



## DEBATE PACK

Number CDP-2018-0082, 27 March 2018

# Police funding

## Commons Chamber, Wednesday 28 March 2018

An Opposition Day debate on Police funding is scheduled for Wednesday 28 March 2018. The text of the motion, in the name of the Leader of the Opposition, is:

That this House asserts that the loss of 21,000 police officers, 18,000 police staff and 6,800 police community support officers since 2010 in addition to the reduction in the number of armed officers has damaged community safety and public security; is concerned that central government funding to local police forces will fall in real terms for the eighth consecutive year in 2018-19 and in addition that there will be a £54m shortfall in funding for counter-terror policing; notes with alarm the assessment of the National Police Chiefs Council that this will mean tough choices for policing in the year ahead; supports the conclusion of the UK Statistics Authority that the Prime Minister could have led the public to conclude incorrectly that the Government were providing an additional £450m for police spending in 2018-19; and calls on the Government to take steps to increase officer numbers by 10,000 and to fulfil the full counter-terrorism policing requirements laid out by police chiefs for the year ahead and to report to the House by Oral Statement and written report before 19 April 2018 on what steps it is taking to comply with this resolution.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

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# 1. Police Funding

Background information on police funding in the UK can be found in the Library Briefing Paper: [Police Funding](#).

The below provides a summary.

## 1.1 England and Wales

In England and Wales the main source of income for the 43 geographic police forces is central government grant made available through the annual Home Office Police Grant Report. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) can also raise additional revenue funding through the council tax (police) precept.

For the Metropolitan Police the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner is performed by the [Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime](#). Further detail on the budget setting process in London can be found on MOPAC's [Our Finances](#) pages. For the Greater Manchester Police, the Mayor of Greater Manchester has responsibility for the governance and budgets with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. Further detail on policing in Manchester can be found on Greater Manchester Combined Authority [website](#).

### Police Grant Report 2018/19

A Motion to approve the Police Grant Report is how Parliament approves the central police funding allocation for each force in England and Wales each financial year. Previous years' reports are available on the [Gov.uk website](#).

The final [Police Grant Report for the 2018/19](#) financial year was published on 31 January 2018<sup>1</sup> and was accompanied by a [Written Statement](#) made by Nick Hurd (The Minister of State for Fire and Policing) on the same day.<sup>2</sup>

Table 1 (reproduced below) of the [tables that accompanied the Written Statement](#) shows that, assuming all PCCs maximise their precept income (increasing their precept up to the £12 referendum principle in England and £12 in Wales in 2018/19) **total direct resource funding for England and Wales will increase to just over £11.3 billion in 2018/19 from just over £11.0 billion in 2017/18 - a cash rise of 2.5%:**

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<sup>1</sup> Home Office, [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2018/19](#), HC 745, 31 January 2018

<sup>2</sup> See [HC Deb 31 Jan 2018 HCWS439](#)

