	0	(11,010)	0	0	0	33,443	0	19,794	5,888	(22,199)	434	130	1,107	(8,362)	3,458	(250)	(19,794)
Resources																		
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve the Capital AA)	0				0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
Capital expenditure funded from revenue under statute (to the Capital AA)	0		6,490		0	0	0	0	6,490	0	(6,490)		0	0	0	0		(6,490)
Transfer of capital grants and contributions to capital grants unapplied	0		0		0	0	0	0	0		0							0
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (to the Capital AA)	0		16,315		0	0			7,165		(7,165)							(7,165)
Transfer of capital loan repayments to usable capital receipts reserve	0								16,315	0	(16,315)		0	0	0	0		(16,315)
			(220)		(2,656)				(2,876)		2,876							2,876
Resources WYCA and GROUP	0	0	22,585	0	(2,656)	7,165	0	0	27,094	0	(27,094)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(27,094)
Adjustments to Capital Resources																		
expenditure	0		1,413		0	0			1,413	0	(1,413)		0	0	0	0		(1,413)
GROUP	0		1,413		0	0	0	0	1,413	0	(1,413)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,413)
Total Adjustments WYCA	(2,639)	0	12,988	0	(2,656)	7,165	33,443	0	48,301	5,888	(50,706)	434	130	1,107	(8,362)	3,458	(250)	(48,301)
Total Adjustments CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments GROUP	(2,639)		12,988		(2,656)	7,165	33,443	0	48,301	5,888	(50,706)	434	130	1,107	(8,362)	3,458	(250)	(48,301)

West Yorkshire Combined Authority							
Movement in Usable Reserves							
7a ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS	The following adjustments are for 2023/24						
The following adjustments are for 2023/24	General Fund Balance	Police Fund Balance	CA Capital Receipts Reserve	CA Capital Grants Unapplied	Police Fund Capital Receipts Reserve	Police Fund Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources							
<i>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the CIES and differs from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:</i>							
Pension costs (to or from the Pensions Reserve)	141		0	0			141
Financial instruments (to or from FIAA)	52	22	0	0			74
Financial instruments (to or from FIRR)							
Council tax and NDR (to or from the Collection Fund AA)		129	0	0			129
Officer remuneration (to or from the Accumulated Absences AA)	0		0	0			0
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)							
	278,777	(20,952)		0		664	258,489
Total Amendments to Revenue Resources WYCA and GROUP	278,970	(20,801)	0	0	0	664	258,833
Pension costs (to or from the Pensions Reserve)		(125,515)	0	0			(125,515)
Officer remuneration (to or from the Accumulated Absences AA)		554	0	0			554
Total Amendments to Revenue Resources CC and GROUP	0	(124,961)	0	0	0	0	(124,961)
Total Amendments to Revenue Resources GROUP	278,970	(145,762)	0	0	0	664	133,872
Adjustments to the Revenue and Capital Resources							
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	0	49		0	(49)		0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (from the Capital AA)	9,983	5,088	0	0			15,071
Capital expenditure funded from revenue under statute (to the Capital AA)	(251,438)						(251,438)
Transfer of capital grants and contributions to capital grants unapplied				(31,464)			(31,464)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (to the Capital AA)		12,624	0	0			12,624
Transfer of capital loan repayments to usable capital receipts reserve			(1,367)				(1,367)
Adjustments to the Revenue and Capital Resources WYCA and GROUP	(241,455)	17,761	(1,367)	(31,464)	(49)	0	(256,574)
Adjustments to Capital Resources							
Use of the Capital Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0		19	0	562		581
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources WYCA and GROUP	0	0	19	0	562	0	581
Total Adjustments WYCA	37,515	(3,040)	(1,348)	(31,464)	513	664	2,841
Total Adjustments CC	0	(124,961)	0	0			(124,961)
Total Adjustments GROUP	37,515	(128,001)	(1,348)	(31,464)	513	664	(122,122)

7b ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

The following adjustments are for 2024/25

	West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group					West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity				
	Usable Reserves		Unusable Reserves			Usable Reserves		Unusable Reserves		
	LGPS Fund Balance	Movement in Usable Reserves	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Fund	Movement in Unusable Reserves	LGPS Fund Balance	Movement in Usable Reserves	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Fund	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pensions Reserve Adjustments:										
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES Employer's pensions contributions	249,627 (191,339)	249,627 (191,339)	(249,627) 191,339	0 0	(249,627) 191,339	5,812 (7,146)	5,812 (7,146)	(5,812) 7,146	0 0	(5,812) 7,146
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account:										
Officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year	(3,458)	(3,458)	0	3,458	3,458	(233)	(233)	0	233	233
Total Adjustments	54,830	54,830	(58,288)	3,458	(54,830)	(1,567)	(1,567)	1,334	233	1,567

	Restated West Yorkshire Combined Authority Group					Restated West Yorkshire Combined Authority Single Entity				
	Usable Reserves		Unusable Reserves			Usable Reserves		Unusable Reserves		
	LGPS Fund Balance	Movement in Usable Reserves	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Fund	Movement in Unusable Reserves	LGPS Fund Balance	Movement in Usable Reserves	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Fund	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pensions Reserve Adjustments:										
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES Employer's pensions contributions	338,477 (108,111)	338,477 (108,111)	(338,477) 108,111	0 0	(338,477) 108,111	6,268 (6,409)	6,268 (6,409)	(6,268) 6,409	0 0	(6,268) 6,409
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account:										
Officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year	(3,225)	(3,225)	0	3,225	3,225	707	707	0	(707)	(707)
Total Adjustments	227,141	227,141	(230,366)	3,225	(227,141)	566	566	141	(707)	(566)



8. MOVEMENTS IN EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside by the WYCA and Group from the General Fund and Police Fund balances in Earmarked Reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and Police Fund expenditure in 2024/25.

	Balance at 1 April 2023 £000	Transfer Out 2023/24 £000	Transfer In 2023/24 £000	NET Transfer 2023/24 £000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Transfer Out 2024/25 £000	Transfer In 2024/25 £000	NET Transfer 2024/25 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000
CA General Fund Reserves:										
Rail Reserve	296			0	296	296	0	0	0	296
New Generation Transport Reserve	971			0	971	971	(971)	0	(971)	0
WY Transport fund Reserve	53,577	(51,148)	6,177	(44,971)	8,606	8,606	(948)	5,702	4,754	13,360
Gainshare Reserve	60,607	(32,312)	28,500	(3,812)	56,795	56,795	(11,636)	4,119	(7,517)	49,278
Transport Reserve	7,788	(3,232)		(3,232)	4,556	4,556	(4,799)	8,971	4,172	8,728
Operational Risk Reserve	5,719		31,332	31,332	37,051	37,051	(8,000)			52,484
Policing & Crime Community Safety Reserve	0					0		901	901	901
Transferred in Police Fund Reserves:										
Capital Financing Reserve	9,348	(490)	2,630	2,140	11,488	11,488	(4,363)	2,366	(1,997)	9,491
Community Safety Fund	1,433	(389)	0	(389)	1,044	1,044	(518)	0	(518)	526
COVID Reserve	1,959	0	0	0	1,959	1,959	(1,959)	0	(1,959)	0
Cultural Awareness Reserve	900	(188)	0	(188)	712	712	(168)	0	(168)	544
Digital Policing Innovation Reserve	1,341	(466)	0	(466)	875	875	(402)	0	(402)	473
Dilapidation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Reserve	3,365	(1,683)	0	(1,683)	1,682	1,682	(1,682)	0	(1,682)	0
ESN Reserve	2,486	0	0	0	2,486	2,486	0	0	0	2,486
Estates Sinking Fund Reserve	50	0	117	117	167	167	0	117	117	284
Income Loss Reserve	405	(405)	0	(405)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Council Tax Support Grant	2,378	(2,344)	0	(2,344)	34	34	0	0	0	34
NPAS	12,770	0	18,034	18,034	30,804	30,804	0	2,300	2,300	33,104
NPAS Operational Reserve	5,218	0	206	206	5,424	5,424	(567)	1,194	627	6,051
Operational Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organisational Change Fund	820	0	0	0	820	820	0	0	0	820
Partnership Executive Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFI Reserve	13,241	0	0	0	13,241	13,241	0	141	141	13,382
PNLD Reserve	39	0	164	164	203	203	0	60	60	263
Police Uplift Programme Reserve	5,932	(950)	0	(950)	4,982	4,982	0	0	0	4,982
Regional Working Reserve	4,470	(622)	234	(388)	4,082	4,082	(504)	443	(61)	4,021
Revenue Pressures Reserve	16,959	(3,618)	5,235	1,617	18,576	18,576	(3,735)	8,835	5,100	23,676
Safeguarding Reserve	517	(59)	1,323	1,264	1,781	1,781	(293)	0	(293)	1,488
Sustainability reserve	0	0	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	0	0	0	1,383
Viper Reserve	5,896	0	369	369	6,265	6,265	(1,836)	0	(1,836)	4,429
Wellbeing Reserve	213	(125)	0	(125)	88	88	0	0	0	88
Total	218,698	(98,031)	95,704	(2,327)	216,371	216,371	(42,381)	58,582	16,201	232,572

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following table gives a breakdown of the figures for other operating income and expenditure shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000s	
WYCA	Restated Group		WYCA	Group
(4)	(4)	Flexible attachment	0	0
(30)	(30)	Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from (Gains) / losses on the disposal of non-current assets	173	173
(34)	(34)	Total	173	173



10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following table gives a breakdown of the figures for financing and investment income and expenditure shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements.

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000s	
WYCA	Restated Group		WYCA	Group
12,611	12,611	Interest payable and similar charges	14,182	14,182
(38,075)	(38,075)	Interest receivable and similar income	(46,296)	(46,296)
318	318	Impairment loss / (reversal) of impairment loss	(94)	(94)
(25,146)	(25,146)	Sub-total WYCA	(32,207)	(32,207)
464	210,810	Pensions net interest cost expense	(417)	207,349
(24,682)	185,664	Total	(32,624)	175,142

11. TAXATION & NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's	
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group
(211,105)	(211,105)	Council tax Income	(267,046)	(267,046)
(156,158)	(156,158)	Non-domestic rates income	(159,366)	(159,366)
(335,226)	(335,226)	Non-ringfenced government grants	(346,198)	(346,198)
(312,126)	(312,126)	Capital grants and contributions	(309,171)	(309,171)
(1,014,615)	(1,014,615)	Total	(1,081,780)	(1,081,780)

12. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

A disclosure on the nature of expenses is presented as recommended by the Code. The following tables gives breakdown by type of the external income and expenditure within the CA's and the Group's overall results for the year.

Note 12. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature				
WYCA Single entity 2023/24	WYCA Group 2023/24	Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	WYCA Single entity 2024/25	WYCA Group 2024/25
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Expenditure		
42,732	1,077,657	Employee benefits expenses	56,834	842,410
7,248	40,960	Premises related expenditure	10,169	35,834
4,096	78,050	Supplies and services	8,130	83,128
162,134	337,586	Other service expenses	341,219	397,940
59,556	59,556	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	10,176	42,481
0	0	Capital Charges - Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	806	806
3,125	3,125	Interest payments	7,035	18,004
19	19	Gain on the disposal of assets	(728)	(948)
32,161	32,161	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute & De-minimis	577,159	577,159
852,773		Intra Group Funding	901,776	
1,163,843	1,629,114	Total expenditure	1,912,575	1,996,814
		Income		
(137,869)	(478,180)	Fees, charges and other service income	(468,136)	(436,590)
(3,992)	(3,992)	Interest and investment income	(35,327)	(35,327)
(174,492)	(174,492)	Income from levy, precepts, non-domestic rates	(443,104)	(443,104)
(852,243)	(852,243)	Government grants and contributions	(952,753)	(952,753)
0	0	Support Services	(8,094)	(8,094)
(1,168,596)	(1,508,907)	Total income	(1,907,414)	(1,875,868)
(4,753)	120,207	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,161	120,947



13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. Balance sheet value

This note analyses the movement in the balance sheet value of the CA's land, building and other non-current assets. The balance sheet value is made up of the cost or valuation, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Cost or valuation is the historical cost or revalued amount of assets at the beginning of the year, plus any additions and revaluations (both positive and negative) during the year. The cost or revalued amount of assets disposed of during the year is written out to give the year end balance.

The deterioration of an asset between formal revaluations is measured by depreciation and impairment due to asset deterioration. The accumulated depreciation for an asset is written out when the asset is revalued, and all accumulated depreciation and impairment values are written out when an asset is disposed of.

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The CA has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

The following tables show a breakdown of the carrying value of non-current assets on the balance sheet, and the movements in the carrying value during the year, for each category of non-current assets.

Due to the implementation of IFRS 16 in 2024/25, there have been some restatements in relation to asset classifications. The 2023/24 closing balance for Land and Buildings is now split between the 2024/25 opening balances for Land and Buildings and Other Right of Use Assets. Similarly, PFI Land and Buildings disclosed in the prior year statement of accounts are now renamed to PFI Right of Use Assets, as this balance is entirely within the scope of IFRS 16.



