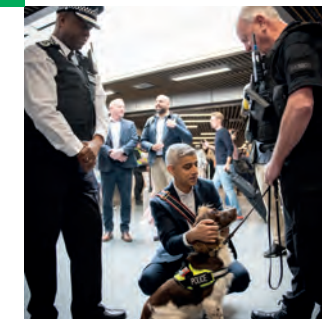
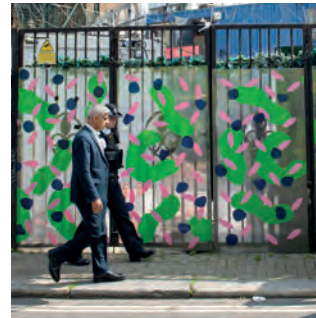


# MOPAC

MAYOR OF LONDON  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

## The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Finance and Performance Report Quarter 2 2025/26

1 July – 30 September 2025







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# 1. Introduction



***“Quarter 2 has been a period of intensive delivery across the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan priorities.”***

## Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

Prevention and early intervention, led by London’s Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), as well as targeted police operations backed with record funding from City Hall – are two vital elements of the Mayor’s public health approach to preventing and reducing violence. MOPAC is also playing a key role, through our pioneering work on GPS tagging and interventions with perpetrators already in the criminal justice system.

It is making a difference. MOPAC analysis of Met recorded crime found that the first nine months of 2025 saw fewer homicides in London than in the same period in any year since monthly records began in 2003. In the 12 months to the end of August 2025, violence with injury fell in every single Borough in London compared to the previous year. We are undertaking further work in quarter 3 to build on this, especially in the area of partnerships.

## Building safer, more confident communities

This summer saw an intensive focus on making our town centres safer, prioritising neighbourhood officers and working in close partnership with councils and businesses to crack down on crime and anti-social behaviour. MOPAC has been central to those efforts, through our funding of the Met, through our ability to bring partner agencies together, and through the services we commission.

We have seen important progress in a number of key crime types over the period. MOPAC analysis of Met recorded crime – comparing quarter 2 2025/26 with quarter 2 2024/25, shows that business burglary has fallen by 21%, residential burglary has fallen by 6%, theft from the person has fallen by 16% and personal robbery has fallen by 13%.

We are now working with the Home Office, the Met and partner agencies on plans for further focused work to make town centres safer this winter.

## Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

We continue to push for better services for victims of crime. MOPAC’s new Ecosystem of Victim Services has now been live for one year, providing support to over 25,000 victims and witnesses since October 2024. MOPAC continues to make important progress on other key services for victims, including the Mayor’s Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation by-and-for grants fund, a new pan-London specialist stalking service and expansion of the Met Victim Voice Forums.

Everything described in this report is the result of the hard work of many thousands of people across multiple agencies and organisations. I am grateful to everyone involved for the work they continue to do to make our city safe.

## Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

The Mayor’s London Policing Board (LPB) met in September to scrutinise the delivery of the Met’s Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Action Plan and the ongoing transformation of frontline policing. The Board – a recommendation in Baroness Casey’s review of culture and standards at the Met – continues to provide vital expertise, experience and insight to our oversight of Met reform.

This work could not be more important, with the BBC Panorama investigation into Charing Cross Police Station and the publication of Dr Shereen Daniels’ ‘30 Patterns of Harm’ report underlining how much further there is still to go. As we move into quarter 3 this will remain an area of focus for us.

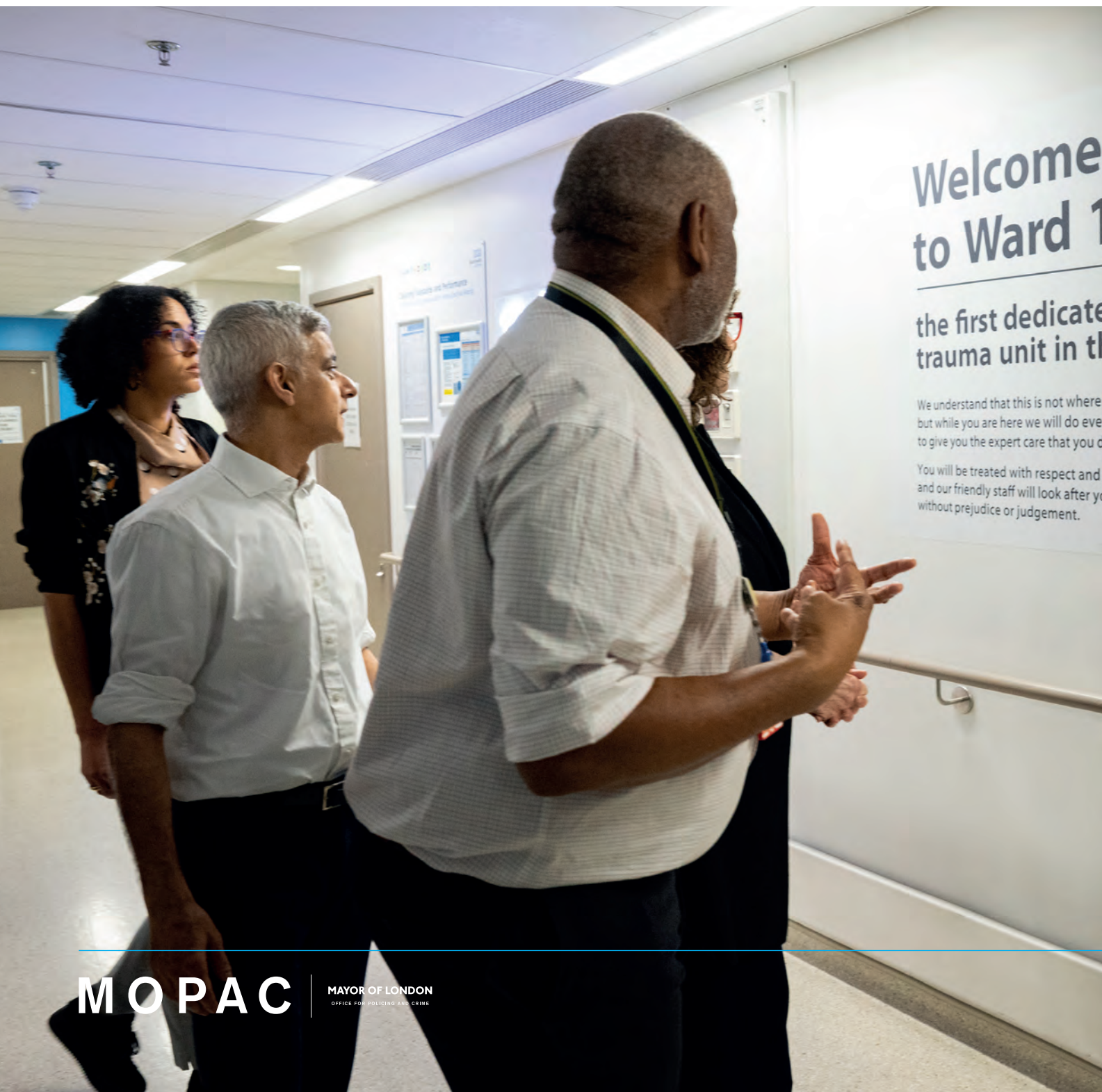
MOPAC has also continued to press ahead with its plans to transform community scrutiny of policing – which draws on the findings of the ‘Black Voices on Policing’ report and a pilot scheme launched in Hackney in 2023. Detailed design work is now underway on this future model.

**Kaya Comer-Schwartz**  
**Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)**

***“Everything described in this report is the result of the hard work of many thousands of people across multiple agencies and organisations. I am grateful to everyone involved for the work they continue to do to make our city safe.”***

## 2. The Police and Crime Plan at a Glance

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan sets out his high-level priorities for policing, crime and community safety in London for the period 2025 to 2029. To support this work, MOPAC has published an outcomes framework which sets out the key indicators for measuring implementation. Further details on the Police and Crime priorities can be found in Chapter 10.