## POLICE GRANT REPORT ENGLAND AND WALES 2018/19 TABLES

Table 1: Provisional change in total direct resource funding compared to 2017/18

PCC	2017/18*	2018/19*	Cash increase	2017 reserves as percentage of funding**	2017 HMIC PEEL Efficiency rating
	£m			%	
Avon & Somerset	273.7	281.8	8.0	14%	Good
Bedfordshire	101.4	104.3	2.9	13%	Requires Improvement
Cambridgeshire	129.8	133.8	4.0	22%	Good
Cheshire	172.4	177.5	5.2	8%	Good
City of London	56.1	57.0	0.9	n/a	Good
Cleveland	123.2	125.4	2.2	12%	Good
Cumbria	100.4	103.0	2.5	24%	Good
Derbyshire	162.7	167.1	4.5	20%	Good
Devon & Cornwall	282.0	290.5	8.5	21%	Good
Dorset	120.5	124.6	4.2	11%	Good
Durham	113.0	115.5	2.4	12%	Outstanding
Dyfed-Powys	96.6	99.7	3.1	27%	Requires Improvement
Essex	267.0	275.9	8.8	8%	Good
Gloucestershire	106.5	109.8	3.3	25%	Good
Greater London Authority	2,510.8	2,553.6	42.9	10%	Requires Improvement
Greater Manchester	545.4	555.8	10.4	15%	n/a***
Gwent	120.9	124.0	3.0	42%	Good
Hampshire	304.5	314.1	9.6	28%	Good
Hertfordshire	182.8	189.0	6.2	23%	Good
Humberside	171.4	175.2	3.8	20%	Requires Improvement
Kent	279.3	288.0	8.7	12%	Good
Lancashire	260.3	266.5	6.1	18%	Good
Leicestershire	170.5	175.1	4.6	17%	Requires Improvement
Lincolnshire	110.6	113.9	3.3	17%	Requires Improvement
Merseyside	307.5	312.7	5.2	10%	Good
Norfolk	148.9	153.2	4.3	17%	Good
North Wales	143.2	147.3	4.0	24%	Requires Improvement
North Yorkshire	140.7	145.1	4.4	12%	Requires Improvement
Northamptonshire	122.0	125.5	3.5	8%	Good
Northumbria	260.1	265.3	5.1	7%	Good
Nottinghamshire	190.5	195.0	4.5	10%	Requires Improvement
South Wales	262.8	269.5	6.7	12%	Good
South Yorkshire	240.7	245.7	4.9	19%	Requires Improvement
Staffordshire	177.7	182.6	4.9	7%	Good
Suffolk	112.7	116.2	3.6	10%	Good
Surrey	210.2	217.7	7.5	7%	Good
Sussex	256.0	264.6	8.6	24%	Good
Thames Valley	376.9	389.6	12.7	14%	Outstanding
Warwickshire	90.8	93.7	2.9	29%	Good
West Mercia	201.2	207.5	6.3	26%	Good
West Midlands	524.4	533.9	9.5	20%	Good
West Yorkshire	408.3	417.2	8.9	22%	Good
Wiltshire	105.0	108.6	3.6	19%	Good
<b>Total England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>11,041.6</b>	<b>11,311.9</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>15%</b>	

\* Total direct resource funding consists of core grant funding, National and International Capital City Grants (NICCs), Legacy Council Tax Grants, Precept Grant and police precept. These figures reflect actual precept in 2017/18 and assume that PCCs in England increase their precept up to the £12 referendum principles in 2018/19, PCCs in Wales increase their precept by £12, and Office of Budget Responsibility forecast tax base increases.

\*\* Usable resource reserves as at March 2017 as shown in audited statements of accounts for 2016/17 as a percentage of 2017/18 direct resource funding. Greater Manchester reserves are as at 7 May 2017.

\*\*\* Greater Manchester did not receive an Efficiency rating in 2017. The rating they received in 2018 was Good.

The Debate on the Motion to approve the [Police Grant Report for 2018/19](#) took place on Wednesday 7 February 2018.<sup>3</sup>

## Reform of the police funding formula

The Home Office paused police funding formula reform in 2015 following errors made in information shared with Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and forces on the indicative impacts of the Government's proposed funding model.

The Home Affairs Select Committee's 2015 Report [Reform of the Police Funding Formula](#) (HC 476) criticised the original process and made recommendations on future reform.

<sup>3</sup> [HC Deb 7 Feb 2018 cc1508-1560](#)

The [Government's response](#) to the 2015 Report was not received until 8 March 2017. The response stated:

We are currently undertaking a period of detailed engagement with the policing sector and relevant experts on reform of the police funding formula. This Review will provide recommendations which will be considered carefully before reaching decisions on how to proceed. Reforming the formula remains a key priority for this Government. The response emphasises this commitment, to ensure that the future distribution of core grant funding to force areas in England and Wales is based on a fairer, more up-to-date and transparent formula. Rt. Hon Brandon Lewis MP.

On 14 September 2016, then Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service, Brandon Lewis wrote to all PCCs setting out the Government's plans for continuing the process of police funding formula reform by launching the Review of the Police Core Grant Distribution Formula.

Brandon Lewis wrote to the Chair of the Home Affairs Committee, Yvette Cooper, stating that "No new formula will be introduced without a public consultation" ([Letter from Rt Hon Brandon Lewis MP, Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service, regarding the reform of the police funding formula](#), 6 April 2017) .

It was suggested in the media, early last year (see [Government to U-turn on police funding reform to protect Met budget](#)) that the reforms to the funding formula would not go ahead.

In the Written Statement announcing the publication of the provisional settlement for 2018/19 Nick Hurd stated that: "It is intended that the funding formula will be revisited at the next Spending Review"<sup>4</sup> due to take place in 2019.