Movement In 2024/25	Land and Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Vehicles	Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Donated Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	NPAS Airframes & Equipment	PFI Right of Use Assets	Other Right of Use Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST OR VALUATION											
At 1 April 2024	198,642	81,109	38,788	73,522	2,278	102,966	0	99,081	139,355	18,114	753,855
Opening balance adjustments including IFRS 16	-1,412	-34	-24	-54	-209	-8,045	0	0	22,744	6,337	19,303
Additions	4,562	0	7,209	7,505	0	67,070	0	8,798	0	87	95,231
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the Revaluation Reserve	-5,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,197	-24,103	608	-31,168
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the CIES	-789	0	0	0	0	0	0	-257	-50	-238	-1,334
De-recognition - disposals	0	0	-4,218	0	0	0	-280	-80	0	0	-4,578
Assets reclassified to/from Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified to/from Assets Under Construction	0	4,969	0	0	0	-4,969	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified to/from Surplus Assets	-12,459	-25	0	0	0	-12,642	25,126	0	0	0	0
Other Movement	0	0	0	-3,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3,818
At 31 March 2025	183,068	86,019	41,755	77,155	2,069	144,380	24,846	105,345	137,946	24,908	827,491
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT											
At 1 April 2024	-475	-47,864	-24,527	-52,153	-436	0	0	-42,191	-1	0	-167,647
Opening balance adjustments including IFRS 16	0	30	24	54	209	0	0	0	1	0	318
Depreciation charge in year	-5,533	-8,291	-3,900	-7,181	-9	0	0	-10,799	-3,233	-977	-39,923
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,285	3,233	922	11,092
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the CIES	0	0	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-35
De-recognition - disposals	0	0	3,817	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	3,897
Assets reclassified to/from Surplus Assets	0	22	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	0	0
Other Movement	0	0	0	3,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,821
At 31 March 2025	-1,356	-56,103	-24,621	-55,459	-236	0	-22	-50,625	0	-55	-188,477
NET BOOK VALUE											
At 31 March 2024	198,167	33,245	14,261	21,369	1,842	102,966	0	56,890	139,354	18,114	586,208
At 31 March 2025	181,712	29,916	17,134	21,696	1,833	144,380	24,824	54,720	137,946	24,853	639,014

Comparator Year Movement In 2023/24	Land and Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Vehicles	Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Donated Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Right of Use Assets	NPAS Airframes & Equipment	PFI Land and Buildings	Total property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST OR VALUATION											
At 1 April 2023	215,778	81,109	34,941	78,710	2,213	64,019	0	0	90,419	135,582	702,771
Opening balance adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	2,112	0	6,191	6,216	0	38,947	0	0	9,377	0	62,843
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the Revaluation Reserve	844	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	(428)	3,767	4,248
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the CIES	(1,978)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(248)	6	(2,220)
De-recognition - disposals	0	0	(2,344)	(11,631)	0	0	0	0	(39)	0	(14,014)
Assets reclassified to/from Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified to/from Assets Under Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movement	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	227
At 31 March 2024	216,756	81,109	38,788	73,522	2,278	102,966	0	0	99,081	139,355	753,855
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT											
											0
At 1 April 2023	(38)	(45,180)	(23,538)	(55,061)	(431)	0	0	0	(34,264)	(1)	(158,513)
Opening balance adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation charge in year	(5,781)	(2,684)	(3,306)	(8,496)	(46)	0	0	0	(10,683)	(2,668)	(33,664)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,717	2,668	10,340
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the CIES	0	0	(27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(27)
Downward revaluation taken to Revaluation Reserve	389	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	430
De-recognition - disposals	0	0	2,344	11,631	0	0	0	0	39	0	14,014
Other Movement	0	0	0	(227)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(227)
At 31 March 2024	(475)	(47,864)	(24,527)	(52,153)	(436)	0	0	0	(42,191)	(1)	(167,648)
NET BOOK VALUE											
											0
At 31 March 2023	215,740	35,929	11,403	23,649	1,782	64,019	0	0	56,155	135,581	544,258
At 31 March 2024	216,281	33,245	14,261	21,369	1,842	102,966	0	0	56,890	139,354	586,207

In compliance with legislation the Police Fund is accounted for in the group accounts of the CA in the interests of transparency the statements below set out assets deployed for delivering policing services in 2024/25:

Movement In 2024/25	Land and Buildings	Vehicles	Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	NPAS Airframes & Equipment	PFI Right of Use Assets	Other Right of Use Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST OR VALUATION								
At 1 April 2024	175,312	28,562	41,711	33,679	99,082	139,355	18,114	535,815
Opening balance adjustments including IFRS 16	0	0	0	0	0	22,744	6,337	29,081
Additions	4,562	7,209	7,505	46,636	8,798	0	87	74,797
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the Revaluation Reserve	(11,153)	0	0	0	(2,197)	(24,103)	608	(36,845)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the CIES	(789)	0	0	0	(257)	(50)	(238)	(1,334)
De-recognition - disposals	0	(3,577)	0	0	(80)	0	0	(3,657)
Assets reclassified to/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified to/from Assets Under Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified to/from Surplus Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movement	0	0	(3,821)	0	0	0	0	(3,821)
At 31 March 2025	167,932	32,194	45,395	80,315	105,346	137,946	24,908	594,036
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT								
At 1 April 2024	475	15,464	22,583	0	42,192	1	0	80,715
Opening balance adjustments including IFRS 16	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Depreciation charge in year	5,136	3,461	6,140	0	10,799	3,233	977	29,746
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(4,652)	0	0	0	(2,285)	(3,233)	(922)	(11,092)
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the CIES	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
De-recognition - disposals	0	(3,577)	0	0	(80)	0	0	(3,657)
Assets reclassified to/from Surplus Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movement	0	0	(3,821)	0	0	0	0	(3,821)
At 31 March 2025	959	15,383	24,902	0	50,626	0	55	91,926
NET BOOK VALUE								
At 31 March 2024	171,090	13,098	19,128	33,679	56,890	139,354	21,862	455,101
At 31 March 2025	166,973	16,811	20,493	80,315	54,720	137,946	24,853	502,111

b. Revaluations

The CA and Group carries out an annual revaluation assessment on certain classes of Property, Plant and Equipment to ensure an appropriate and materially accurate valuation is maintained in the accounts.

As at 31st March 2025, a desk top revaluation of the CA's land and buildings was carried out internally. The desk top revaluation was on fair value basis in accordance with IAS16. Management has also considered the value of assets not included in the valuer's report, such as the On-street furniture assets under IFRS code were reclassified as infrastructure assets and valued at depreciated historical costs and have concluded that asset values are materially accurate.

Valuations of Police Fund Assets were also carried out in accordance with the methodologies and basis for estimations set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, by external chartered valuers from NPS Property Consultants Limited, Leeds. Valuations of helicopters are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list price adjusted for the condition of the asset. Other classes of vehicles, plant and equipment are carried at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for current value.

c. Impairments

The CA and Group have also considered the impairment of non-current assets in accordance with IAS 36 and after taking into account factors since external surveyors reviewed the property portfolio can identify no circumstances or events that would affect the carrying values of the assets. At the end of 2023/24, Bradford Interchange station had been non-operational due to damage that was found in January 2024, however the station has reopened as of January 2025.

During 2024/25, the CA and Group has recognised a total impairment loss of £35k relating to vehicles.

d. Assets Held for Sale

The CA has no assets held for sale as at 31 March 2025, in line with the previous year.

e. Donated Assets Account

The CIPFA code introduces the concept of Donated Assets where assets have been acquired for less than their fair value. The code stipulates that the difference between the fair value of the asset and the consideration paid shall be recognised immediately in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income, or in the event that the transfer has conditions, recognised in the Donated Assets Account until such time as the conditions have been met. Two of the CA's bus stations and land in Apperley Bridge station meet the criteria of Donated Assets with conditions attached, as failure to fulfil the conditions on an on-going basis would result in the assets being returned to the relevant local authorities. These assets were received at little or no cost but are recognised on the balance sheet at fair value to reflect the true benefit of these assets with a corresponding reserve created in the form of a Donated Assets Account. The Donated Assets Account also recognises revaluation gains arising before conversion to historical cost basis as at 1 April

2007. After initial recognition Donated Assets are categorised as either Infrastructure Assets and are valued at historical cost.

Donated Assets	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Balance at start of the year	1,843	1,783
Adjustment of depreciation	-9	-46
Other movement in year	0	106
Balance at end of the year	1,834	1,843

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They must be controlled by the Group as a result of past events (e.g. software licences), and future economic or service benefits must be expected to flow from the intangible asset to the Group.

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

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the CA and Group.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Other Assets £000	Total £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000
Balance at start of the year				
- Gross carrying amounts	11,811	11,811	12,752	12,752
- Accumulated amortisation	(8,812)	(8,812)	(9,028)	(9,028)
Net carrying amount at start of year	2,999	2,999	3,724	3,724
Additions:				
- Purchases	2,718	2,718	1,260	1,260
- Derecognition - Disposals	(2,648)	(2,648)	(2,201)	(2,201)
- Impairment losses recognised in the CIES	0	0	0	0
Amortisation for the Period	(1,189)	(1,189)	(1,985)	(1,985)
- Amortisation Derecognition - Disposals	2,648	2,648	2,201	2,201
Net carrying amount at the end of year	4,528	4,528	2,999	2,999
Comprising:				
- Gross Carrying amounts	11,881	11,881	11,811	11,811
- Accumulated amortisation & impairment	(7,353)	(7,353)	(8,812)	(8,812)
	4,528	4,528	2,999	2,999

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity. Non exchange transactions, such as those relating to local taxation and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet:

	Long-Term		Current		Total	
	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
<u>Financial Assets at Fair Market Value</u>						
Long term Investments	5,904	0			5,904	0
<u>Financial Assets at Amortised Cost</u>						
Short term Investments			692,823	660,426	692,823	660,426
Cash held by the Group			85,574	95,375	85,574	95,375
Cash equivalents			0	0	0	0
Total Investments	5,904	0	778,397	755,801	784,301	755,801
Debtors			44,245	32,015	44,245	32,015
Long term Debtors- Soft Loans Advanced	10,574	9,541			10,574	9,541
Long term Debtors- Commercial Loans Advanced	0	2,347			0	2,347
Long term Debtors- Other	2,814	2,757			2,814	2,757
Total Debtors	13,388	14,645	44,245	32,015	57,633	46,660
Total Financial Assets	19,292	14,645	822,642	787,816	841,934	802,461
<u>Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost</u>						
Borrowings repayable within one year			(23,807)	(1,294)	(23,807)	(1,294)
Bank Overdraft			0	0	0	0
Long term Borrowing	(146,497)	(147,274)			(146,497)	(147,274)
Total Borrowings	(146,497)	(147,274)	(23,807)	(1,294)	(170,304)	(148,568)
<u>Other Long Term Liabilities</u>						
Private Finance Initiative	(95,240)	(76,100)	(3,624)	(3,226)	(98,864)	(79,326)
Right of use assets	(4,775)	0	(668)	0	(5,443)	0
Total Other Long Term Liabilities	(100,015)	(76,100)	(4,292)	(3,226)	(104,307)	(79,326)
<u>Creditors</u>	0	0	(91,018)	(73,728)	(91,018)	(73,728)
Total Creditors	0	0	(91,018)	(73,728)	(91,018)	(73,728)
Total Financial Liabilities	(246,512)	(223,374)	(119,117)	(78,248)	(365,629)	(301,622)

Note: The short-term debtors line on the Balance Sheet does not include short term debtors that do not meet the definition of a financial asset as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

The short-term creditors line on the Balance Sheet does not include short term creditors that do not meet the definition of a financial liability as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

a. Long Term Investments

The CA holds £5.904m of equity investments as set out in the following table. The Authority has made the irrevocable election to designate these assets as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. They meet the requirements of the CIPFA code to be designated this way as they are all strategic investments and not held for trading purposes.

31-Mar-24 £000's	Long Term Investments	31-Mar-25 £000's
-	Foresight West Yorkshire Business Accelerator General Partner LLP	5,405
-	Northern Gritstone	499
-	Total Long Term Investments	5,904

The shares or limited partnership interests held are not traded in active markets and are valued based on level 2 - observable input data from the companies, such as latest filed accounts and management accounting reports.