### Improving the Criminal Justice System

Aim: decrease in the proven reoffending rate

**Q2 reoffending rate is stable at +1.5pp\*\***



### Supporting Victims

Aim: increase in victim satisfaction

**Q2 victim satisfaction is stable at +1pp\***



### Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

Aim: increase in Londoners who believe the Met is an organisation they can trust

**Q2 trust in the police is stable at 0pp change\***



### Building safer, more confident communities

Aim: decrease in Londoners worried about crime

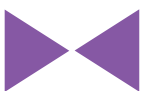
**Q2 Londoners worried about crime is stable at -1pp\***



### Reducing Violence and Criminal Exploitation

Aim: decrease in violence with injury

**Q2 violence with injury is stable at -0.8%\***



\*These comparisons are made against the Police and Crime Plan (PCP) baseline period of 12 months to March 2025. Each reporting cycle compares the most recent 12-month period with this baseline to assess progress and trends over time - pp stands for percentage point.

\*\*This is in comparison to the with previous year, as the data for the equivalent PCP baseline is not yet available.



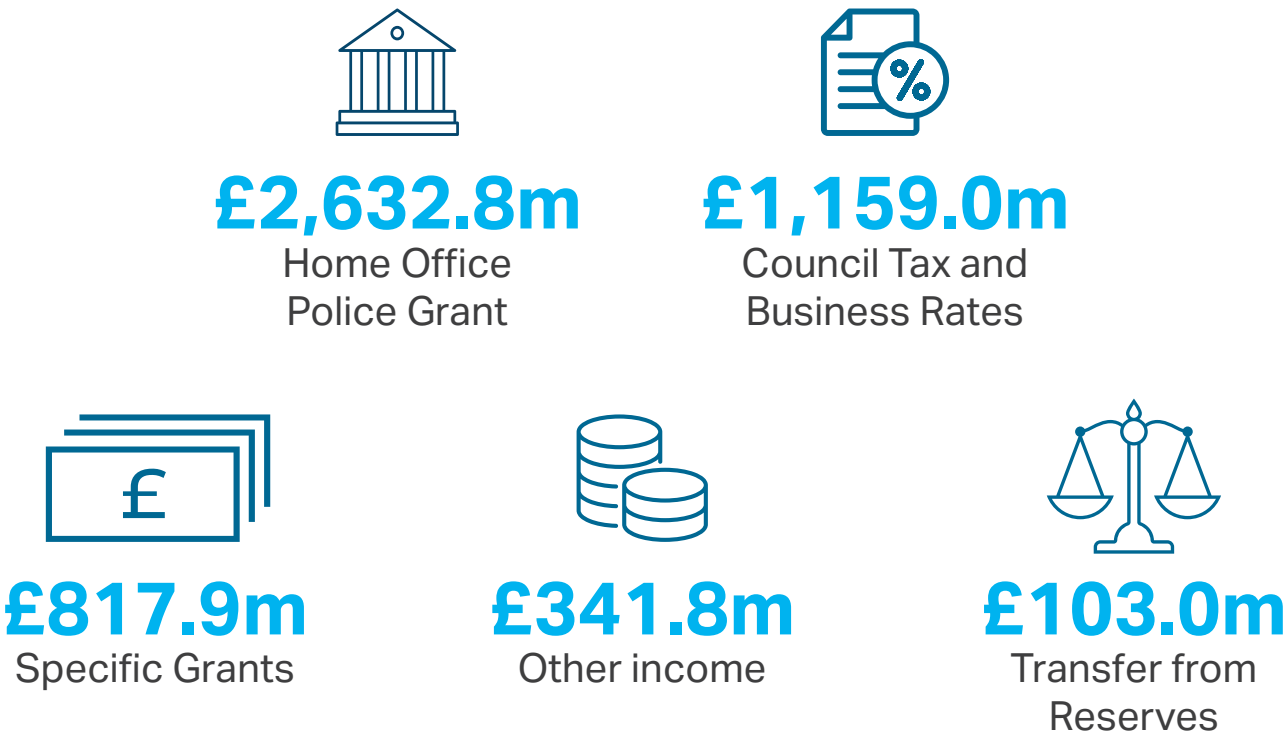
### 3. The MOPAC Group 2025/26 Budget at a Glance

The MOPAC Group budget is made up of MOPAC, the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met).

MOPAC has a statutory role overseeing the Met on behalf of Londoners, it sets the main priorities for policing and community safety in the capital, agrees the Met’s budget, commissions support services for victims of crime and funds crime prevention activities; the Met is London’s police service; and the VRU works to stop violence before it happens through an approach that is rooted in prevention and early intervention.

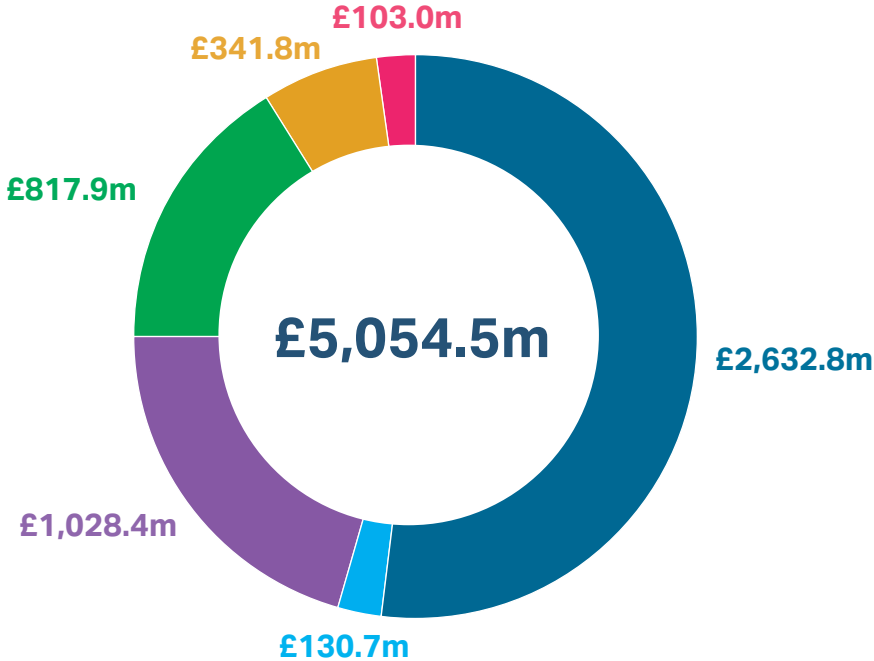
#### 2025/26 BUDGET AT A GLANCE & TOTAL SOURCE OF FUNDS

The original MOPAC Group budget for 2025/26 was set at £5,054.5m and includes budgeted costs for Police Officers £2,875.2m, Police Staff (including MOPAC & VRU officers) £882.0m, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) £85.6m, supplies and services of £675.5m plus other costs of £536.2m.