## 1.2 Scotland

Scotland has always had its own police forces. The [Act of Union 1707](#) between Scotland and England permitted Scotland to retain its separate legal system, which continued to be administered in Scotland. This meant that, prior to devolution, the Scottish justice system had its own court system, its own police forces, its own prosecution service and its own prison and criminal justice social work services.

The [Scotland Act 1998](#) devolved legislative powers to administer the Scottish legal system. Both criminal justice and policing are devolved matters in Scotland. There are relevant reserved matters such as national security and terrorism, and Police Scotland works in

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<sup>4</sup> [HC Deb 19 Dec 2017 HCWS372](#)

partnership with the National Crime Agency and the intelligence services.<sup>5</sup>

Until April 2013, there were eight territorial police forces in Scotland. These merged into a new a single national police force – the Police Service of Scotland (also referred to as '[Police Scotland](#)').<sup>6</sup> A useful overview of the system is provided in a Scottish Parliament Information Centre briefing, [The Scottish Criminal Justice System: The Police](#) (SPICe Briefing 13/42 26 June 2013).

Funding for policing in Scotland is provided by the Scottish Government, subject to approval by the Scottish Parliament through the normal budget process. The force's budget is set and approved by the Scottish Police Authority.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.3 Northern Ireland

Under the *Northern Ireland Act 1998* responsibility for policing and justice was reserved to Westminster, enabling the subject to be transferred at a future date. As recommended by the Patten Commission,<sup>8</sup> the Royal Ulster Constabulary was replaced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland in November 2001.

The 2006 St Andrews Agreement included commitments to press on with the transfer of policing and justice to Northern Ireland. Detailed background can be found in the Library Research Paper 09/18, [The Northern Ireland Bill 2008-09](#).

Policing and justice were finally transferred to Northern Ireland on 31 March 2010.<sup>9</sup>

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) is centrally funded by the UK government. The PSNI bids for funding from the UK Treasury through the Northern Ireland Policing Board. The PSNI cannot raise funds through local taxation and cannot borrow funds or hold strategic reserves but it is given an additional grant for security funding.

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<sup>5</sup> See for example [Police Scotland Annual Police Plan 2017/18](#); [National Crime Agency NCA Annual Plan 2017-18](#); [Security Service MI5 How We Work: Partnerships](#);

<sup>6</sup> [Police and Fire Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#)

<sup>7</sup> Scottish Police Authority, [Budget, Annual Report and Accounts](#)

<sup>8</sup> [A New Beginning: Policing in Northern Ireland: The Report of the Independent Commission on Policing in Northern Ireland](#), September 1999. Further background is in Library Research Paper 00/58.

<sup>9</sup> [Northern Ireland Act 1998 \(Devolution of Policing and Justice Functions\) Order 2010](#) (SI 2010/976) [the Northern Ireland Act 1998 \(Amendment of Schedule 3\) Order 2010](#) (SI 2010/977)

## 2. Counter-terrorism funding

The responsibility for counter-terrorism operations comes from two principal bodies: the Security and Intelligence Agencies and the Police. The Security and Intelligence Agencies are funded through the Single Intelligence Account and counter-terrorism policing is funded through a ring-fenced budget.

### 2.1 Security and Intelligence Agencies

The 2015 Spending Review indicated that Resource DEL (excluding depreciation) funding for the agencies through the Single Intelligence Account would rise from £1.8 billion in 2015/16 to £2.3 billion by 2020/21. The Government stated the Security and Intelligence Agencies “will see their budgets rise by 18% in real terms”.<sup>10</sup>

The table to the right is taken from the Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC) 2016/17 annual report and shows the Single Intelligence Account since 2011/12. The ISC comments that: “whilst there are small fluctuations from year to year (typically due to accounting adjustments for depreciation and revaluations), there is clearly a general upward trend. Over the period from 2011/12 to 2019/20, resource budgets are expected to increase by 33% and capital budgets by almost 22% (not accounting for inflation).<sup>11</sup>

#### SINGLE INTELLIGENCE ACCOUNT: OUTTURN AND BUDGET

£ billions

		Capital	Resource
2011/12	Outturn	0.39	1.97
2012/13	Outturn	0.35	2.11
2013/14	Outturn	0.36	2.12
2014/15	Outturn	0.38	2.23
2015/16	Outturn	0.40	2.47
2016/17	Planned	0.48	2.41
2017/18	Planned	0.38	2.37
2018/19	Planned	0.40	2.50
2019/20	Planned	0.47	2.62

Source: ISC, ISC Annual Report 2016/17, p. 64

The ISC also reports that, “In 2015/16, MI5 allocated 64% of its overall resources to International Counter-Terrorism work, with SIS and GCHQ allocating around a third and a quarter respectively”.<sup>12</sup>

Further information about the expenditure and operations of the Security and Intelligence Agencies is available in the ISC annual reports, although the most detailed information is redacted.