These equity investments have been made to further the CA's five key missions, and more specifically to contribute towards delivering 'a prosperous West Yorkshire'. These investments specifically relate to:

- **Foresight West Yorkshire Business Accelerator Fund (£5.4m)** – this is an investment into a fund dedicated to West Yorkshire Combined Authority that provides early-stage and growth funding to SME businesses in West Yorkshire. Investments are made in line with the investment strategy to maximise the growth opportunities of the designated businesses and companies in the region. Investments are valued by the Fund Manager in line with the requirements of FRS 102 and according to the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.
- **Northern Gritstone (£0.5m)** – this is a minority investment (0.5% equity share) in a fund that provides seed and early-stage funding to science and technology businesses in the North of England. Northern Gritstone was established with the assistance of the Universities of Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield with the dual purpose of supporting the commercialisation of science and IP-rich businesses originating from these institutions alongside funding the development of similar businesses based across the North of England. Investments are valued by the Fund Manager in line with the requirements of FRS 102 and according to the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.

b. Soft Loans

At the start of 2024/25 the CA had £9.5m of Soft Loans outstanding which related to loans provided under the Governments Growing Places Fund initiative which was set up in 2015 to support key infrastructure projects designed to unlock wider economic growth, create jobs and build houses in England. The fund is an important boost for local economies and provides a major opportunity for local enterprise partnerships and local authorities to identify and prioritise the infrastructure they need for growth. The range of projects being supported include site access/site clearance, transport infrastructure and refurbishment of buildings.

During the year £1.5m of funding was allocated to a pilot initiative offering Energy Efficiency loans to West Yorkshire residents of between £5k and £25k at a preferential rate of 3.26% and loan terms of up to 10 years. The market rate for these loans has been assessed as 6.50% and this has resulted in a Fair Value Adjustment on Initial recognition of £0.215m being charged to the CIES.

Furthermore, a fair value adjustment has been made in the CIES of £0.057m which recognises the loss on interest receivable on loans outstanding. Also see note 17b. Long Term Debtors.

c. Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

The following table summarises gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments.

	2024/25			2023/24		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £'000	Financial Assets measured at FVPL £'000	Total £'000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £'000	Financial Assets measured at FVPL £'000	Total £'000
Interest expense	13,771	0	13,771	12,936	0	12,936
Fee expense	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	13,771	0	13,771	12,946	0	12,946
Interest income	(46,296)	0	(46,296)	(34,653)	0	(34,653)
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(46,296)	0	(46,296)	(34,653)	0	(34,653)
Net (gain)/loss for the year	(32,525)	0	(32,525)	(21,707)	0	(21,707)

d. Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans, creditors and trade receivables and short-term debtors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments.

The CA is required to disclose the fair value and carrying value for those financial instruments whose carrying value is not a reasonable approximation for fair value. Only the CA's loan portfolio and short-term investment fall into this category.

The purpose of the fair value disclosure is primarily to provide a comparison with the carrying value, which includes accrued interest as at the balance sheet date, therefore we have included accrued interest in the fair value calculation.

Fair value is determined by calculating the Net Present Value of future cash flows, thus estimating the value of future payments in today's terms. This is a widely accepted and commonly used valuation technique. The discount rates used for the evaluation were obtained by the CA from our Advisors MUFG Corporate Markets, a leading and independent provider of capital financing, treasury advisory and strategic advisory consulting services to the public sector.

The fair value of borrowing from the PWLB and other loans payable has been estimated on the basis of PWLB new borrowing rates matching the remaining duration of the loans.

The fair value for long term debtors has been estimated using the PWLB's interest rates for new fixed rate loans with the most appropriate maturity and repayment profile as at 31st March 2025.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest-bearing financial instruments. The short-term nature of these instruments means there is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value.

The fair values calculated are as follows:



	2024/25		2023/24	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Financial Assets				
Fixed term Investments	691,546	673,712	629,949	609,673
Long term Debtors- Soft Loans Advanced	10,574	10,496	9,232	5,739
Long term Debtors- Commercial Loans Advanced	0	0	2,656	2,630
Total Financial Assets	702,120	684,208	641,837	618,042
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost				
PWLB Long term Borrowing	(112,497)	(91,365)	(114,009)	(108,748)
Non - PWLB Long term Borrowing	(34,000)	(24,463)	(59,735)	(57,569)
PWLB Short term Borrowing	(778)	(778)	0	0
Non - PWLB Short term Borrowing	(23,029)	(23,029)	0	0
Private Finance Initiative	(98,864)	(98,864)	(79,326)	(79,326)
Right of Use Assets	(5,443)	(5,443)	0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	(274,611)	(243,941)	(253,069)	(245,642)

The CA has determined that for PFI scheme liabilities, the carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value, as the carrying value is based on the effective interest rate of the contract, which reflects the unique risks associated with that contract. For the remaining financial instruments in the above table, fair value has been estimated using observable data on market rates for similar instruments, and the fair values disclosed therefore fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the CA and Group's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date.

16. INVENTORIES

2024/25	Opening Balance £000	Purchases £000	Expense in Year £000	Write Offs £000	Closing Balance £000
Fuel	185	2,367	(2,389)	0	163
IT	440	338	(486)	0	292
Other	404	3,056	(3,041)	0	419
NPAS Fuel	183	2,325	(2,311)	0	197
	1,212	8,086	(8,227)	0	1,071

2023/24	Opening Balance £000	Purchases £000	Expense in Year £000	Write Offs £000	Closing Balance £000
Fuel	221	2,708	(2,744)	0	185
IT	162	693	(415)	0	440
Other	366	2,880	(2,842)	0	404
NPAS Fuel	239	2,346	(2,402)	0	183
	988	8,627	(8,403)	0	1,212

17. DEBTORS

As the balance sheet represents the position at the end of the financial year, there are monies owed to the CA and Group at that date which are yet to be received as cash. The

following analysis shows the amounts owed to the CA and group which had not been received at 31st March 2025.

The CA and Group also makes loss allowance for outstanding monies which it is anticipated may not be recovered. These amounts are then deducted from the total value of debtors shown in the balance sheet. The loss allowance is included in the Short-Term Debtors analysis below.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest-bearing financial instruments. There is no material difference between the carrying value and the fair value of trade and other receivables.

a. Short Term Debtors

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£000	£000
Central government bodies	42,437	55,344
Local authorities	57,187	18,115
Police forces	18,560	10,162
Other entities and individuals	39,453	65,235
Total current debtors	157,637	148,856
Loss allowance for doubtful debt	(253)	(324)
Total debts after group elimination	157,384	148,532

b. Long Term Debtors

The CA's Long-Term Debtors is made up of the following elements:

	31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2024 £000
<u>Soft Loans</u>		
Balance at 1 April	9,541	9,495
Loans advanced during the year	1,500	
Change in category	(309)	
Fair Value Adjustment on Initial recognition	(215)	
Effective interest to write back to carrying value	57	46
Soft Loans balance at 31 March	10,574	9,541
<u>Other Loans Advanced</u>		
Balance at 1 April	2,347	3,616
Change in category	309	-
Loans repaid	(2,656)	(1,269)
Other Loans balance at 31 March	-	2,347
<u>Other long term debtor</u>		
Balance at 1 April	2,757	2,855
Change in category	-	-
Loans advanced during the year	57	-
Loans repaid	-	(98)
Total Other Long Term Debtor	2,814	2,757
Total CA Long Term Debtor	13,388	15,966
<u>Police Fund long term debtor</u>		
Balance at 1 April	-	-
Loans repaid	-	-
Total Police Fund Long Term Debtor	-	-
Total Long Term Debtor	13,388	15,966

As mentioned in note 15b, the majority of loans were made under the Governments Growing Places Fund initiative which was set up in 2015 to support key infrastructure projects designed to unlock wider economic growth, create jobs and build houses in England. During the year £1.5m of funding was allocated to a pilot initiative offering Energy efficiency loans to West Yorkshire residents.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

WYCA	Group		Group	WYCA
31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2025 £000
79	79	Cash held by the Group	70	70
38,865	39,188	Short-term deposits with banks	14,795	14,795
56,109	56,109	Bank current accounts	70,709	70,709
95,052	95,375	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	85,574	85,574



19. CREDITORS

Since the CA's Balance Sheet represents the financial position at the end of the financial year, there are monies owed by the CA and Group at that date which have yet to be paid. There are also amounts which the CA and group have received before the end of the financial year which relate to services which have not yet been provided or are to fund revenue schemes which have not yet taken place (Deferred Income). This analysis shows the amounts owed which had not yet been paid and the amounts received in advance as at 31st March 2025.

a. Short and Long Term Creditors

	31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2024 £000
Central Government Bodies	(92,165)	(17,837)
Local Authorities	(140,285)	(147,543)
Police Forces	(5,944)	(4,782)
Other Entities and Individuals	(103,912)	(72,515)
Inter Group	0	(362)
Current creditors WYCA	(342,306)	(243,039)
Other entities and individuals WYP	(20,146)	(16,921)
Total current creditors WYCA and GROUP	(362,452)	(259,960)
Long term creditors WYCA and GROUP	(11,817)	0
Total creditors Group	(374,269)	(259,960)

b. Deferred Income

	31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2024 £000
Central government bodies	(2,093)	(44,685)
Local authorities	(859)	(571)
Bodies external to Government	(446)	(6,508)
Deferred Income WYCA and GROUP	(3,398)	(51,764)
Bodies external to Government WYP	0	0
Total Deferred Income GROUP	(3,398)	(51,764)

c. Capital Grants Received in Advance

	31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2024 £000
Central government bodies	(3,958)	(494)
Local Authorities	(703)	
Bodies external to Government		(8,831)
Total Capital Grant Receipt in Advance	(4,661)	(9,325)

Notes

- Central government deferred income relates to revenue grants received in advance where conditions have not been met at the year end.

- Other Local Authorities deferred income relates to contributions to small revenue projects that have not yet been completed and conditions remain outstanding.
- Central government capital grant received in advance relates to capital grants received in advance where conditions have not been met at the year end.
- Capital receipts in advance from bodies external to Government relates to capital contributions to small infrastructure projects that have not yet been completed and conditions remain outstanding.
- Trade and other payables are non-interest-bearing financial instruments. There is no material difference between the carrying value and the fair value of trade and other payables. Included above is also a small amount of accrued leave from CA employees.

20. PROVISIONS

Provisions are established to meet liabilities or losses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but the amounts or timings are uncertain. Provisions during the year are analysed as follows:

	Police Fund Provision				General Fund Provision	Total
	Outstanding Legal Cases £000	Injury and Damage Compensation Claims £000	Insurance £000	Other Provisions £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(3,907)	(492)	(4,415)	(451)	(1,883)	(11,148)
Opening balance adjustments	60	0	0	(60)	0	0
Additional provisions made in 2024/25	(778)	(152)	(3,184)	(1,676)	0	(5,790)
Amounts used in 2024/25	2,121	995	1,367	0	143	4,626
Balance at 31 March 2025	(2,504)	351	(6,232)	(2,187)	(1,740)	(12,312)

At 31 March 2025 the CA has provided for liabilities relating to the now insolvent company Mutual Municipal Insurance Ltd, representing the potential clawback of claims made by the former West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive in previous years. Provision is also made Under Part I of the Land Compensation Act 1973 relating to one of the highway capital schemes.

Outstanding Legal Cases

The amount provided of £2.504m in respect of outstanding legal claims is made up of £0.75m for employment tribunals, £1.391m for litigated insurance claims and £1.038m for other legal cases.

Injury Compensation Claims

All of the injury compensation claims are individually insignificant. They relate to personal injury sustained where the CA and Group is alleged to be at fault. Provision is made for those claims where it is deemed probable that the CA and Group will have to make a settlement, based on experience of court decisions about liability and the amount of damages payable. The CA and Group may be reimbursed by its insurers, but until claims are settled no income is recognised.

Insurance Provision

The CA and Group has a provision to meet certain claims made against it. The provision currently bears the first £750,000 of any claim arising from the following policies:

- i.Public/Products Liability
- ii.Liability to Employees
- iii.Motor Vehicles (Third Party Liability, £750,000 excess)
- iv.Libel and Slander
- v.Officials Indemnity

The CA and Group, on the advice of its insurance brokers, has provided £194k in respect of the anticipated clawback of previous claims settlements under the Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) Scheme of Arrangement. MMI was a mutual insurance provider which became technically insolvent in 1992.

All other provisions are individually insignificant.

21. USABLE RESERVES

The CA's reserves have been split between usable and unusable reserves, and between the CA general fund reserve, the Police Fund Reserve and capital reserves. Usable revenue reserves and usable capital reserves are the only amounts within total reserves which are available to fund future expenditure. Usable capital reserves can only be used to fund capital expenditure, but revenue reserves can be used to fund either revenue or capital expenditure. Movements in usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

WYCA 2023/24 £000	Group 2023/24 £000		WYCA 2024/25 £000	Group 2024/25 £000
12,361	12,361	General Fund Balance	15,237	15,237
14,550	14,550	Police Fund Balance	15,350	15,350
35,994	35,994	Capital Receipts Reserve	38,630	38,630
343,712	343,712	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	464,716	464,716
108,343	108,343	Earmarked Reserves CA	125,047	125,047
108,096	108,096	Earmarked Reserves Police	107,523	107,523
623,056	623,056	Total Usable Reserves	766,503	766,503

22. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Unusable revenue reserves are those established by statute in order to adjust the timing with which certain items affect the taxpayers. For example, the largest statutory revenue reserve relates to pensions liabilities measured under IAS19. The government has determined that taxpayers should only be charged with the actual level of pension fund contributions payable by the CA, and thus the level of the pensions reserve reflects the extent to which pension liabilities already earned at the balance sheet date will be paid for through future pension fund contributions and income earned from pension fund assets. The reserves of the CA and Group have been presented to show a clear distinction between



accounting reserves that are unusable and cannot be used to support expenditure and usable reserves.