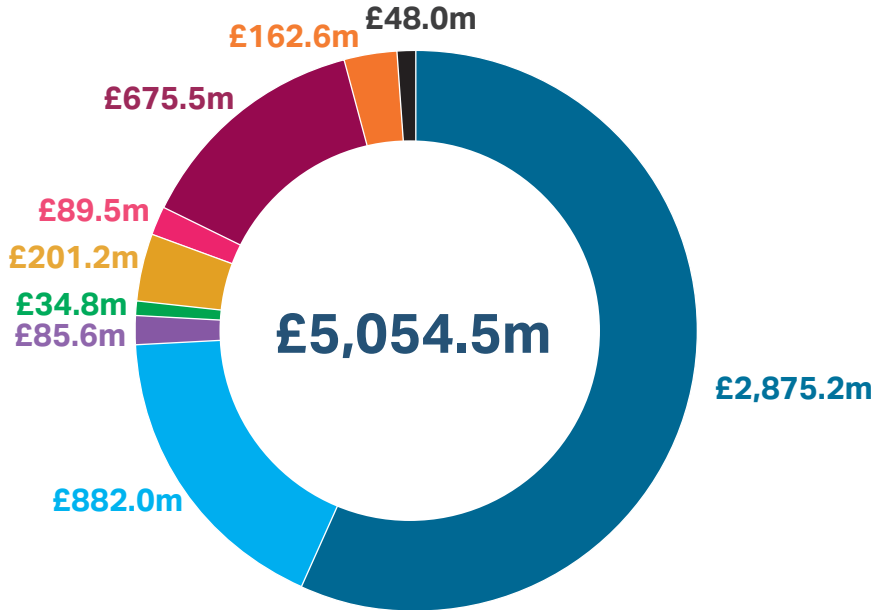
#### 2025/26 MOPAC GROUP FUNDING BUDGET, £M

- Home Office Police Grant
- Retained Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Specific Grants
- Other Income
- Transfer from Reserves



#### 2025/26 MOPAC GROUP EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)

- Police Officer Costs & Overtime
- Police Staff Costs & Overtime
- PCSO Costs & Overtime
- Other Employee Related Costs
- Premises Costs
- Transport Costs
- Supplies and Services
- Capital Financing
- Third Party Payments (Pensions)



# 4. Full Year Forecast for the MOPAC Group

## QUARTER 2 FORECAST

### HEADLINES:

- Forecast overspend of £23.9m is less than 1% of the budget
- Key drivers of the overspend are pay (too many officers in posts funded by core budget who need to move into posts funded by external income but delays due to vetting and training), overtime (to cover additional public order events, sickness and vacancies) and under delivery of non-workforce efficiencies
- Work is underway to deliver a balanced budget by the end of the year with specific actions including releasing optimism bias, posting officers to externally funded roles and reducing overtime costs

MOPAC Group at quarter 2 is forecasting a £23.9m overspend to budget, of which £25.5m is driven by the Met offset in part by an underspend in MOPAC and the VRU of £1.6m.

The quarter 2 position includes a forecast overspend of £114.4m on gross expenditure, offset by £154.1m of additional income, including specific grants. This includes pressures across pay, overtime, supplies and services, and capital financing.

The forecast overspend on pay of £46.1m is being driven by several factors including a higher than anticipated pay award (0.8% unfunded), increased pension costs, overspends in police staff due to the insourcing of previously outsourced services, increased agency costs to backfill vacant posts and police officer pay overspend due to too many officers in posts funded by core budget who need to move into posts funded by external income but delays due to vetting and training. It is offset by a small underspend in Police Community Support Officers (PCSO) pay of £2.6m.

Overtime is forecasting a £21.3m overspend, of which £11.5m relates to Police Staff, primarily covering sickness and vacancies in Forensics and Met Detention, and £9.5m is police officer overtime relating to increased public order events and covert policing activity. This is partially offset by additional income and grants received as part of cost recovery. This is an area the Met continue to focus on and is one of the key areas they are targeting to deliver a balanced budget by the end of the year.

The overspend on running costs of £45.9m is being driven by variances across most expenditure lines. There is a forecast underspend on Premises Costs due to in-year maintenance cost saving and the reclassification of lease-related rent to capital financing, with a corresponding overspend on capital financing, and a £13.7m underspend on Transport Costs linked to the insourcing of fleet services.

These are offset by a forecast overspend in supplies and services of £58.4m which are due to several factors, including: non-delivery of savings (further details in Chapter 7); an increase in costs for Operation Northleigh (the Grenfell Tower investigation), offset by a corresponding increase in specific grant, and; an increase in project costs reflecting slippage from 2024/25, offset by a corresponding drawdown from reserves.

Total income is forecasting over delivery of £154.1m. This includes over delivery of £30.5m in Sales, Fees and Charges including income from the Forest Gate fire insurance claim, additional funding from the contracts for the Palace of Westminster and Vetting and business rebates. Interest Receivable is £6.9m higher than budget following higher than expected investment balances. Specific Grants are forecast at £116.8m higher than budget, including additional funding for the pay award, Counter Terrorism Policing and Protective Security, offset by the removal of targeted income and the reclassification of the Neighbourhood Police Grant.

Reserves are forecasting an £18.4m reduction in drawdown, reflecting revised assumptions on Home Office funding and slippage of project delivery. Home Office Grant is showing a £45.6m reduction, due to the reclassification of the Neighbourhood Police Grant as a specific grant.

The Met are working towards delivering a balanced budget by the end of the financial year. Actions to achieve this include continued review of forecasts to release optimism bias across all business groups, targeted posting of officers into externally funded roles during training to mitigate internal cost pressures, steps to reduce overtime spend particularly within Operations & Performance, and sustained delivery of efficiencies to close the in-year gap.

## 2025/26 MOPAC GROUP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

Year to Date (YTD) Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast (F'cast) at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
1,344.9	1,344.8	(0.1)	Police Officer Pay	2,700.5	2,704.5	4.0
431.1	431.1	(0.1)	Police Staff Pay	853.1	897.8	44.8
41.4	40.4	(1.0)	PCSO Pay	85.3	82.7	(2.6)
<b>1,817.4</b>	<b>1,816.3</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>	<b>Total Pay</b>	<b>3,638.9</b>	<b>3,685.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>
90.1	96.0	5.8	Police Officer Overtime	174.7	184.2	9.5
16.2	21.6	5.4	Police Staff Overtime	28.9	40.5	11.5
0.1	0.2	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.5	0.3
<b>106.4</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>Total Overtime</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>225.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>
14.5	11.8	(2.7)	Employee Related Expenditure	34.8	37.4	2.7
23.6	23.4	(0.2)	Supplementary Pension Costs	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
<b>1,962.0</b>	<b>1,969.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>Staff costs total</b>	<b>3,925.6</b>	<b>3,993.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>
96.0	89.6	(6.4)	Premises Costs	201.2	182.5	(18.7)
34.9	37.2	2.3	Transport Costs	89.5	75.8	(13.7)
275.5	277.9	2.4	Supplies & Services	571.2	629.6	58.4
30.2	29.0	(1.1)	Third Party Payments	104.3	103.9	(0.3)
141.5	136.3	(5.1)	Capital Financing Costs	162.6	182.9	20.3
<b>578.0</b>	<b>570.1</b>	<b>(7.9)</b>	<b>Total Running Expenses</b>	<b>1,128.9</b>	<b>1,174.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>2,540.0</b>	<b>2,539.4</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>Total Gross Expenditure</b>	<b>5,054.5</b>	<b>5,168.4</b>	<b>114.0</b>
(167.8)	(178.5)	(10.7)	Sales, Fees, Charges and Recharges	(328.5)	(358.9)	(30.5)
(480.7)	(472.1)	8.6	Specific Grants	(817.9)	(934.6)	(116.8)
(8.4)	(14.4)	(6.0)	Interest Receivable	(13.3)	(20.1)	(6.9)
<b>(656.9)</b>	<b>(665.0)</b>	<b>(8.0)</b>	<b>Total Gross Income</b>	<b>(1,159.6)</b>	<b>(1,313.7)</b>	<b>(154.1)</b>
<b>1,883.1</b>	<b>1,874.4</b>	<b>(8.6)</b>	<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>3,894.9</b>	<b>3,854.8</b>	<b>(40.1)</b>
(8.5)	(8.6)	(0.1)	Transfers to/(from)Reserves	(103.0)	(84.7)	18.4
<b>1,874.6</b>	<b>1,865.9</b>	<b>(8.7)</b>	<b>Net Expenditure after Reserves</b>	<b>3,791.8</b>	<b>3,770.1</b>	<b>(21.7)</b>
(1,457.1)	(1,457.1)	0.0	Home Office Police Grant	(2,632.8)	(2,587.2)	45.6
<b>417.5</b>	<b>417.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Financing requirement through GLA</b>	<b>1,159.0</b>	<b>1,159.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
(67.9)	(67.9)	0.0	Retained Business Rates	(130.7)	(130.7)	0.0
<b>(349.6)</b>	<b>(349.6)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Council Tax Requirement</b>	<b>(1,028.4)</b>	<b>(1,028.4)</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>0.0</b>	<b>(8.7)</b>	<b>(8.7)</b>	<b>Net MOPAC Group Variance</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>