<sup>10</sup> HM Treasury, [Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015](#), para 1.72, p. 25

<sup>11</sup> Intelligence and Security Committee, [Intelligence and Security Committee Annual Report 2016/17](#), para 189, p. 64

<sup>12</sup> Intelligence and Security Committee, [Intelligence and Security Committee Annual Report 2016/17](#), para 15, p. 9

## 2.2 Counter-terrorism policing

Funding for counter-terrorism policing is a ring fenced budget; the Government will protect counter-terrorism policing spend in real-terms over the Spending Review period.<sup>13</sup> The table to the right shows the level of counter-terrorism police funding since 2013/14.<sup>14</sup> From 2016/17 the Government committed to investing £144 million over five years to increase armed policing capability and capacity.<sup>15</sup>

**Total counter-terrorism funding in 2017/18 amounted to £707 million** (capital and resource funding, plus an additional £32 million “provided from the police transformation fund to support the uplift in armed policing capability and capacity”).<sup>16</sup>

### COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICING FUNDING

£ millions

	Capital	Resource
2013/14	-	563
2014/15	-	564
2015/16	-	564
2016/17	30	640
2017/18	42	633

Source: PQ 964, 23 June 2017

In January 2018 the Government announced an increase in counter terrorism police funding for the 2018/19 financial year:

Counter-terrorism police will receive a £50m (7%) increase in like for like funding when compared to 2017/18. This will enable the counter-terrorism budget to increase to at least £757m, including £29m for an uplift in armed policing from the Police Transformation Fund. This is a significant additional investment in the vital work of counter-terrorism police officers across the country. PCCs will be notified of force allocations separately. These will not be made public for security reasons.<sup>17</sup>

Information on the level of counter-terrorism funding for individual police forces is not available. The Government does not publically release this information on the grounds of national security.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Home Office, [Fact sheet: police funding for 2018/19 explained](#), 19 December 2017; [PQ 787](#), 22 June 2017

<sup>14</sup> Prior to 2016/17 no figure was published for counter-terrorism policing capital.

<sup>15</sup> [PQ 964](#), 23 June 2017

<sup>16</sup> Home Office, [Fact sheet: police funding for 2018/19 explained](#), 19 December 2017; [PQ 964](#), 23 June 2017; [PQ 1743](#), 28 June 2017

<sup>17</sup> Nick Hurd, [HCWS 439 Police Funding Written Statement](#), 31 January 2018

<sup>18</sup> [PQ 787](#), 22 June 2017

### 3. News and blogs

National Police Chiefs' Council

[Inspectorate finds policing in England and Wales is effective but under strain](#)

22 March 2018

Policy Exchange

[The Colin Cramphorn Memorial Lecture by Mark Rowley](#)

26 February 2018

Home Office

[Counter-terror policing awarded funds for Parsons Green response](#)

7 February 2018

Mayor of London

[Mayor sets out reality of Government's dangerous police funding cuts](#)

9 January 2018

National Police Chiefs' Council

[Today's policing settlement is better than last year but does not fully meet the level of investment identified as necessary](#)

19 December 2017

Association of Police and Crime Commissioners

[Provisional Police Grant Report – APCC Response](#)

19 December 2017

Home Office

[Police funding increases by £450 million in 2018](#)

19 December 2017

Home Office in the media

[Fact sheet: Police funding for 2018/19 explained](#)

19 December 2017

Home Office

[Home Office sets out police pay award for 2017 to 2018](#)

12 September 2017

Metropolitan Police

[Response to David Anderson QC's Report](#)

5 December 2017

Politics Home

[Police budget cuts 'exposing public to risks from terrorists and paedophiles' - report](#)