WYCA Single Entity	Group Restated		WYCA Single Entity	WYCA Group
2023/24 £000	2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000	2024/25 £000
223,564	223,564	Revaluation Reserve	197,600	197,600
120,175	120,175	Capital Adjustment Account	(10,685)	(10,685)
0	0	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	434	434
(1,377)	(1,377)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(1,507)	(1,507)
(993)	(993)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(2,100)	(2,100)
15,418	15,418	LGPS Pensions Reserve	(4,453)	(4,453)
0	(4,333,619)	Police PS Pensions Reserve	0	(3,855,003)
1,842	1,842	Donated Asset Reserve	1,833	1,833
0	(16,921)	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(1,495)	(21,641)
358,629	(3,991,912)	Total Unusable Reserves	179,627	(3,695,522)

a. Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve contains the gains made by the CA arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

Restated Group		Group
2023/24 £000	Revaluation Reserve	2024/25 £000
214,338	Balance at 1 April	223,564
3	Opening balance adjustments	(188)
14,523	Upward revaluation of assets	5,865
0	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the CIES	(25,753)
14,526	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the CIES	(20,076)
(5,300)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(5,888)
0	Accumulated gains on disposals	0
(5,300)	Amount written off to the capital adjustment account	(5,888)
223,564	Balance at 31 March	197,600

b. Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of capital investment, the depreciation charge and impairment losses, and credited with capital grants and contributions receivable and amounts set aside by the CA as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

Note 7 provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2023/24 £000	Capital Adjustment Account	2024/25 £000
89,684	Balance at 1 April	120,176
0	Opening balance adjustments	(147,205)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CIES:	
(33,618)	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(39,913)
0	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	0
(2,247)	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	(1,369)
(1,985)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,189)
0	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(681)
(37,850)		(190,356)
5,689	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	5,888
(32,161)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(184,468)
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
581	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,413
0	Donated Assets	259
276,040	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	281,260
10,477	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing NPAS	32,030
664	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	7,165
9,071	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	10,310
(251,438)	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	(293,296)
(1,367)	Adjusting repayments of capital loan	(2,656)
12,624	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	17,121
56,652		53,607
114,176	Balance at 31 March	(10,685)

c. Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains and losses incurred by the CA arising from increases and decreases in the fair value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The movement in the year of £0.434m represents a reduction in the fair value of the underlying investments. This is not unexpected as the portfolio of investments which the CA indirectly invests, and which are managed by Foresight West Yorkshire Business Accelerator Fund and Northern Gritstone, are in seed, early-stage and growth companies, all of which are held for medium to long term growth and investment returns.



2023/24 £000	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	2024/25 £000
0	Balance at 1 April	0
	Movement during the year:	
0	Upward revaluation of investments	0
0	Downward revaluation of investments	434
0	Balance at 31 March	434

d. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The CA uses the Account to manage premiums paid and discounts received on the early redemption of loans. Premiums/discounts are debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account also recognises the impact of writing down soft loans using the effective interest rate method based on PWLB rates to discount soft loans.

Restated 2023/24 £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	WYCA Group 2024/25 £000
(1,451)	Balance at 1 April	(1,377)
	Movement during the year:	
0	Fair Value Adjustment- Soft Loans	(215)
46	Effective Interest rate adjustment - Soft Loans	57
6	Premium & Discounts amortised to General Fund during year	39
22	Premium & Discounts amortised to Police Fund during year	(11)
74	Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(130)
(241)	Premium and Discount on loans (Police Fund) c/fwd	(502)
(1,136)	Premium and Discount on loans (General Fund) c/fwd	(1,005)
(1,377)	Balance at 31 March	(1,507)

e. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council taxpayers compared with the statutory requirements for paying across amounts to the Police Fund from the Collection Funds of the Billing Authorities.

WYCA Group 2023/24 £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	WYCA Group 2024/25 £000
(1,122)	Balance at 1 April	(993)
129	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,107)
(993)	Balance at 31 March	(2,100)



f. Pensions Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for employment benefits as per IAS19 and for funding such benefits in accordance with statutory requirements. The debit balance on the pension reserve recognises the shortfall in resources set aside to meet the benefits earned by past and current employees. The statutory arrangements will ensure that sufficient funding will be set aside to meet these benefits by the time they are due to be paid.

A restatement of this disclosure has occurred due to the omissions of some unfunded values with the addition to the incorrect opening balances being used from the 2022/23 actuarial report and not from the correct 2023/24 actuarial report. Hence, the restatement was required to correct the previous year's misstatements, ensuring the opening balances were correct for the current financial year's statements for the 2024/25.

Restated		
WYCA Group	LGPS Pensions Reserve	WYCA Group
2023/24 £000	Pensions Reserve West Yorkshire Combined Authority & Group	2024/25 £000
7,919	Balance at 1 April	69,479
64,587	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(77,894)
(32,672)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	(29,885)
0	Net increase in liability on disposal/acquisition	
29,645	Employer's pensions contributions	32,435
0		0
44,484	Asset Ceiling	(220,445)
(44,484)	Adjustment for Unrecognised Asset (Asset Ceiling)	(40,459)
69,479	Balance at 31 March	(266,768)

Restated		
CC	Police PS Pensions Reserve	WYCA Group
2023/24 £000	Pensions Reserve West Yorkshire Combined Authority & Group	2024/25 £000
(4,470,485)	Balance at 1 April	(4,397,944)
284,623	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	658,129
(305,805)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	(279,512)
78,466	Employer's pensions contributions	86,606
	Additional Employers contributions To Police Pension Fund Account	72,298
15,257	Adjustment loss (gain) due to restriction of surplus	(1,412)
	Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	6,832
(4,397,944)	0	(3,855,003)

g. Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account represents the value of the future obligation of the CA and Group to pay Police officers and Police staff in respect of unused accumulated absences not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward

at 31 March 2025. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the Police Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Restated 2023/24 £000	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account WYCA Group	WYCA Group 2024/25 £000
(17,475)	Balance at 1 April	(18,182)
2,435	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	3,142
(3,142)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(6,601)
(707)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3,458)
(18,182)	Balance at 31 March	(21,641)

h. Donated Assets Account

Donated assets are those that were received at little or no cost to the CA but are recognised on the balance sheet at fair value to reflect the true benefit of these assets. The Donated Asset account is a corresponding reserve that recognises the true value of the asset (see note 13.e).

2023/24 £000	Donated Asset Account WYCA Group	2024/25 £000
1,782	Balance at 1 April	1,842
106	Surplus/deficit on revaluation	0
(46)	Depreciation transferred from reserves	(9)
1,842	Balance at 31 March	1,833

23. CASH FLOW STATEMENT- OPERATING ACTIVITES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's		
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group	
38,075	38,075	Interest received	46,296	46,296	
(12,611)	(12,611)	Interest paid	(14,182)	(14,182)	

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's		
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group	
37,896	37,896	Depreciation	42,472	42,472	
0	0	Impairment and downward valuations	0	0	
0	0	Amortisation	0	0	
329	658	Increase/decrease in impairment for bad debts	70	70	
(148,969)	(148,969)	Increase/decrease in creditors	69,584	69,584	
92,232	92,232	Increase/decrease in debtors	(14,813)	(14,813)	
(224)	(224)	Increase/decrease in inventories	140	140	
414	125,374	Movement in pension liability	(3,366)	112,419	
0	0	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	0	0	
447	118	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	15,989	15,989	
(17,875)	107,085	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	110,076	225,861	

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's		
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group	
0	0	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	0	0	
0	0	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	0	0	
(6,776)	(6,776)	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(28,186)	(28,186)	
(6,776)	(6,776)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(28,186)	(28,186)	



24. CASH FLOW STATEMENT- INVESTING ACTIVITES

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's	
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group
(64,102)	(64,102)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(97,948)	(97,948)
(2,193,152)	(2,193,152)	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(2,018,489)	(2,018,489)
0	0	Other payments for investing activities	(1,500)	(1,500)
49	49	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	669	669
2,386,952	2,386,952	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	1,980,188	1,980,188
11,628	11,628	Other receipts from investing activities	42,318	42,318
141,375	141,375	Net cash flows from investing activities	(94,762)	(94,762)

25. CASH FLOW STATEMENT- FINANCING ACTIVITES

2023/24 £000s			2024/25 £000's	
WYCA	Group		WYCA	Group
23,382	23,382	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	25,656	25,656
(7,910)	(7,910)	Other receipts from financing activities	(10,939)	(10,939)
0	0	Other payments for investing activities	0	0
(77,764)	(77,764)	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	(6,163)	(6,163)
0	0	Other payments for financing activities	0	0
(62,292)	(62,292)	Net cash flows from financing activities	8,554	8,554

26. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

The CA and Group paid the following amounts to their members during the year.

	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Allowances CA Members	299	245
Expenses CA Members	2	1
Total CA and Group	301	245
Allowances Police Joint Independent Audit Committee	8	8
Expenses Police Joint Independent Audit Committee	0	0
Total Group	309	254



27. OFFICERS REMUNERATION

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 requires the CA and Group to disclose Information on their employees' remuneration in three sections. Full details are required for senior employees who have a role in the overall management of the CA or who occupy certain statutory posts, and whose annual salary is above £50,000. Those senior officers whose salary is above £150,000 are required to be named. In addition, remuneration for the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime are disclosed.

In addition, authorities must include in their statement of accounts, a note of the number of other employees in the financial year to which the accounts relate whose remuneration fell in each bracket of a scale in multiples of £5,000 starting with £50,000.



The remuneration paid to the CA senior employees and senior officers in 2024/25 was:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Mayor of West Yorkshire	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	115,035	721	0	115,756
Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	81,544	885	13,618	96,047
Chief Executive - (Ben Still)	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	197,467	291	33,037	230,795
Chief Operating Officer	01.04.24 - 09.03.25	143,537	83	23,971	167,591
Executive Director Transport - (Simon Warburton)	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	160,373	0	26,782	187,156
Director of Mass Transit A	01.04.24 - 18.09.24	63,968	0	10,683	74,651
Director of Mass Transit B	17.03.25 - 31.03.25	5,890	0	984	6,874
Interim Director of Transport Operations & Passenger Experience A	01.04.25 - 31.12.24	90,099	137	15,047	105,283
Interim Director of Transport Operations & Passenger Experience B	01.04.25 - 31.12.24	90,099	80	15,047	105,226
Director of Transport Services	21.10.24 - 31.03.25	52,703	0	8,801	61,505
Director of Finance & Commercial Services	01.04.24 - 31.12.24	101,147	0	16,891	118,038
Interim, Director of Finance & Commercial Services	24.11.24 - 31.03.25	87,309	0	0	87,309
Director of Strategy, Communications & Intelligence	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	121,669	0	20,319	141,988
Director of Inclusive Economy, Skills & Culture	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	123,135	157	20,564	143,855
Director of Policing, Environment & Place	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	134,862	66	22,522	157,450
Deputy Director of Legal, Governance & Compliance	01.04.24 - 31.03.25	107,107	0	17,887	124,994
Head of Policing & Crime A	01.04.24 - 18.11.24	58,545	0	9,777	68,322
Head of Policing & Crime B	04.11.24 - 31.03.25	35,742	0	5,969	41,711

The remuneration paid to the CA senior employees and senior officers in 2023/24 was:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Mayor of West Yorkshire	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	110,747	95	0	110,842
Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	72,000	489	12,456	84,945
Chief Executive - (Ben Still)	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	184,957	57	32,309	217,323
Interim Chief Operating Officer	01.04.23 - 01.05.24	11,257	0	1,947	13,204
Chief Operating Officer	02.05.23 - 31.03.24	128,047	129	22,152	150,328
Executive Director Transport	29.05.23 - 31.03.24	124,838	0	21,597	146,435
Director, Transport & Property Services	01.04.23 - 18.06.23	26,250	0	4,541	30,791
Interim Director of Transport Operations & Passenger Experience	09.05.23 - 31.03.24	102,550	29	17,741	120,320
Interim Director of Transport Operations & Passenger Experience	09.05.23 - 31.03.24	100,470	83	17,376	117,929
Director of Delivery	02.05.23 - 18.02.24	102,635	0	17,756	120,391
Interim Director of Delivery	01.04.23 - 01.05.23	9,001	0	1,557	10,558
Director of Finance & Commercial Services	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	121,152	0	20,838	141,990
Director of Policing, Environment & Place	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	122,922	0	21,278	144,200
Director of Strategy, Communications & Intelligence	01.04.23 - 01.05.23	10,422	0	1,803	12,225
Director of Strategy, Communications & Intelligence	23.10.23 - 31.03.24	50,439	0	8,726	59,165
Director of Inclusive Economy, Skills & Culture	24.07.23 - 31.03.24	77,658	0	13,435	91,093
Interim Director of Economic Services	01.04.23 - 16.07.23	30,658	0	5,304	35,962
Deputy Director of Legal, Governance & Compliance	01.04.23 - 31.03.24	96,552	0	16,703	113,255