# 5.a. Financial Summary - the Met

## 2025/26 MET FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

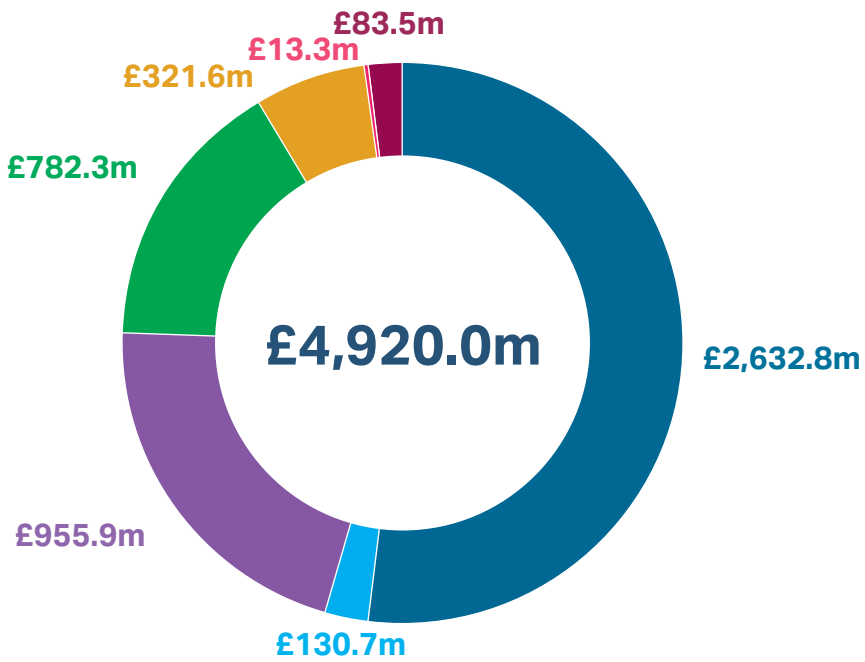
The total gross expenditure budget is £4,920.0m, with Council Tax precept and business rates funding of £1,086.6m and Police Grant of £2,632.8m, reserve funding of £83.5m and other income (including specific grants) of £1,117.1m. Reserves are forecasting a £18.6m reduction in drawdown, reflecting revised assumptions on Home Office funding and slippage of project delivery.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Subjective Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
1,344.9	1,344.8	(0.1)	Police Officer Pay	2,700.5	2,704.5	4.0
419.0	419.1	0.1	Police Staff Pay	828.3	873.0	44.8
41.4	40.4	(1.0)	PCSO Pay	85.3	82.7	(2.6)
1,805.3	1,804.3	(0.9)	Total Pay	3,614.1	3,660.2	46.1
90.1	96.0	5.8	Police Officer Overtime	174.7	184.2	9.5
16.2	21.6	5.4	Police Staff Overtime	28.9	40.5	11.5
0.1	0.2	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.5	0.3
106.4	117.8	11.4	Total Overtime	203.8	225.2	21.3
14.4	11.7	(2.7)	Employee Related Expenditure	34.3	37.0	2.7
23.6	23.4	(0.2)	Supplementary Pension Costs	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
1,949.6	1,957.2	7.6	Staff Costs Total	3,900.3	3,968.4	68.1
95.6	89.2	(6.3)	Premises Costs	200.3	181.8	(18.5)
34.9	37.2	2.3	Transport Costs	89.5	75.8	(13.7)
274.0	276.6	2.6	Supplies and Services	567.2	625.4	58.3
141.5	136.3	(5.1)	Capital Financing Costs	162.6	182.9	20.3
546.0	539.4	(6.6)	Total Running Expenses	1,019.7	1,066.0	46.3
2,495.6	2,496.6	1.0	Total Gross Expenditure	4,920.0	5,034.4	114.4
(165.6)	(175.6)	(10.0)	Sales Fees & Charges	(321.6)	(351.4)	(29.8)
(465.2)	(455.2)	10.0	Specific Grants	(782.3)	(898.8)	(116.6)
(8.4)	(14.4)	(6.0)	Interest Receivable	(13.3)	(20.1)	(6.9)
(639.2)	(645.2)	(6.0)	Total Gross Income	(1,117.1)	(1,270.3)	(153.2)
1,856.5	1,851.4	(5.1)	Net Expenditure	3,802.9	3,764.1	(38.8)
(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	Transfer to/(from) Reserves	(83.5)	(64.9)	18.6
1,854.0	1,848.9	(5.1)	Net Expenditure After Reserves	3,719.4	3,699.2	(20.1)
(1,457.1)	(1,457.1)	0.0	Home Office Police Grant	(2,632.8)	(2,587.2)	45.6
396.8	396.8	0.0	Financing Requirement through GLA	1,086.6	1,086.6	0.0
(67.9)	(67.9)	0.0	Retained Business Rates	(130.7)	(130.7)	0.0
(328.9)	(328.9)	0.0	Council Tax Requirement	(955.9)	(955.9)	0.0
0.0	(5.1)	(5.1)	Overall Met Total	0.0	25.5	25.5

The Met are forecasting an overspend of £25.5m against the budget approved in March 2025. This includes a forecast overspend of £114.4m on gross expenditure offset by £153.2m of additional income. The forecast includes pressures across pay, overtime, supplies and services, and capital financing. These are offset in part through additional income, including increased specific grants.

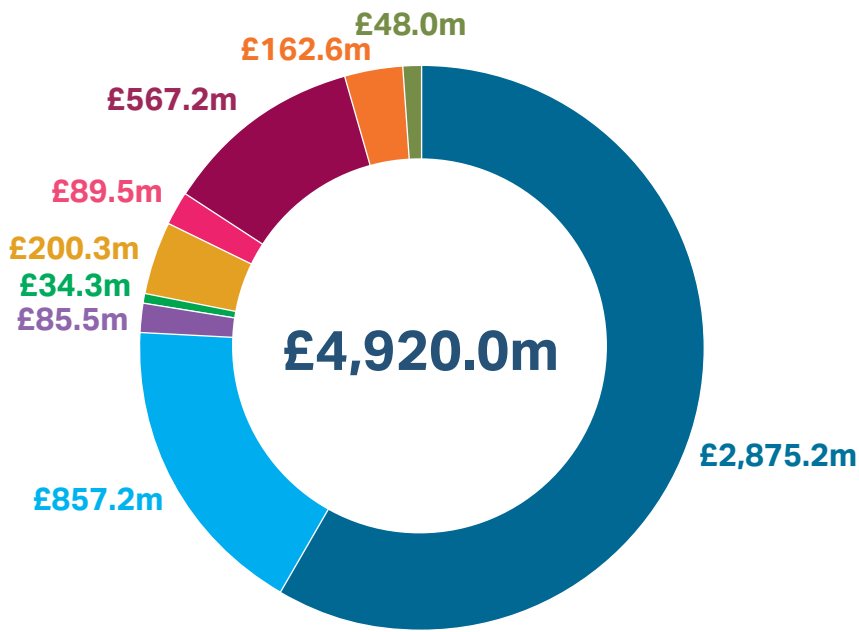
## 2025/26 MET FUNDING BUDGET, £M

- Home Office Police Grant
- Retained Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Specific Grants
- Other Income
- Interest Receivable
- Transfer from Reserves



## 2025/26 MET EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)

- Police Officer Costs & Overtime
- Police Staff Costs & Overtime
- PCSO Costs & Overtime
- Employee Related Costs
- Premises Costs
- Transport Costs
- Supplies and Services
- Capital Financing
- Supplementary Pension Costs



# 5.b. Financial Summary - MOPAC and VRU

## 2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

The total gross expenditure budget is £134.5m, with funding from Council Tax precept and Police Grant of £72.5m, reserve funding of £19.5m and other income (including grants) of £42.5m. Included within budgeted other income is £22.3m Ministry of Justice and £13.3m Home Office grant funding.