29 October 2017

National Police Chiefs' Council

[Police funding: do we have the resources we need?](#)

Sara Thornton September 2017

West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner

[West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable brief MPs on police funding and counter terrorism challenges](#)

June 2017

Association of Police and Crime Commissioners

[Budget cuts will radically change policing](#)

4 September 2015

### 3.1 Press

Guardian

[The Guardian view on rising crime: more police alone can't solve it](#)

22 March 2018

Guardian

[Watchdog rebukes Theresa May over police funding claims](#)

20 March 2018

Guardian

[Londoners at greater risk of crime as Met budgets tighten](#)

25 February 2018

Times (Registration required)

[Terror police plead for £104m but get half](#)

4 February 2018

Guardian

[UK police given extra £50m to fund fight against terrorism](#)

17 December 2017

Guardian

[Police cuts will be disaster for national security, warns counter-terrorism head](#)

11 November 2017

Independent

[Government must increase funding to combat attack threat, terror police chief warns](#)

2 November 2017

ITV News

[Police need funding boost to tackle rising crime and terrorism, according to APCC](#)

29 October 2017

Evening Standard

[Scotland Yard 'should be allowed to claim back costs of responding to terror attacks'](#)

10 October 2017

Sky News

[Met Police face 'hard choices' over terror and funding issues - Cressida Dick](#)

September 2017

Telegraph

[Britain's '1985' police forces are unable to cope with this year's dramatic rise in terror attacks](#)

22 September 2017

The Week

[Met Police 'stretched' by terrorism threat and cuts](#)

21 June 2017

Guardian

[Cressida Dick calls for more money for the Met after terrorist attacks](#)

20 June 2017

Telegraph

[Senior officer warns police cuts put public at risk from terrorism](#)

13 June 2017

Economist

[Do Britain's police need more money or more power?](#)

10 June 2017

Public Finance

[Budget for Home Office anti-terrorism unit to drop by £32m](#)

7 June 2017

New Statesman

[Theresa May's police cuts have returned to haunt her](#)

5 June 2017

Manchester Evening News

[We need to talk about police cuts, now more than ever](#)

31 May 2017

Business Insider UK

[Theresa May was warned by Manchester police officer that cuts risked terror attack in the city](#)

25 May 2017

## 4. Parliamentary Business

### 4.1 Ministerial Statements and Urgent Questions

#### [Police Funding](#)

31 January 2018 | Written Statement | HCWS 439

#### [Policing](#)

19 December 2017 | Written Statement | HCWS 372

#### [Policing](#) [Oral Statement]

HC Deb 19 December 2017 c934-53

#### [Report on Recent Terrorist Attacks](#) [Oral statement]

HC Deb 5 December 2017 c913-25

#### [Police Pay and Funding](#) [Urgent Question]

HC Deb 14 September 2017 c979-88

## 4.2 Debates

### [Police Grant Report](#)

HC Deb 7 February 2018 c1508-60

### [Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism](#)

HC Deb 19 December 2017 c1006-21

### [Police Funding: Bedfordshire](#)

HC Deb 13 November 2017 c122-8

### [Community Policing](#)

HC Deb 7 November 2017 c509-33WH

### [Police Funding: London](#)

HC Deb 25 October 2017 c109-35WH

### [Security in the UK](#)

HL Deb 10 July 2017 c1082-103

## 4.3 Parliamentary Questions

### [Counter-terrorism](#)

**Asked by: Louise Haigh**

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether any of the member of the National Counter Terror Network has requested additional resources to tackle threats from extreme right-wing groups.

**Answered by: Ben Wallace | Home Office**

As my Right Honourable friend the Minister for Policing and the Fire Service announced on 31 January, the Government has increased funding to CT Police by £71m from the previous budgeted levels.

**13 March 2018 | Written question | 131674**

### [Terrorism: Northern Ireland](#)

**Asked by: Lady Hermon**

To ask the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, what steps he is taking to provide the Police Service of Northern Ireland with additional funding to tackle terrorism in Northern Ireland.

**Answered by: James Brokenshire | Northern Ireland Office**

This Government has provided the Police Service of Northern Ireland with the additional resources they asked for and need to tackle the Northern Ireland related terrorism threat. This includes £160m in Additional Security Funding to PSNI over the current spending review period. On top of this, cross-government spending on counter-terrorism right across the UK will increase by 30 per cent in real terms over this Parliament.