The remuneration paid to senior police staff and senior police officers in 2024/25 was:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Chief Constable (John Robins)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	247,966	0	84,724	332,690
Deputy Chief Constable (C Hankinson)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	181,909	0	62,523	244,432
Assistant Chief Constable (Local Policing) (D Miller)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	140,286		46,401	186,688
Assistant Chief Constable (People) (O Khan)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	137,982	0	47,016	184,998
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Crime) (P Twiggs)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	137,198	0	47,016	184,215
Assistant Chief Constable (Regional Crime) (C Galvin)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	121,962	0	41,248	163,211
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Ops) (R McCoubrey)	1.04.24 - 13.04.24, 13.05.24 - 31.03.25	117,251	0	40,011	157,262
Assistant Chief Constable (NPAS) (Temporary)	1.04.24 - 2.06.24, 12.08.24 - 29.12.24	71,013	0	24,170	95,183
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Ops) (Temporary)	1.04.24 - 11.08.24	45,943	0	14,432	60,376
Assistant Chief Constable (District Policing) (Temporary)	1.04.24 - 7.04.24, 30.09.24 - 20.10.24, 16.12.24 - 22.12.24, 21.01.25 - 31.03.25	34,619	0	12,082	46,701
Assistant Chief Constable (District Policing) (Temporary)	17.02.2025 - 16.03.2025	9,128	0	3,222	12,351
Assistant Chief Constable (Business Operations) (K Johnson)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	137,982	0	20,112	158,094
Force Medical Advisor (Dr Dayani)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	215,023	0	32,468	247,491
NPAS Head of Flight Operations (P Watts)	1.04.2024 - 31.03.2025	133,345	0	20,168	153,513

The remuneration paid to senior police staff and senior police officers in 2023/24 was:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Chief Constable (J Robins)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	228,910	0	68,510	297,420
Deputy Chief Constable (C Hankinson)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	166,543	0	49,852	216,395
Deputy Chief Constable	26.02.2024 - 31.03.2024	15,805	0	4,759	20,564
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Operations)	01.04.2023 - 31.01.2024	101,248	0	29,615	130,862
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Operations)	11.09.2023 - 15.10.2023	10,737	0	3,029	13,766
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Operations)	06.11.2023 - 26.11.2023	17,184	0	5,121	22,306
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Operations)	22.01.2024 - 31.03.2024	22,006	0	6,835	28,841
Assistant Chief Constable (People)	01.04.2023 - 03.07.2023	31,926	0	9,179	41,105
Assistant Chief Constable (People)	04.09.2023 - 08.10.2023 30.10.2023 - 11.12.2023 26.02.2024 - 31.03.2024	35,474	0	9,572	45,046
Assistant Chief Constable (People)	12.05.2023 - 31.03.2023	101,904	0	30,842	132,746
Assistant Chief Constable (Specialist Crime) (P Twiggs)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	129,792		38,169	167,962
Assistant Chief Constable (Local Policing and Safeguarding) (D Miller)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	123,080		36,378	159,457
Assistant Chief Constable (Regional Specialist Crime) (O Khan)	01.04.2023 - 25.02.2024	119,742	0	35,436	155,177
Assistant Chief Constable (Regional Specialist Crime)	26.02.2024 - 31.03.2024	11,047	0	3,035	14,082
Assistant Chief Officer (Business Operations) (K Johnson)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	131,974	0	19,036	151,010
Force Medical Advisor (Dr Dayani)	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024	203,644	0	30,750	234,395

Other Officers' Remuneration

The Authority's other employees receiving remuneration more than £50,000 for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

GROUP Remuneration Band	Number of Employees		GROUP Remuneration Band	Number of Employees	
	2024/25	2023/24		2024/25	2023/24
£50,000 - £54,999	295	143	£95,000 - £99,999	25	3
£55,000 - £59,999	58	59	£100,000 - £104,999	23	9
£60,000 - £64,999	18	40	£110,000 - £114,999	6	0
£65,000 - £69,999	65	32	£115,000 - £119,999	1	2
£70,000 - £74,999	55	28	£125,000 - £129,999	1	1
£75,000 - £79,999	24	54	£130,000 - £134,999	0	0
£80,000 - £84,999	26	30	£145,000 - £149,999	0	0
£85,000 - £89,999	12	11	£185,000 - £189,999	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	15	9	£240,000 - £244,999	0	0

Exit packages

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

2024/25

Exit Packages GROUP	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Departures	Total	Exit Packages GROUP	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Departures	Total
2024/25	£	£	£	2024/25	No.	No.	No.
£0-£20,000	2,576	12,000	14,576	£0-£20,000	1	1	2
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0	£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0
£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0	£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0
£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0	£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0
£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0	£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0
£100,001-£150,000	0	0	0	£100,001-£150,000	0	0	0
£150,001-£200,000	0	0	0	£150,001-£200,000	0	0	0
	2,576	12,000	14,576		1	1	2

2023/24

Exit Packages GROUP	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Departures	Total	Exit Packages GROUP	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Departures	Total
2023/24	£	£	£	2023/24	No.	No.	No.
£0-£20,000	14,653	6,445	21,098	£0-£20,000	2	1	3
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0	£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0
£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0	£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0
£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0	£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0
£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0	£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0
£100,001-£150,000	0	0	0	£100,001-£150,000	0	0	0
£150,001-£200,000	0	0	0	£150,001-£200,000	0	0	0
	14,653	6,445	21,098		2	1	3

The Code requires the CA and Group to disclose any costs it has incurred as a result of compulsory and voluntary redundancies. Termination benefits were paid by the CA and Group arising from the termination of employment incurring liabilities of £14,576 in 2024/25 (£21,098 in 2023/24). The exit package payable included voluntary redundancy payments and enhanced pension benefits payable arising from the re-structuring and rationalisation of specific business areas.

There were no severance payments identified as being due for the Group.

There were no costs to the Group in relation to pension strain. Pension strain is a payment made to the pension fund to reflect the additional cost to the fund of the employees retiring early. It is not a payment to the individual.

28. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Group has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts.

	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Fees payable to Mazars with regard to external audit services for West Yorkshire Combined Authority	237	96
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by Mazars during the year for West Yorkshire Combined Authority	0	0
Total WYCA	237	96
Fees payable to Forvis Mazars with regard to external audit services for the Chief Constable	86	68
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by Forvis Mazars during the year for the Chief Constable	0	0
Total WYCA and Group	323	164

29. GRANT INCOME

The table below analyses the grants included within the General Government Grants figure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account 2024/25. These are grants which do not relate to any specific service.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	
	<u>Combined Authority General Fund Services:</u>	
46,753	Transport Levy	97,901
28,500	Devolution Gainshare Funding Revenue	28,500
9,500	Devolution Gainshare Funding Capital	9,500
4,119	Gainshare revenue funded spend on capital projects	0
11,118	Capital Integrated Transport Block/Maintenance Grant	0
0	Capital Flood Resilience/Pothole Fund	0
6,265	Transforming City Fund - Department for Transport	29,085
0	Getting Building Fund	0
25,000	Brownfield Housing Fund	0
30,000	Transport Fund	30,000
0	British Library North	0
0	City Deal Transport Fund	0
3,082	Emergency Active Travel Fund - Department for Transport	3,732
0	ZEBRA	0
0	Flood Alleviation Step 2	0
167,168	CRSTS	167,168
25,000	Integrated Rail Plan	0
2,159	UKSPF	8,649
2,394	Levelling up	1,556
508	TSOG	0
413	CCAG	157
12,893	LEVI	1,433
878	Other Capital grants and Contributions (under £10m)	19,505
0	Other Revenue Grants and Contributions	185
375,751	Total Grants - Combined Authority Services	397,369
	<u>Mayoral Crime and Policing Services:</u>	
	Council tax income:	
34,284	Bradford Metropolitan District Council	36,249
14,843	Calderdale Council	15,816
28,632	Kirklees Council	31,250
55,915	Leeds City Council	59,622
24,823	Wakefield Council	26,208
156,158	Non domestic rates	159,366
211,566	Police Grant	230,263
16,693	Revenue Support Grant	16,693
78,467	Police Pension Top Up	72,298
-	Donated Assets	259
1,151	Capital grants and contributions	1,323
10,477	Capital grants and contributions NPAS	32,030
633,009	Total Grants - Police Fund	681,376
1,008,760	Grand Total	1,078,746



The CA and the Group credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement against the appropriate provision of services:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	<u>Corporate Services:</u>	
1,000	Mayoral Capacity Funding	1,000
250	LEP Core Funding	234
	<u>Transport Services:</u>	
895	Special Rail Grant (SRG)	895
2,064	Bus Service Operator Grant	2,064
0	Air Quality Grant	30
22,139	Bus Service Improvement Grant	40,080
162	Emergency Active Travel Revenue Fund/Travel Capacity revenue	4,272
1,841	Other Grants	2,867
	<u>Inclusive, Economy, Skills & Culture</u>	
74,236	Adult Skills Fund	64,154
4,759	Business Support and Skills Grants	2,573
2,673	S31 Skills grant & Skills Bootcamp Grant	3,140
533	ESIF & ERDF	118
642	Rural Fund	1,870
16,008	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	37,231
	Other specific grants	4,997
16,839	<u>Policing, Environment and Place</u>	
503	Housing Revenue Fund	53
139	Local Advice Energy Demonstrator	431
26	LNRS Seed Funding	81
133	Net Zero Hub	209
5,213	Sustainable Housing Development Fund	7,283
0	Heat Network Zoning Lead	4
	<u>Crime and Policing Services:</u>	
48,130	Counter Terrorist Unit Grant	48,960
2,312	Disclosure Bureau Services	2,156
12,329	PFI Grant	12,339
3,121	Home Office Special Grant	2,419
5,107	Pension Grant	16,794
8,712	Regional Crime Grant	8,956
4,686	Violence Reduction Grant	7,031
4,834	Ministry of Justice Grant	4,870
1,948	Home Office Safer Street and other specific grants	1,582
14,060	Pay Award	6,975
15,000	National Police Air Service	0
16,215	Recruitment Uplift Grant	24,972
2,198	Other Small Grants	1,034
288,706	Total	311,672

30. RELATED PARTIES

The CA is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Group or to be controlled or

influenced by the Group. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Group might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Group.

Central government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the CA and Group – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Group operates, providing the majority of funding in the form of grants to the CA and to the Mayor regarding Policing functions, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions with other parties. Debtor and creditor balances outstanding with Central government bodies as at 31 March 2025 are shown in Notes 17 and 19 respectively.

The Chief Constable for West Yorkshire

Under the legislative framework and local arrangements, the CA - under sole instruction from the Mayor - is responsible for the finances of the Mayoral Police Fund including assets, liabilities and reserves. The CA receives all income and funding and makes all the payments for the Policing activity from the Mayoral Police Fund. The CA also has responsibility for entering into contracts under which the Chief Constables officers and staff operate. Operational decision-making on day-to-day policing including the employment of police staff remains the responsibility of the Chief Constable.

Members

Members of the CA - the Mayor and members of the West Yorkshire local Councils - have direct control over the CA's financial and operating policies.

The CA requires Members to complete a declaration of members' disclosable pecuniary interests, and a financial year end related party transaction declaration covering their close family. Information of both declarations is used to prepare this note.

All members, except the Mayor, have at least two roles under the Local Government Act 1985, in that they are members of one of the five constituent levying local authorities or City of York Council and are appointed to the CA or co-opted to one or more of its committees.

The total of members' allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in Note 26.

The total transactions with the five constituent local authorities during 2024/25 are detailed below. Transport Levy income is individually material and therefore has been disclosed separately to other relevant income sources.

Constituent Council	2024/25				2023/24			
	Transport Levy	Other income	Total income	Total expenditure	Transport Levy	Other income	Total income	Total expenditure
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Bradford CC	(23.0)	(3.0)	(25.9)	68.8	(11.1)	(2.9)	(14.0)	64.3
Calderdale MDC	(8.5)	(1.6)	(10.1)	32.4	(4.1)	(1.0)	(5.1)	36.0
Kirklees MDC	(17.6)	(3.2)	(20.8)	50.2	(8.2)	(4.5)	(12.7)	41.4
Leeds CC	(33.5)	(8.5)	(42.0)	96.2	(15.8)	(8.4)	(24.2)	109.2
Wakefield MDC	(15.3)	(7.9)	(23.2)	26.1	(7.6)	(6.8)	(14.4)	24.7
Total	(97.9)	(24.1)	(122.0)	273.8	(46.8)	(23.6)	(70.4)	275.6



In addition to the constituent councils listed in the table above, the CA also includes City of York Council as a non-constituent member. In 2024/25, there was a total of £0.5m of income (£26k in 2023/24) and £5.3m of expenditure (£9.7m in 2023/24) with the City of York Council.