MOPAC and VRU combined are forecasting a £1.6m underspend in 2025/26. This is due to a gross income favourable variance of £0.9m largely due to additional income provided in year. Gross expenditure is forecasting a

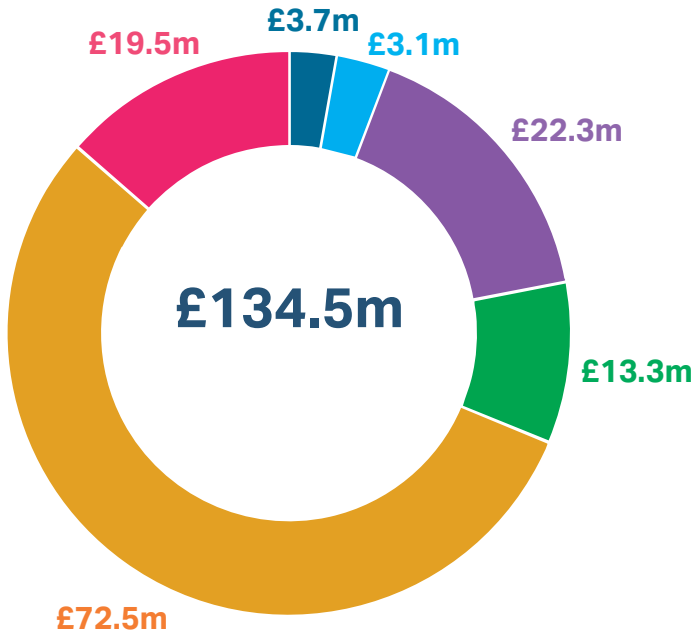
£0.5m underspend, this is predominately due to underspends across projects partially offset by additional expenditure of £1.2m funded by additional income and reserves. There is a favourable variance on reserve funding of £0.3m reflecting expenditure reprofiled expenditure into 2025/26.

The new Police and Crime Plan was published following approval of the 2025/26 budget; therefore the approved budget has been allocated to reflected the new Police and Crime Plan priorities.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
12.2	12.0	(0.2)	Staff Pay	24.8	24.8	0.0
12.2	12.0	(0.2)	Total Pay	24.8	24.8	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	Staff Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	Total Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.1	(0.0)	Employee Related Expenditure	0.4	0.4	(0.1)
12.3	12.1	(0.2)	Staff Costs Total	25.3	25.2	(0.0)
0.4	0.4	(0.0)	Premises Costs	0.9	0.7	(0.2)
0.0	0.0	0.0	Transport Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.5	1.3	(0.2)	Supplies & Services	4.0	4.2	0.1
30.2	29.0	(1.1)	Third Party Payments	104.3	103.9	(0.3)
32.1	30.7	(1.3)	Total Running Costs	109.2	108.8	(0.4)
44.4	42.8	(1.6)	Total Gross Expenditure	134.5	134.0	(0.5)
(2.2)	(2.8)	(0.6)	Sales Fees & Charges	(6.9)	(7.5)	(0.7)
(15.6)	(16.9)	(1.3)	Specific Grants	(35.6)	(35.8)	(0.2)
(17.8)	(19.8)	(2.0)	Total Gross Income	(42.5)	(43.4)	(0.9)
26.6	23.0	(3.6)	Net Expenditure	92.0	90.7	(1.3)
(5.9)	(6.1)	(0.1)	Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(19.5)	(19.8)	(0.3)
20.7	17.0	(3.7)	Net Expenditureafter Reserves	72.5	70.9	(1.6)
(20.7)	(20.7)	0.0	Council Tax Requirement	(72.5)	(72.5)	0.0
0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	Overall MOPAC & VRU Total	0.0	(1.6)	(1.6)

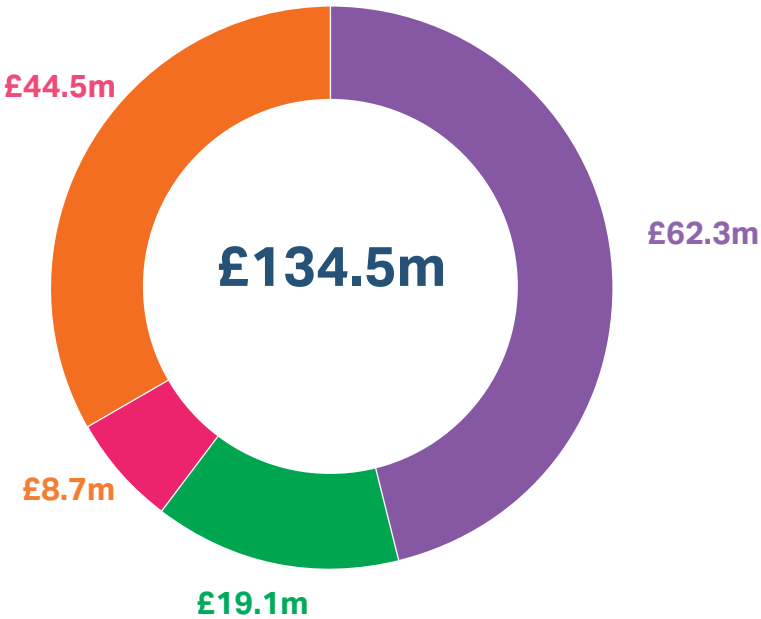
## 2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FUNDING, £M

- Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)
- Other Income
- Ministry of Justice
- Home Office
- Council Tax Precept and Police Grant
- Transfer from Reserves



## 2025/26 MOPAC & VRU EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)

- Reducing violence and criminal exploitation
- Building safer, more confident communities
- Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met
- Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims





# 6. Capital Expenditure and trends

The Capital Strategy supports the Mayor’s vision for London as the safest global city by investing in policing infrastructure that strengthens public trust, reduces violence, and safeguards vulnerable communities. It embeds the priorities of the New Met for London plan More Trust, Less Crime, and High Standards, and aligns with wider Mayoral objectives, including achieving Net Zero Carbon by 2030 and delivering 50% affordable housing on sites that are disposed across the Greater London Authority (GLA) Group. It focuses on five key priority areas:

**Property Services:** The Met’s draft Estate Strategy is reviewing its approach to achieve an appropriate New Met for London standard that takes into account the financial constraints, alongside ongoing maintenance and planned works delivered through Business as Usual.

**Strategy and Transformation:** Capital investment underpins major change initiative, including the New Met for London initiative, embedding reform across all areas to support the wider transformation agenda.

**Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT):** Investment in this area supports core IT infrastructure, device replacement, and systems that enable operational transformation. The Met also contributes to national programmes such as the Emergency Services Network.

**Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP):** Funding here supports technology and transformation initiatives aimed at protecting London from terrorism. All expenditure is covered by ring-fenced grants or third-party contributions.