**18 December 2017 | Written question | 119146**

### [Police: Finance](#)

**Asked by: Louise Haigh**

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what plans she has to increase the police core grant to take account of the role of community policing in local counter terrorism work.

**Answered by: Nick Hurd | Home Office**

The Government protected overall police spending in the 2015 Spending Review, and the 2017/18 police funding settlement maintains that commitment, with most forces seeing a slight increase in their spending power compared with 2015/16. However, Ministers have begun a programme of engagement with the police to better

understand the demands they face, and how these can best be managed.

In parallel, we are reviewing our counter-terrorism arrangements to ensure that we are doing everything possible to address the threat from terrorism and to keep the public safe, drawing on lessons from the attacks in London and Manchester. This review will ensure that the police and the security services have the powers they need and that the prison sentences for those found guilty of terror offences are sufficient to keep us all safe. The findings of this review work will feed into a new counter-terrorism strategy.

**11 September 2017 | Written question | 6460**

[Counter-terrorism: Police](#)

**Asked by: Jack Dromey**

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if she will make an assessment of the potential effect on public safety of decreasing the Counter Terrorism Policing and Protective Security Grant by 7.2 per cent in cash terms over the next two years.

**Answered by: Ben Wallace | Home Office**

The Government's top priority is the safety and security of the public. We have protected Counter-Terrorism police spend in real terms over the Spending Review period and invested in counter-terrorism policing to grow key capabilities, including providing £144m to increase armed policing capability.

Funding for counter-terrorism policing is announced to Parliament ahead of the beginning of each financial year. The settlement for 2017-18 was published in a Written Ministerial Statement on 1 February 2017. Funding for 2018-19 will be announced in due course.

To reflect how we fight terrorism in the 21st century we have increased total spending on CT across Government by 30% from the planned comprehensive spending review £11.7bn to £15.2bn meaning more money for our Intelligence service, police and other agencies.

**3 July 2017 | Written question | 2404**

[Counter-terrorism: Finance](#)

**Asked by: Lord Trefgarne**

Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to ensure that the Metropolitan Police Service has sufficient funds to undertake its anti-terrorism operations; and what is their estimate of how much additional funding, if any, is required.

**Answered by: Baroness Williams of Trafford**

For reasons of national security we do not publically disclose the detailed allocation of funding for counter terrorism by force area or by capability. However, overall this Government has protected Counter-Terrorism police spend in real terms over the Spending Review period, and invested in counter-terrorism policing to grow key capabilities, including providing £144m to increase armed policing capability.

We remain committed to increasing cross-government spending on counter-terrorism by 30%, from £11.7 billion to £15.1 billion, including funding an additional 1,900 officers at our security and intelligence agencies which reflects the changing nature of Counter Terrorism in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The Government has a constructive dialogue with policing to ensure that the right powers, capabilities and resources are in place.

**28 June 2017 | Written question | HL 116**

## 5. Further reading

### *Library briefings*

[Police funding](#), Commons Library briefing paper CBP-7279, 26 February 2016

[Police Service Strength](#), Commons Library briefing paper CBP-0664, 27 March 2018

[Terrorism in Great Britain: the statistics](#), Commons Library briefing paper CBP-7613, 6 October 2017

### *Library debate packs*

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\)](#), Commons Library debate pack CDP-2018-0033, 5 February 2018

[Funding for community policing](#), Commons Library debate pack CDP-2017-0212, 3 November 2017

[Police funding in London](#), Commons Library debate pack CDP-2017-0194, 23 October 2017

### *Government, Select Committee and independent reports*

[Response on police funding statements](#) From Sir David Norgrove, Chair UK Statistics Authority, to Louise Haigh MP, Shadow Policing and Crime Minister, 20 March 2018

Full Fact, [Police funding in England and Wales](#), 9 January 2018

[Attacks in London and Manchester between March and June 2017: independent report](#), Home Office, 5 December 2017

David Anderson QC's report on MI5 and police reviews following the attacks in London and Manchester between March and June 2017.

Home Affairs Committee, [The Home Office's response to terrorist attacks: report](#), HC 117-I, 2 February 2010

Home Affairs Committee, [The Home Office's response to terrorist attacks: oral and written evidence](#), HC 117-II, 3 February 2010



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