During 2024/25, there were transactions totalling £8.4k income and £27.8k expenditure with companies in which two members had an interest. Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the CA's policies and with proper consideration of declarations of interest.

Four members of the CA are also members of Transport for the North. In 2024/25 there was £275k of income (£247k in 2023/24) and £15k of expenditure (£20.3k in 2023/24) with Transport for the North.

Officers and Key Management Personnel

As in the case of members, there is a code of conduct governing the disclosure of interests held by officers. Under s117 of the Local Government Act 1972, senior officers are required to disclose any pecuniary interests they hold, in addition to the financial year end related party transaction declaration covering their close family.

The Executive Director for Transport is a director of Urban Transport Group, from which the CA received £771k of income during 2024/25 in relation to services provided by the CA.

During part of the year, the Strategic Head of Major Projects was a director of Yorcard Limited, however this position is no longer held at year end. The Passenger Service Development Manager and Head of Passenger Experience are both directors of West Yorkshire Ticketing Company Limited (WYTCL). The Strategic Head of Major Projects was also a director of WYTCL in the year, however this position is no longer held at year end. As each of these companies are joint ventures in which the CA has significant influence, further details on relevant related party transactions are disclosed in the final section of the note.

A Policy Manager sits on the Boards of both Bradford Culture Company Limited and Calderdale MDC. These roles are both in relation to the CA's monitoring of existing investments. During 2024/25, there was £2.5m of expenditure in relation to Bradford Culture Company. Transactions with Calderdale MDC have been disclosed above as this is a constituent council.

Key management personnel for the Chief Constable including the Chief Officer Team, Directors and Heads of Departments might be in a position to significantly influence the policies of the Chief Constable, however no material related party transactions have been identified following consultation with relevant key management.

Other public bodies subject to common control by central government

The CA's related parties subject to common control by central government are the five constituent councils and the City of York Council, details of which have already been disclosed above.

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the CA

Yorcard

Yorcard Limited is a joint venture trading company operated in conjunction with South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA). Yorcard principal activities relate to a smart ticketing scheme for public transport, which includes areas covered by both the CA and SYMCA. Transactions with Yorcard during the year totalled expenditure of £1.3m (£914k in 2023/24) and nil income (£210k in 2023/24). After considering the materiality of the joint venture, management have agreed not to consolidate Yorcard Ltd into the CA's accounts.

West Yorkshire Ticketing Company

West Yorkshire Ticketing Company Limited (WYTCL) is a joint venture between the bus and rail operators of West Yorkshire and the CA, which operates the MCard prepaid scheme offering a range of multi-operator, multi-modal tickets for use throughout West Yorkshire. The CA administers the scheme on behalf of WYTCL and has authority to claim relevant administrative costs from funds collected, which in 2024/25 was £1.7m (the scheme ran at a loss to the CA of £554k in 2023/24). During the year, there was a total of £191k (£120k in 2023/24) of other expenditure transactions with WYTCL, primarily in relation to reimbursement of WYTCL's overheads out of funds collected.

MCard prepaid ticket sales are pooled and distributed to operators based on ticket usage data collected by the CA. Bus operators also pay the CA a contribution to costs such as bus shelter cleaning and real time information, which is taken as a deduction from payments owed to them as distributions from pooled ticket sales. The total payments made to bus and rail operators in 2024/25 through the MCard scheme was £30.3m (£27.8m in 2023/24). After considering the CA's percentage ownership in the joint venture, management determined that WYTCL is not required to be consolidated into the CA's accounts.

Yorkshire and the Humber Lead Force Collaboration

The Group engages in collaborative working in partnership with the Mayor for West Yorkshire and Yorkshire and Humber Commissioners and Force to deliver a number of specific services on a regional basis. The Regional Collaborative programme was developed to bring opportunities across many policing activities whilst retaining local identity and accountability.

The governance of this regional programme of activity is via the Regional Collaboration Board. Regional collaboration is funded from contributions made by the four regional Police Forces' with the level of contribution being dependent upon the assessment of the benefit to be derived from each specific project or initiative.

- Where benefit is considered equal, contributions are equal with a 25% contribution from each Region
- Where benefit is proportionate to size, contributions are made in line with each Region's Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE)
- Where benefit is driven by the demand for the service, contributions are made in accordance with the level of demand each Force places on the specific service

In accordance with proper accounting practice, the Group has accounted for the regional collaboration arrangement by accounting for all the income and expenditure for the activity and has responsibility for all assets used and liabilities generated.

Those receiving a service have secured neither joint control of the overall activity nor rights to particular assets or obligations for particular liabilities – i.e. the other parties are only interested in the lead authority delivering the outcomes it has agreed to provide.

The lead force arrangement has been reviewed against IFRS 11 on Joint Arrangements and it has been determined that they fall outside the scope of a joint operation.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	EXPENDITURE	
41,756	Staff Costs	46,410
2,505	Property Related Expenses	1,817
14,111	Supplies and Services	13,938
1,565	Transport Related Expenses	1,736
59,937	Total Expenditure	63,901
	INCOME	
(18,204)	Other Income	(18,011)
(41,346)	Contributions	(46,054)
(59,550)	Total Income	(64,065)
387	DEFICIT/(SURPLUS) IN YEAR	(164)
(387)	Transfer to/from Reserves	164
0		0

National Police Air Service (NPAS)

The primary objective of NPAS is to deliver a national service that provides the police service with capability from the air that maximises the benefits of air support to the delivery of frontline services. It is an integrated part of the wider policing strategy and harnesses innovation in the aviation sector for the benefits of policing.

The governance of NPAS is via the NPAS Strategic Board.

The NPAS service is funded from contributions made by each Policing Body receiving a service. The contributions are based on a direct cost charging model that was developed by the National Police Chiefs Council, independent of NPAS.

In accordance with proper accounting practice, the Group has accounted for the NPAS arrangement by accounting for all the income and expenditure for the activity and has responsibility for all assets used and liabilities generated.

Those receiving a service have secured neither joint control of the overall activity nor rights to particular assets or obligations for particular liabilities – i.e. the other parties are only interested in the lead authority delivering the outcomes it has agreed to provide.

The lead force arrangement has been reviewed against IFRS 11 on Joint Arrangements and it has been determined that they fall outside the scope of a joint operation.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
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	EXPENDITURE	
19,635	Staff Costs	21,437
1,980	Property Related Expenses	2,157
3,512	Supplies and Services	2,705
19,295	Transport Related Expenses	20,343
158	Direct Revenue Financing	0
44,580	Total Expenditure	46,642
	INCOME	
(46,706)	Contributions	(49,122)
(16,114)	Other Income	(507)
(62,820)	Total Income	(49,629)
(18,240)	DEFICIT/(SURPLUS) IN YEAR	(2,987)
18,240	Transfer to Reserves	2,987
0		0

31. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The CA has a statutory obligation to make adequate provision to meet its liabilities in respect of capital expenditure financed by external borrowing. For 2024/25 the amount is £3.82m for the CA (23/24 £3.98m) and £6.49m for the Police Fund (23/24 £5.09m).

The provision has been charged to service revenue accounts as a depreciation charge for non-current assets related to that service. The balance has been transferred from the Capital Adjustment Account to the General Fund and Police Fund Balance respectively to ensure that the charge to the amount met from funding equates to the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the CA and Group, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement, a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the CA that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

The capital financing requirement increased in 2024/25 by the level of provision for the repayment of debt as there was an increase in the requirement to borrow to fund capital expenditure.

	Total	Police Fund	CA	Total
	2024/25 £000	2024/25 £000	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	355,405	204,520	150,885	325,589
Capital investment				
Property, Plant and Equipment	95,231	74,797	20,434	62,843
Growing Places Fund/Other Loans	1,500	-	1,500	-
Revenue Funded from Capital under Statute	293,296	-	293,296	251,438
Right of use Assets	29,081	29,081	-	-
Intangible Assets	2,718	2,718	-	1,260
Sources of finance	-			
Capital Receipts	(1,413)	(1,413)	-	(581)
Donated Assets	(259)	(259)	-	-
Government grants and other contributions	(288,425)	(1,323)	(287,102)	(252,813)
Government grants and other contributions NPAS	(32,030)	(32,030)	-	(10,636)
Sums set aside from revenue:				
Financing from Reserves	(4,591)	(4,591)	-	(1,440)
Direct revenue contributions	(12,530)	(11,724)	(806)	(11,184)
Minimum revenue provision	(10,310)	(6,490)	(3,820)	(9,071)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	427,673	253,286	174,387	355,405
Explanation of movements in year				
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported)	82,578	55,256	27,322	38,888
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported)	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	72,268	48,766	23,502	29,816

Capital Commitment

The CA plans to spend over £1.13 billion in its capital programme over the next 3 financial years. Outstanding capital commitments at the balance sheet date for the CA's capital programme totalled £671m. This includes the Transport Fund Programme which has been ongoing since 2015 with spend up to the end of 2024/25 of £507m and outstanding commitments of £141m. Other programmes with significant commitments are the Transforming Cities Fund with commitments of £105m and City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) with commitments of almost £76m.

For the Police Fund capital commitments, as at 31 March 2025 capital commitments were £26.4m including NPAS (2024/25 capital commitments were £26.2m). The major commitments were:

- New Kirklees DHQ £18.1m
- PSU + Conversion Vehicles £1.8m
- Body Worn Video £0.8m
- Eccleshill Decarbonisation £0.8m
- Marked Divisional Vehicles £0.6m
- Watchguard (In Car CCTV) £0.6m



- New Huddersfield South PS £0.5m

32. LEASES

Group as lessee

The group has adopted IFRS16 (Leases) with effect from 1 April 2024. The adoption of the new standard resulted in the balance sheet recognition of a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in relation to all former operating leases.

The group has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (below £10,000 when new) and to short-term leases i.e. existing leases that expire on or before 31 March 2025, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months.

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

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 April 2024 are determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

Right-of-use assets

The Group has acquired a number of properties under finance leases. The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment. This table shows the change in the value of right-of-use assets held under leases by the group:

	Land and Buildings £000s	PFI Infrastructure £000s	Total £000s
Balance as at 1 April 2024	21,861	139,355	161,216
Additions	6,425	22,744	29,169
Revaluations	(207)	(24,153)	(24,360)
Depreciation and amortisation	(440)	0	(440)
Disposals			0
Balance as at 31 March 2025	27,639	137,946	165,585

The Group is committed to making minimum lease payments under the PFI Lease comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the assets acquired by the Group and finance costs that will be payable in future years while the liability remains outstanding.

In relation to the non PFI lease, a premium was paid at the inception of the lease and there is therefore no outstanding commitment to make future payments in respect of those leases.

Further information on PFI can be found in Note 33.

Transactions Under Leases

The group incurred the following expenses and cash flows in relation to leases:

	2024/25 £000s	2023/24 £000s
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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Interest expense on lease liabilities	7,590	5,876
Expense relating to short-term leases	9	11
Expense relating to exempt leases of low-value items	3	2

Cash Flow Statement

Minimum lease payments	4,444	2,556
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Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities

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

	31 March 2025 £000s	31 March 2024 £000s
Less than one year	15,912	12,144
One to five years	66,048	50,228
More than five years	192,292	148,823
Total undiscounted liabilities	274,252	211,195

Group as Lessor

The group leases out property and equipment (radio masts) under operating leases for the purposes of collaboration.

The Authority has leased out 13 in 2025 for £718k on operating leases with a remaining term of 47 years.

Transactions under Leases

The authority made the following gains and losses as a lessor during the year:

	2024/25 £000s	2023/24 £000s
Operating leases	718	357
Total Lease Income	718	357

Maturity Analysis of Lease Receivables

The lease receivables are due to be collected over the following time bands (measured at the undiscounted amounts of expected cash receipts):



	Operating Leases	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£000s	£000s
Less than one year	724	721
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,031	2,107
More than Five years	201	676
Total undiscounted receivables	2,956	3,504

33. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES (PFI)

PFI and similar contracts

The PFI is a source of funding used for long term major projects, involving a private sector entity for constructing or upgrading property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time.

In May 2012 the former Police Authority entered into a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme to provide three new operational buildings within West Yorkshire. Payment to the contractor, the unitary payment, began in November 2013 with the opening of the first building and commencement of the service. The second building became operational in February 2014, and the final building became operational in April 2014. The contractor will operate and service the buildings for 25 years after which ownership will revert to the CA at nil cost. The unitary payment will be met from revenue and a PFI grant awarded by the Home Office.

Property Plant and Equipment

The buildings are recognised on the CA single entity Balance Sheets. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of movements in Property Plant and Equipment in Note 13.