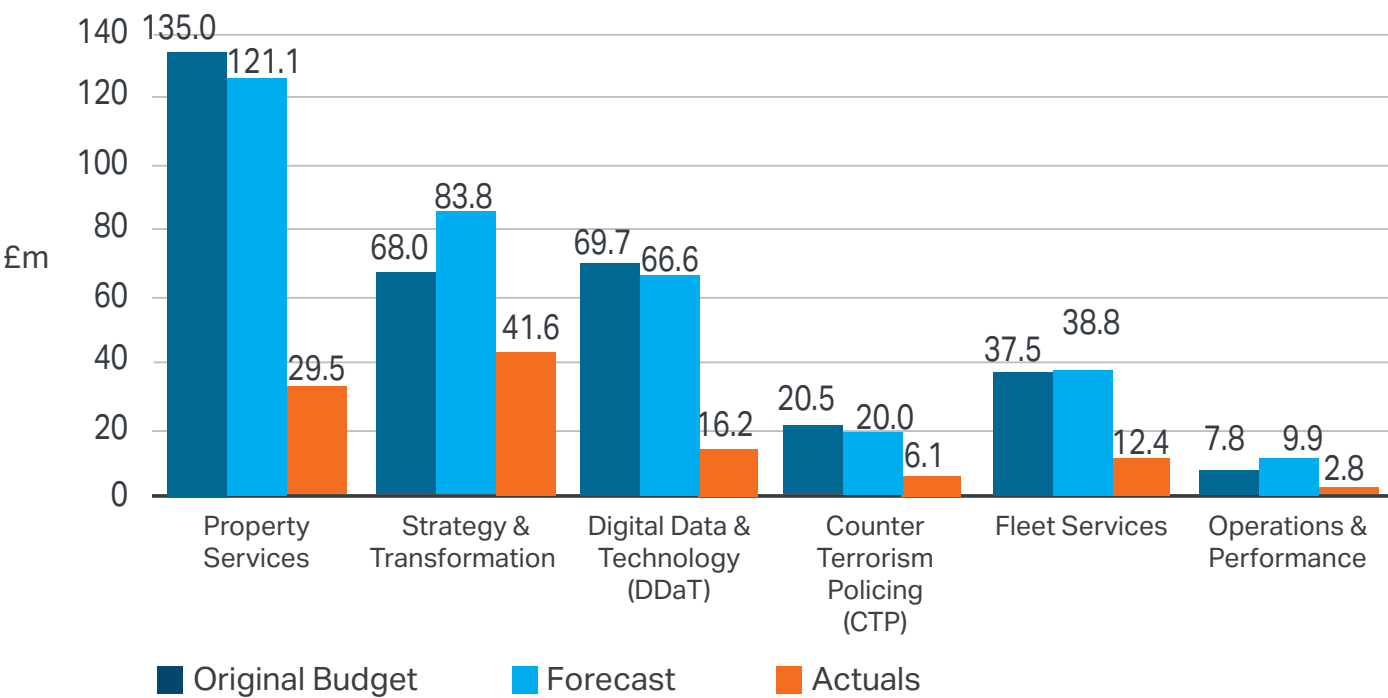
**Fleet Services:** Operating a fleet of approximately 5,000 vehicles, capital investment is directed towards vehicle replacement, with additional funding for telematics and electric charging infrastructure to support sustainability goals.

Looking ahead to the 2026/27 budget setting process, work is underway to prioritise capital projects and review the approach to funding. The demand on capital budgets is growing due to pressures such as the new business services IT system, Command and Control and evolving technology, whilst the opportunities to fund this expenditure is reducing due to

a lack of Government funding and limited opportunities for capital receipts given the reduced size of the Estate due to historical disposals. We are exploring increasing the revenue contributions to fund capital expenditure and the amount of external borrowing that is undertaken to ensure an affordable and sustainable capital programme.

## YEAR TO DATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ACTUALS AGAINST ORIGINAL BUDGETS, £M

The 2025/26 capital programme forecast at quarter 2 of £340.1m is £1.7m over the approved published budget of £338.4m. Year to date expenditure is £108.5m. The chart summarises the year-to-date capital expenditure actuals, against original budgets by priority area.



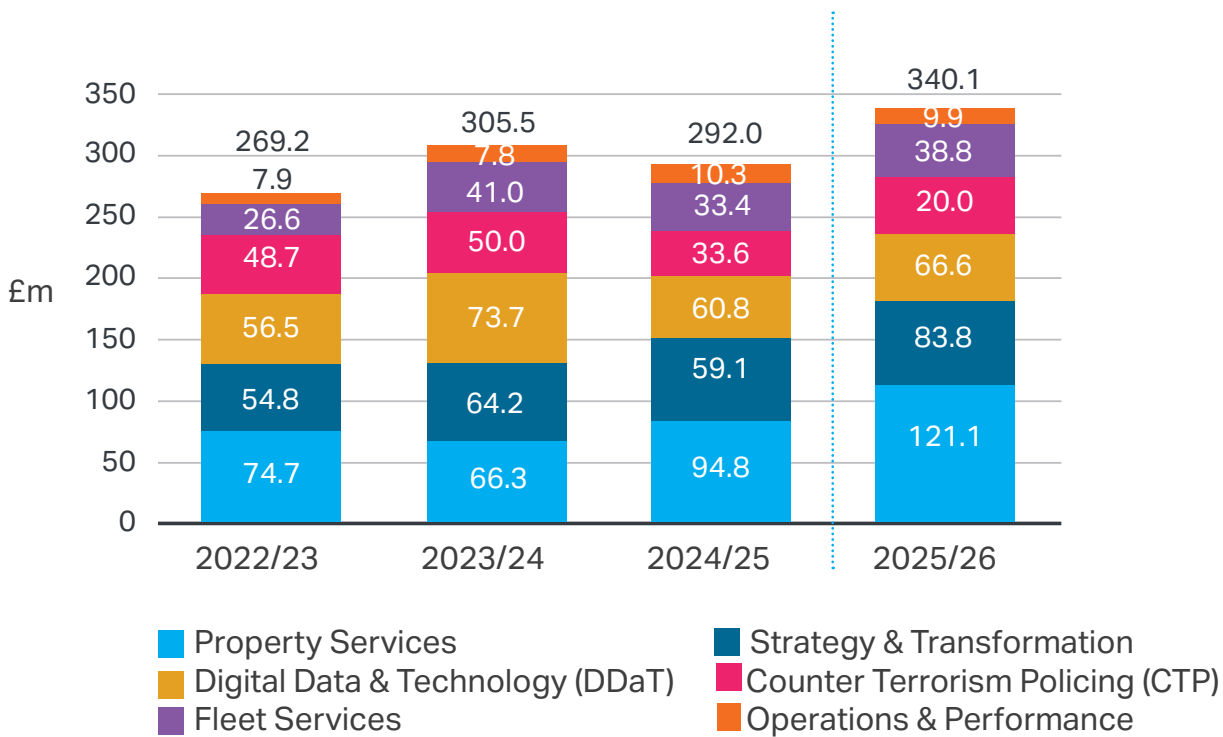
Key drivers of the £1.7m forecast overspend are:

- The £15.8m forecast overspend in Strategy and Transformation against the original £68.0m budget is primarily due to slippage of spend on Command & Control from 2024/25.
- There is a £2.1m forecast overspend in Operations and Performance against the original budget of £7.8m due to increase in spend relating to Digital and Physical Forensics.
- There is a £0.5m forecast underspend in CTP Grant funded budgets, due to additional funding provided following budget approval.