Payments

The Group makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2025 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/performance deductions) are as follows:

	Service Charge £000	Lifecycle Costs £000	Interest Costs £000	Finance Liability £000	Total Unitary Payment £000
Future payments:					
Payable in 25/26	2,259	313	7,094	3,624	13,290
Between 2 to 5 years	9,064	1,904	25,501	18,202	54,671
Between 6 to 10 years	11,323	3,212	23,048	34,459	72,042
Between 11 to 15 years	9,198	1,219	7,934	42,579	60,930
Total	31,844	6,648	63,577	98,864	200,933

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the service they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to be paid to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	79,326	81,883
IFRS 16 Remeasurement	22,744	0
Payments during the year	(3,206)	(2,556)
Balance Outstanding at year-end	98,864	79,327
Current Liabilities	3,624	3,226
Long Term Liabilities	95,240	76,100
Total Liability	98,864	79,326

34. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

The CA and Group participates in four pension schemes administered by the West Yorkshire Pension Fund for staff employee pensions and XPS for Police Officer Pensions.

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for Group Staff employees is a funded scheme, meaning that the Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

There are three Pension Schemes for Police Officers:-

- The 1987 Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers (PPS). This scheme was closed to new recruits from April 2006 when a new scheme was introduced with different contribution rates.
- The 2006 New Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers (NPPS). The 2006 scheme was closed to new recruits from April 2015 when a new scheme was introduced.
- The 2015 Police Pension Scheme for Police Officers.

All three Police Officer pension schemes are unfunded schemes meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

Following funding changes introduced on 1 April 2006 the Group now pays an employer's pension contribution into the Pension Fund Account in respect of both schemes. The schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) related to pay and service.

At the time of the PCC function; the transfer to the CA was at 10 May 2021. The former OPCC was the subsumed employer whose pension assets and liabilities were reallocated. Its assumed share of the Police Authority's assets and liabilities were from the police pool. The CA was on a share of fund basis, so any deficit or surplus would notionally transfer to them. As at 31 March 2025 the share for the former police authority's assets and liabilities within the CA Police Fund are based on an estimate within the accounts and are subject to

change upon the pending actuarial calculation. The change is not expected to be material and will have an overall nil impact for the Group.

The amounts recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Note:

- LGPS = Local Government Pension Scheme
- POLICE PS = Police Pension Scheme

Note 34 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

	GROUP LGPS	GROUP POLICE PS	GROUP LGPS	GROUP POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
34a TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
34a i COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT				
<u>Cost of Services</u>				
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>				
Current service costs	33,989	68,055	33,608	67,562
Past service costs	4	0	93	0
<i>Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>				
Net interest expense	(4,108)	211,457	(1,029)	211,839
Pension Costs Recognised in the Provision of Services	29,885	279,512	32,672	279,401
<u>Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the CIES</u>				
<i>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</i>				
<i>Return on plan assets Actuarial gain/(loss)</i>	8,846	0	(43,342)	0
<i>Experience (gain)/loss on assets</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Experience (gain)/loss on liabilities</i>	3,525	(767)	15,362	26,099
<i>Actuarial (gain)/loss on changes in demographic assumptions</i>	(7,956)	(7,199)	(16,399)	(88,589)
<i>Actuarial (gain)/loss on changes in financial assumptions</i>	(208,810)	(650,163)	(42,450)	(153,360)
<i>Adjustment loss (gain) due to restriction of surplus</i>	282,289		22,242	0
Pension Costs Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	77,894	(658,129)	(64,587)	(215,850)
Net increase in liabilities from disposals/acquisitions	0		0	
Total Pension Costs Recognised in the CIES	107,779	(378,617)	(31,915)	63,551

Estimated pension expense in future period

This is an estimate of the charges to the surplus and deficit on the income and expenditure account in future periods for the Group, based on the assumptions as at 31 March 2025.

	GROUP LGPS	GROUP POLICE PS	GROUP LGPS	GROUP POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
34a ii MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(29,885)	(279,512)	(32,672)	(279,401)
Actual amount charged against the Police Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	0			
Employers contributions payable to scheme	32,435	86,606	29,645	72,601
Additional Employers contributions To Police Pension Fund Account	0	72,298	0	78,466
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	0	6,832	0	5,987

Pension Assets and Liabilities

The attributable assets of the LGPS are measured at fair value. As unfunded schemes, the police pension schemes have no assets.

34b i PENSIONS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP
	LGPS	POLICE PS	LGPS	POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
Fair value of plan assets	1,222,649	0	1,166,194	0
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(922,915)	0	(1,074,473)	0
Unrecognised asset	(41,871)	0	(22,242)	0
Pension asset/(liability) recognised on the Balance Sheet	257,863	0	69,479	0

34b ii Changes to the present value of the defined benefit obligation and to the fair value of assets	Restated			
	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP
	LGPS	POLICE PS	LGPS	POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
Closing fair value of scheme assets	1,222,649	0	1,166,194	0
Closing present value of scheme liabilities	(922,915)	(3,853,591)	(1,074,473)	(4,397,944)
Adjustment for Unrecognised Asset (Asset Ceiling)	(305,599)	0	(22,242)	0
NPV of scheme assets and liabilities	(5,865)	(3,853,591)	69,479	(4,397,944)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

Assets in the West Yorkshire Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories set out below. The latest valuation of the pension scheme proportion as applied to the CA is rolled forward for 31 March 2025 (showing the proportion of assets between the classes of investment) and are as follows: -

34c i RECONCILIATIONS OF MOVEMENTS IN THE FAIR VALUE OF SCHEME (PLAN) ASSETS	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP
	LGPS	POLICE PS	LGPS	POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
Opening fair value of assets:	1,166,194	0	1,068,784	0
Interest income	56,216	0	49,483	0
Remeasurements gain / (loss)	0	0	0	0
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(8,846)	0	43,342	0
Contributions from employer	32,435	0	29,645	0
Contributions from participants/employees into the scheme	13,838	0	12,329	0
Net increase in liabilities from disposals/acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Net benefits paid out	(37,188)	0	(37,389)	0
Closing fair value of scheme assets	1,222,649	0	1,166,194	0

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Net Defined Benefit Obligation

34c ii RECONCILIATION OF PRESENT VALUE OF THE SCHEME LIABILITIES (DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS)	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP
	LGPS	POLICE PS	LGPS	POLICE PS
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24
Opening present value of scheme liabilities:	(1,074,473)	(4,397,944)	(1,060,865)	(4,491,447)
Current service cost	(33,989)	(68,055)	(33,608)	(67,562)
Interest cost	(51,040)	(211,457)	(48,454)	(211,839)
Contribution from scheme participants	(13,838)	(32,066)	(12,329)	(30,922)
Remeasurement (gain) and loss:				
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,956	7,199	16,399	88,589
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	208,810	650,163	42,450	153,360
Actuarial gain/(loss) on liabilities - experience	(3,525)	767	(15,362)	(26,099)
Past service cost (including curtailments)	(4)	0	(93)	0
Net increase in liabilities from disposals/acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Net benefits paid out	37,188	197,802	37,389	187,976
Closing present value of scheme liabilities	(922,915)	(3,853,591)	(1,074,473)	(4,397,944)

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of funded and unfunded status to Balance Sheet is as follows:

34d Expected amounts charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services – Group

	WYCA	Group	WYCA	Restated Group
	31/03/2025	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Funded LGPS benefits				
Projected service cost	3,802	21,064	5,403	31,582
Interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(185)	(935)	(630)	(4,370)
Total estimated costs for Funded scheme	3,617	20,129	4,773	27,212
Unfunded LGPS benefits				
Interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	237	313	257	331
Total estimated costs for Unfunded scheme	237	313	257	331

Actuarial Assumptions

The CA's West Yorkshire Pension Fund assets and liabilities have been assessed by AON Hewitt Ltd, and the Police Pension scheme by Mercers, both independent firms of actuaries. In calculating the assets and liabilities, the funds' actuaries had to make a number of assumptions about events and circumstances in the future, meaning that the results of actuarial calculations are subject to uncertainties within a range of possible values.

34e LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME ASSETS COMPRISED STATEMENTS

34e i LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME ASSETS COMPRISED

	WYCA				GROUP			
	2024/25		2023/24		2024/25		2023/24	
	£000	%	£000	%	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	180,369	79.6%	174,027	79.4%	973,228	79.6%	925,958	79.4%
Property	6,345	2.8%	6,137	2.8%	34,234	2.8%	32,653	2.8%
Government Bonds	18,807	8.3%	18,630	8.5%	101,480	8.3%	99,126	8.5%
Corporate and Other Bonds	8,837	3.9%	9,205	4.2%	47,683	3.9%	48,980	4.2%
Cash	6,571	2.9%	3,945	1.8%	35,457	2.9%	20,991	1.8%
Other	5,665	2.5%	7,233	3.3%	30,566	2.5%	38,484	3.3%
Total Assets	226,594	100.0%	219,178	100.0%	1,222,649	100.0%	1,166,194	100.0%

	POLICE LGPS		POLICE LGPS	
	2024/25		2023/24	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	789,871	79.6%	751,931	79.4%
Property	27,890	2.8%	26,516	2.8%
Government Bonds	89,645	8.3%	80,496	8.5%
Corporate and Other Bonds	39,842	3.9%	39,775	4.2%
Cash	25,897	2.9%	17,046	1.8%
Other	22,909	2.5%	31,252	3.3%
Total Assets	996,055	100.0%	947,016	100.0%
In Active Markets	779,911	78.3%	735,831	77.7%
Not in Active Markets	216,144	21.7%	211,185	22.3%
Total	996,055	100.0%	947,016	100.0%

The principal assumptions used by the actuaries have been:

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period

and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in previous periods.

34e ii Sensitivity Analysis

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:	WYCA and Group				Police	Police
	LGPS		POLICE PS		LGPS	LGPS
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
<i>Mortality assumptions:</i>						
<i>Longevity at 65 (staff) 60 (officers) for current pensioners:</i>						
Men	20.9	21.0	26.1	21.0	20.9	21.0
Women	24.1	24.2	28.5	24.2	24.1	24.2
<i>Longevity at 65 (staff) 60 (officers) for future pensioners:</i>						
Men	21.8	22.3	28.0	22.3	21.8	22.3
Women	24.1	25.2	30.3	30.3	24.8	25.2
Rate of Inflation CPI	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.50%	2.60%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.75%	3.85%	3.85%	4.10%	3.75%	3.85%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.50%	2.60%
Rate for discount rate	5.80%	4.80%	5.90%	4.90%	5.80%	4.80%

34e iii Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	WYCA LGPS £000		Restated WYCA LGPS £000	
	2024/25		2023/24	
	Increase/Decrease in Assumption		Increase/Decrease in Assumption	
<i>Value of Funded Liabilities:</i>				
Base figure	(184.723)	(184.723)	(208.823)	(208.823)
	+0.1%	-0.1%	+0.1%	-0.1%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (+/- 0.1%)	(181.952)	(187.679)	(205.273)	(212.373)
Rate for increase in salaries (+/- 0.1%)	(184.908)	(184.538)	(209.032)	(208.614)
Rate for increase in pensions (+/- 0.1%)	(187.309)	(182.137)	(212.164)	(205.691)
Rate for increase in inflation (+/- 0.1%)	(186.570)	(182.876)	(210.911)	(206.735)
	+1 year	-1 year	+1 year	-1 year
Adjustment to mortality age (+/- 1 year)	(180.659)	(188.787)	(203.602)	(214.252)

	GROUP			
	POLICE PS £000		POLICE PS £000	
	2024/25		2023/24	
	Increase/Decrease in Assumption		Increase/Decrease in Assumption	
<i>Value of Funded Liabilities:</i>				
<i>With above assumptions</i>	(3,853,591)	(3,853,591)	(4,397,944)	(4,397,944)
	+0.5/0.25%	-0.5/0.25%	+0.1%	-0.1%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (+/- 0.5%: +/- 0.1%)	(3,568,158)	(4,139,024)	(4,038,563)	(4,757,325)
Rate for increase in salaries (+/- 0.25%: +/- 0.1%)	(4,017,220)	(3,689,962)	(4,446,653)	(4,349,235)
Rate for increase in pensions (+/- 0.25%: +/- 0.1%)	0	0	0	0
Rate for increase in inflation (+/- 0.25%: +/- 0.1%)	(3,895,936)	(3,811,246)	(4,597,893)	(4,305,125)
	+1 year	-1 year	+1 year	-1 year
Adjustment to mortality age (+/- 1 year)	(3,923,256)	(3,783,926)	(4,490,763)	(4,305,125)

	POLICE LGPS	
	£000	
	2024/25	
	Increase/Decrease in Assumption	
<i>Value of Funded Liabilities:</i>	732,327	732,327
<i>With above assumptions</i>	+0.1%	-0.1%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (+/- 0.1%)	718,413	(746,241)
Rate for increase in salaries (+/- 0.1%)	734,524	(730,130)
Rate for increase in pensions (+/- 0.1%)	744,044	(732,327)
	+1 year	-1 year
Adjustment to mortality age (+/- 1 year)	748,438	(716,216)

Asset Ceiling

The Group LGPS had a net pension liability of (£5.865m). This was diminished by an adjustment for the unrecognised asset ceiling of (£305.599m), reducing the asset balance of £299.734m to the net present value of scheme liability to the (£5.865m), for the year 31 March 2025.

The funded asset valuation is based on the maximum benefit the employer can recognise in the accounts; this is referred to as the asset ceiling and is calculated in accordance with IFRIC 14 (International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee). If the asset ceiling is below the net pension asset, the net pension asset is restricted to the value of the asset ceiling which is what is reflected within these statements. The Police LGPS did not encounter an Asset ceiling for the year 31 March 2025.

McCloud Judgement and other national developments

All employers accounted for the McCloud judgement in previous years and so there will be no requirement to recognise an additional past service cost in relation to this.

Where the employer is accounting for a bulk liability transfer over the accounting period (for example, a Multi Academy Trust accounting for new schools which have joined the Trust), an allowance for McCloud will be made within the transferring liabilities.

The allowance made for other national developments (Cost management, and the Goodwin ruling) were set out in the Terms of Reference. We are not advising that either of these developments are recognised as a past service cost this year.

Virgin Media judgement

In June 2023, the High Court handed down a decision (Virgin Media Ltd v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited), which was subsequently upheld by the Court of Appeal in July 2024. The ruling potentially has implications for the validity of amendments made by pension schemes, including the LGPS, which were contracted-out on a salary related basis between 6 April 1997 and the abolition of contracting-out in 2016. The ruling related to the requirement on the trustees to obtain the scheme actuary's confirmation that a scheme continued to provide a minimum level of benefits (known as a 'reference scheme test') following certain types of rule amendments. Without this confirmation (sometimes referred to as a section 37 confirmation, by reference to section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993, which sets out that scheme rules can only be altered as prescribed in the relevant regulations), the amendment may be void and ineffective. At time of writing the government has not yet confirmed that they have been able to locate the actuarial confirmations from the

Government Actuary's Department for all LGPS amendments between 1997 and 2016. There remains uncertainty as the case may be subject to a further appeal, or the Department for Work and Pensions could legislate to amend section 37 to allow retrospective actuarial confirmation. In a ministerial statement on 27 February 2025, responding to a question on whether section 37 will be amended, Torsten Bell said that "No final decisions have been made but we are actively considering our next steps, and will provide an update in due course".

35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

The CA had a contingent liability at 1 April 2024 arising from possible claims relating to land and property acquisitions under the New Generation Transport scheme that was cancelled in 2016. The liability continues at 31 March 2025, but it is not possible or practical to disclose an estimate of the financial effect, amount and timing due to the ongoing uncertainty.

The Group has taken professional advice on the amount to provide for the clawback from MMI, but there is potential for the eventual liability to exceed the amount provided for in the accounts. Note 20 (Provisions) provides further information.

36. NATURE & EXTENT OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The CA's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the CA;
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the CA might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk - the possibility that the CA might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms.
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the CA as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates or stock market movements.

The CA's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by CA in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The CA provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers. This risk is minimised through the annual investment strategy.

Credit risk management practices

Almost all of the CA's loans and investments are made for treasury management purposes, to generate income from available balances. The parameters within which these investments are made are set out within the approved Treasury Management Policy. The effect of this policy is to restrict as far as is practicable the CA's exposure to risk from the failure of a financial institution. It ensures that deposits are placed only with limited numbers of financial institutions whose credit rating is independently assessed as being sufficiently secure. The term and maximum deposit are also restricted to reduce risk exposure.

The Code requires that no impairment allowance is recognised for deposits with the government or with other local authorities. The CA's remaining financial assets held for treasury management purposes have been reviewed for impairment, using available market data on default rates for similar instruments. As a result, the CA has concluded that the level of impairment allowance required would be immaterial and so no impairment allowance has been recognised. Historically, the CA has not experienced any defaults on its treasury investments. The CA has considered the expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 and concluded that the impact will not be material.

Credit risk exposure

The CA has exposure to credit risk on the Debtor Loans advanced to third parties. During the year the two Growing Places Fund Loans were repaid.

The Local Growth Fund loans are to Local Authorities who are deemed to be low risk on the basis they are backed by government and required by law to make provision for loan repayments.

The table below shows the gross amounts due to the CA and Group from its financial assets, and the amounts which have been impaired due to expected level of un-collectability. The net carrying value which is shown on the balance sheet represents the maximum credit risk to which the CA and Group is exposed.

	2024/25			2023/24		
	Gross Value	Impairment Value	Net Value	Gross Value	Impairment Value	Net Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deposit with Financial Institutions	14,795	0	14,795	39,188	0	39,188
Long term debtors	2,814	0	2,814	2,757	0	2,757
Long term loans	10,574	0	10,574	11,888	0	11,888
Short term debtors	157,637	(253)	157,384	148,856	(324)	148,532
Total	185,820	(253)	185,567	202,689	(324)	202,365

The following table analyses the movement in the impairment provision for trade debtors:

	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Opening	324	653
Impairment allowance raised	0	250
Impairment allowance applied	0	(1)
Other movements	(71)	(578)
Total	253	324

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the CA may not have sufficient cash available to meet its day-to-day obligations to meet payments.

The CA has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the CA has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board (PWLb). Given the ongoing availability of PWLB funding as a lender of last resort, the CA considers that it has limited liquidity risk, so far as it can see. However, there is a consequent risk that the Authority may be forced to borrow at a time of unfavourable interest rates (see (d.i.) below).

c. Refinancing and Maturity risk

The CA and Group maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the CA and Group relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer-term financial liabilities and longer-term financial assets.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	Actual 31 March 2025 £000	Actual 31 March 2025	Actual 31 March 2024 £000	Actual 31 March 2024
Less than one year	23,807	14%	2,351	2%
Between one and two years	853	1%	853	1%
Between two and five years	1,964	1%	1,964	1%
Between five and ten years	558	0%	558	0%
More than ten years	143,122	84%	143,900	96%
Total	170,304	100%	149,625	100%

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

d. Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The CA is exposed to risk in terms of its



exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services or other comprehensive income and expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and affect the General Fund balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

The majority of the CA's long-term lending is at fixed interest rates, but it also borrows some of its money in the form of fixed rate loans. This mix of lending assists the Authority in taking advantage of changes to interest rates and it constantly reviews the potential for refinancing debt at more favourable rates.

The CA is also affected by fluctuations in shorter term interest rates as this impacts on the interest that can be earned in the year on deposits.

This is particularly true after the variability of the base rate over recent years. The short-term interest rate is carefully monitored and opportunities to secure advantageous interest rates are considered.

The treasury management function has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

The CA is required to disclose the impact that a hypothetical change in market interest rates during the year would have had on its recognised gains and losses. It should be noted that had interest rates been different then in practice different decisions would have been taken in relation to rescheduling of debt and new borrowing and investments undertaken. It is not possible to quantify the likely impact of such different decisions. The CA's interest payable and receivable would have varied by a net £5,938k if interest rates varied by 1% in the year to 31 March 2025 (£5,223k to 31 March 2024).

ii. Price risk

In furtherance to the CA's mission of delivering 'A prosperous West Yorkshire', the CA holds investments in 2 investment funds, Foresight West Yorkshire Business Accelerator General Partner LLP and Northern Gritstone. These funds make equity



investments in companies in West Yorkshire, and as such the CA is exposed to losses arising from movements in the value of the shares in the companies invested in.

The total equity investment in these Funds is £6.04m, and both are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, meaning that all movements in price will impact on gains and losses recognised in the surplus or deficit on other comprehensive income. A general shift of 5% in the general price of shares (positive or negative) would thus have resulted in a £0.32m gain or loss being recognised in the surplus or deficit on other comprehensive income for 2024/25.

iii. Foreign exchange risk

The authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

West Yorkshire Police Pension Fund

Statement of Accounts

Accounts Statement

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
	CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE	
(71,492)	Employer's Contributions	(86,606)
(1,281)	Early Retirements (Ill Health)	(2,137)
(30,922)	Officers' Contributions	(32,064)
	TRANSFERS IN	
(288)	Individual Transfers In from Other Schemes	(244)
(103,983)	TOTAL INCOME RECEIVABLE	(121,051)
	BENEFITS PAYABLE	
154,832	Pensions	166,590
26,668	Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	25,430
263	Lump Sum Death Benefits	778
	PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS	
356	Refunds of Contributions	411
331	Individual Transfers Out to Other Schemes	139
182,450	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PAYABLE	193,348
78,467	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE FOR THE YEAR	72,298
(78,467)	ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION FROM EMPLOYER	(72,298)
0		0

Net Assets Statement

2023/24		2024/25
0		£'000
£'000		£'000
	NET ASSETS STATEMENT	
	Current Assets	
1,621	Amount Owing from the Police Fund	1,655
	Current Liabilities	
(1,621)	Unpaid Pension Benefits	(1,655)
(0)	Net Assets	0



Glossary

Accounting Policies

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements through:

- Recognising
- Selecting measurement bases for and
- Presenting

Assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves.

Accounting policies do not include estimation techniques.

Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements. For example, an accounting policy for a particular type of expenditure may specify whether an asset or a loss is to be recognised; the basis on which it is to be measured; and where in the revenue account or Balance Sheet it is to be presented.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- (a) events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses), or
- (b) the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Appropriations

Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves.

Budget

A statement of the Combined Authority's plans in financial terms. A budget is prepared and approved by the Combined Authority prior to the start of each financial year. For the Police budget, this is approved by the West Yorkshire Crime Panel.

Capital Expenditure

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

Capital Receipts

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

Chief Constable (CC)

The Chief Constable is a separate corporation sole, which was established on 22 November 2012

under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

CIPFA

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

Commuted Lump Sums

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

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is either:

- (a) a possible obligation arising from the past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Combined Authority's control, or
- (b) a present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Corporate and Democratic Core

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

Creditors

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

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefits scheme's liabilities expected to arise from the employee service in the current period.

Debtors

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

Deferred Liabilities

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

Defined Benefits Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme, other than a defined contribution scheme, with rules that usual define the benefit independently of the contributions payable and where the

benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Depreciation.

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of the non-current asset that have been consumed during the period.

Consumption includes the wearing out, using up or other reduction on the useful life of a non-current asset whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or the demand for the service produced by the asset.

Financial Year

The 12 months commencing on 1 April covered by the accounts.

IAS19

The objective of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, *Accounting for Retirement Benefits in Financial Statements of Employers* is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits (that is, all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees). The principle underlying all of the detailed requirements of the Standard is that the cost of providing employee benefits should be recognised in the period in which the benefit is earned by the employee, rather than when it is paid or payable.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards, as agreed by the UK accountancy profession and the Accounting Standards Board.

Going Concern

The concept that the Combined Authority Group will remain in operation existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Group

The term Group refers to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority and the Chief Constable for West Yorkshire (CC).

Impairment

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

Leasing

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

- (a) finance leases which transfer all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee and such assets are included in the non-current assets in the balance sheet.

(b) operating leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the leasing company and the annual rental is charged direct to the service revenue accounts.

Liquid resources

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Combined Authority without disrupting its business and are either readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount or traded in an active market.

Local Policing Body

The collective term describing elected police and crime commissioners for each police area outside of London and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime for the metropolitan police district.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount that the Combined Authority (CA) is statutorily required to set aside from revenue each year as a provision to meet credit liabilities. In specific to the CA, this relates to a principal sum based on a prudent assessment of the useful life of the asset, which is used for the redemption of external debt.

Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)

A statement setting out a forecast of possible spending and government support for a forward three-year period and used as a basis for planning.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet and being their historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Non-Current Assets

Tangible and intangible assets that yield benefits to the Combined Authority for a period of more than one year.

Non-Distributed Costs

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

Precept

The method by which the Combined Authority Group obtains the income it requires from Council Tax via the appropriate authorities.

Remuneration

All amounts paid to or receivable by a person, and includes sums due by way of expenses allowance (so far as those sums are chargeable to United Kingdom income tax), and the estimated money value of any other benefits received by an employee otherwise than in cash (e.g. benefits in kind).

Senior Employee

A senior employee is an employee whose salary is more than £150,000 per year, or one whose salary is at least £50,000 per year (to be calculated pro rata for a part-time employee) and who is:

- (a) the designated head of paid service, a statutory chief officer or a non-statutory chief officer of a relevant body, as defined under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989
- (b) the head of staff for a relevant body which does not have a designated head of paid services, or
- (c) any person having responsibility for the management of the relevant body, to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the body, in particular activities involving the expenditure of money, whether solely or collectively with other person.

Find out more
westyorks-ca.gov.uk

West Yorkshire Combined Authority

Wellington House
40-50 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 2DE

All information is correct at time of writing



**West
Yorkshire
Combined
Authority**

**Tracy
Brabin
Mayor of
West Yorkshire**