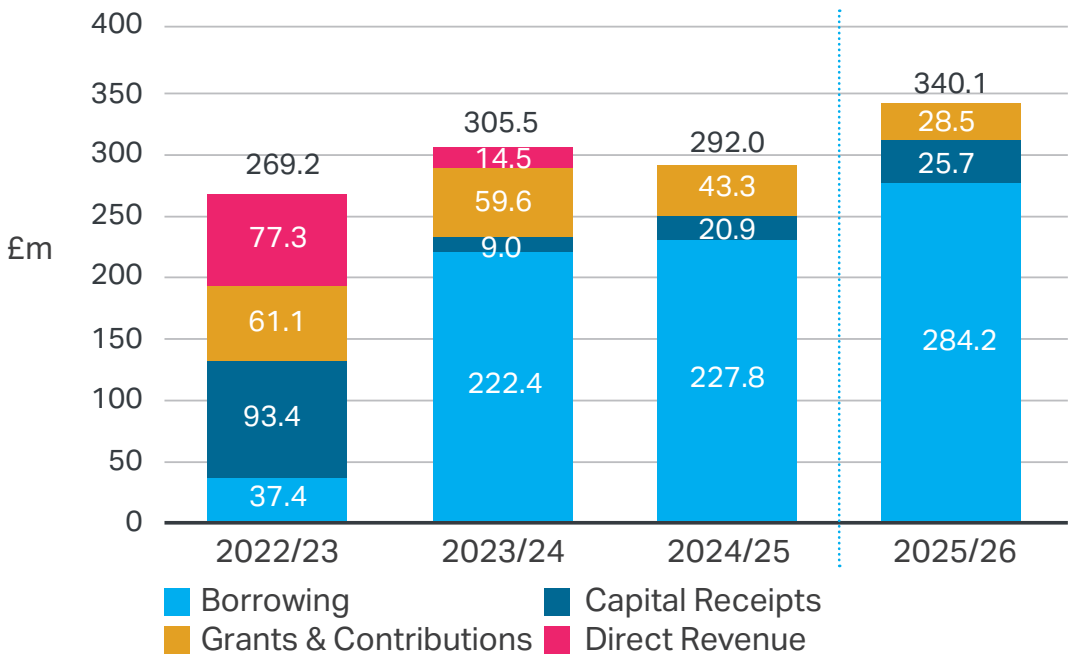
### MET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AGAINST PRIOR YEARS AND FORECAST FOR 25/26, £M



The graph shows actual expenditure 2022/23 to 2024/25 and the forecast for 2025/26.

The increase in spend compared to previous years has largely been driven by increased activity in Property and Strategy & Transformation.

### CAPITAL FINANCING, 2022/23 TO 2025/26, £M



The graph shows actual financing for 2022/23 to 2024/25 and the forecast for 2025/26.

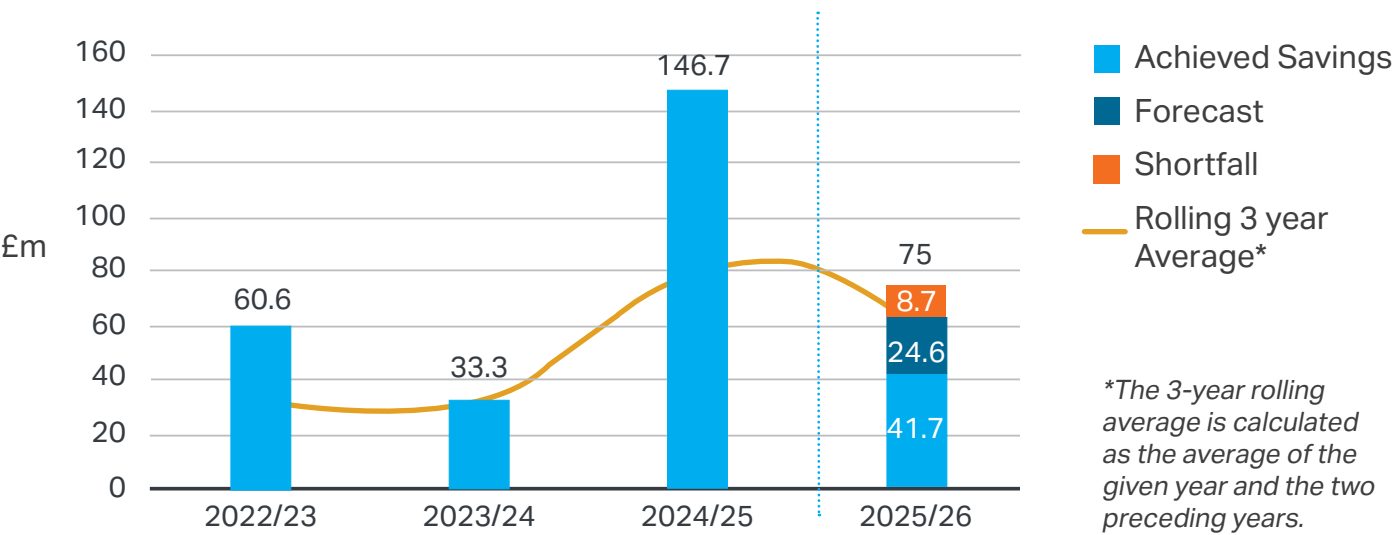
Capital investment is governed by the Prudential Code, which provides MOPAC with flexibility in funding and borrowing decisions. The capital programme is increasingly dependent on borrowing due to a decline in capital receipts and limited central government grants. This shift reflects a broader reduction in funding sources, particularly from government contributions. The affordability of this borrowing is assessed annually through the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the Treasury Management Strategy.



# 7. Efficiencies and Savings

One of the three priorities for A New Met for London is to fix the Met’s foundations and set it up to succeed. To deliver a balanced budget in 2025/26, the budget included the delivery of £75.0m of non-workforce savings primarily through streamlining of support services and improving the value for money of our commercial arrangements. At the end of quarter 2 2025/26, £41.7m savings have been delivered, with a further £24.6m forecast to be delivered by the end of the year.

DELIVERED AND PLANNED MET ANNUAL SAVINGS, £M



Key savings delivered to date include:

- **IT & Digital:** £9.1m savings delivered to date and forecasting to meet the £9.6m in full. In addition to the original savings planned from decommissioning legacy systems and equipment, the savings target has increased by circa £5m since quarter 1, primarily driven by a reduction in Airwave charges.
- **Managing the Supply Chain:** £5.6m, primarily through contract negotiations and rebates, with a further £3.7m being reviewed and validated for viability.
- **Running the Back Office:** Savings of £4.2m have been delivered through efficiencies in the Mets’ Business Services.

As at the end of quarter 2, the Met are forecasting up to £8.7m of its £75.0m target to be at risk, either because they are not underpinned by detailed plans or the plans reflect some risk. The Met remain committed to delivering the savings target in full and are working to close the gap in savings plans.

Momentum in delivering savings has picked up in quarter 2 and has made clear headway to bridge the gap with an additional savings identified and achieved through contract renegotiations, stronger overtime controls, improvements to proposals for existing savings initiatives and a number of programmes move from planning to delivery.





# 8. MOPAC Group Reserves

Reserves are one-off monies, or a non- recurrent fund which, once used, is not replenished as part of MOPAC’s annual settlement. There is a need to balance the opportunity cost of holding reserves against the importance of long-term financial sustainability and resilience.

The MOPAC Group holds earmarked and a General Reserve. The earmarked reserves are held to meet identified spending commitments. The General Reserve is to provide for any unexpected expenditure

that cannot be managed within existing budgets. Such expenditure would be one-off and resulting from an extraordinary event or unforeseen financial liabilities.

Transfers to and from reserves require approval from the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime in line with the Scheme of Consent and Delegation and requires approval from the MOPAC Deputy Mayor and the Chief Finance Officer.

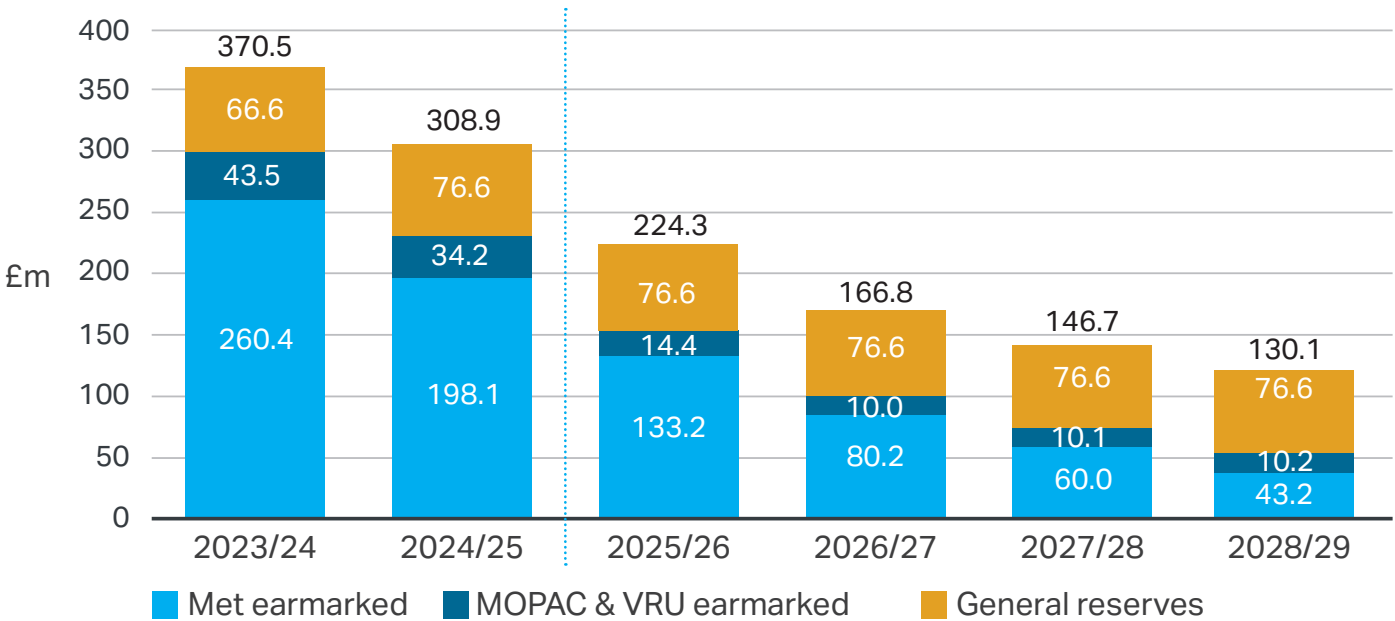
The level of the General Reserve is a matter of judgement, taking account of specific risks identified through the budget setting process and is considered on an annual basis as part of the Section 25 statement, required by the Local Government Act 2003, robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves assessment. This assessment will also take account of the extent to which specific risks are supported through earmarked reserves.

The reserve strategy proposes that the general reserve should be 2-3% of the net revenue budget subject to the sensitivity and risks in the Medium-Term Financial Plan. For comparison, average General Reserve across Police and Crime Commissioners were 3% at the end of the 2023/24 financial year.

The reserves strategy recommends that the General Reserve should not fall below £125m and whilst the level of General Reserve is below the target 2-3%, this level is met when considering both general and earmarked reserves together. MOPAC and the Met should continue to ensure that the total reserves balance is proactively replenished to avoid a level below £125m across the Medium-Term Financial Plan.



MOPAC GROUP EARMARKED AND GENERAL RESERVES CLOSING BALANCE 2023/24 TO 2028/29, £M





MOPAC GROUP RESERVES, 2025/26, £M

**Supporting Local Change** - This reserve supports delivery of the various modernisation programmes in particular estates transformation.

**Managing the Budget** - This is a smoothing reserve to manage budget fluctuations during the year and to smooth the short term impact of funding changes and cost pressure.

**Business Group Initiatives** - This reserve supports the delivery of one-off projects within business groups.

**Operational Costs** - This reserve exists to fund a number of specific operational requirements where it has been agreed funding would be carried forward to enable the profiling of these costs in future years.

**Workforce Pressures** - This reserve has been created to o provide some one-off financial resilience when needed to manage workforce/ pay pressure, to allow the Met to maintain as high a workforce level as possible.

**Property** - Application of a historic reserve created to address an unbudgeted shortfall in service charge recovery to support Property and Services Directorate Medium-Term Financial Plan financial position.

**Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA)** - The reserve is used to drive up performance on asset recovery work, crime reduction projects and to fund local crime fighting priorities for the benefit of the community.

**Specifically Funded for Third Parties** - This reserve holds monies for Counter Terrorism Capital Expenditure, future Airwave replacement requirements at Heathrow and London City Airports. The spend profile reflects the commitments for these organisations.

**MOPAC Earmarked** - MOPAC holds reserves for its own internal budget. MOPAC aims to drawn down a managed amount from these reserves each year to fund a variety of commissioned services reflecting the priorities set out in the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan.

Reserves Category	2025/26 Opening Balance	2025/26 Original Budget - Planned Usage £m	2025/26 Q2 F'cast Usage £m	2025/26 Variance F'cast Usage to Original Budget £m	2025/26 F'cast Closing Balance £m
Supporting Local Change	10.9	(6.4)	(6.7)	(0.3)	4.3
Managing the Budget	14.3	(5.4)	(14.2)	(8.8)	0.1
Business Group Initiatives	0.9	(0.3)	(0.9)	(0.6)	0.0
Operational Costs	19.4	(6.5)	(16.5)	(10.0)	2.8
Historical Public Inquires	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workforce Pressures	64.5	(50.0)	(4.5)	45.5	60.0
Property Costs	43.6	(11.3)	(18.3)	(7.0)	25.3
POCA	22.8	(3.6)	(3.7)	(0.1)	19.0
Funded for Third Parties	21.7	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	21.7
Business Rates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Met Revenue Reserves</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>(83.5)</b>	<b>(64.9)</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>133.2</b>
MOPAC & VRU Earmarked	34.2	(19.5)	(19.8)	(0.3)	14.4
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>(103.0)</b>	<b>(84.7)</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>147.6</b>
General Reserves	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.6
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>(103.0)</b>	<b>(84.7)</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>224.3</b>

The forecast usage in 2025/26 includes both the in-year application of reserves as well as movements between reserves following an annual reserves review which identified a number of earmarked balances no longer required. These balances have all been transferred to the Workforce Pressures reserve, subject to approval from the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime in line with the Scheme of Consent and Delegation.

The variance between the original planned usage and forecast usage is mainly explained by the reserves review transfers which resulted in £20.5m moving into the Workforce Pressures reserve and so a corresponding reduction in the net planned usage. The remaining £25.0m

variance in the Workforce Pressures reserve is related to the additional £50m Home Office Grant that the Met received in 2024/25, £25m of which has now been profiled to be drawn down in 2026/27 instead of in this financial year.

Other material variances include Managing the Budget (£8.8m transferred to the Workforce Pressures reserve), Operational Costs (£2.9m transferred to the Workforce Pressures reserve and £7.1m additional usage for a variety of projects) and Property Costs (£7.0m transferred to the Workforce Pressures reserve due to the release of the dilapidations funding held in this reserve).



# 9. Met Transformation Finance

## NEW MET FOR LONDON REVENUE EXPENDITURE, £m

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Programme	Approved Budget FY 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast 2025/26 £m	Variance Full Year F'cast Vs Approved Budget 2025/26 £m
4.1	2.5	(1.6)	Command & Control	14.0	13.9	(0.1)
4.7	4.0	(0.7)	Met Business Services	14.7	6.6	(8.1)
1.6	0.6	(1.0)	Professionalism and Vetting	3.4	2.8	(0.6)
1.1	0.5	(0.6)	Criminal Exhibits	2.6	2.2	(0.4)
1.8	1.6	(0.2)	Digital Enablers	9.3	6.2	(3.1)
3.5	3.0	(0.5)	Frontline Policing Transformation	4.0	6.0	2.0
1.4	1.0	(0.4)	Law Enforcement Data Service (LEDS)	2.4	2.8	0.4
0.7	0.7	(0.0)	Learning & Leadership Transformation	3.5	1.0	(2.5)
1.3	0.8	(0.6)	Firearms Culture Change	0.0	2.9	2.9
1.2	1.0	(0.2)	Met Headquarters	0.0	2.9	2.9
0.2	0.2	(0.0)	Culture	0.0	0.4	0.4
1.1	0.6	(0.5)	Transport for London	0.0	1.6	1.6
0.7	0.0	(0.7)	Resourcing the Met	17.6	1.4	(16.2)
3.4	3.3	(0.1)	Engine Room	0.0	5.3	5.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	Culture Diversity & Inclusion	2.6	0.0	(2.6)
0.0	0.0	0.0	Critical Resource Transformation	4.5	0.0	(4.5)
(4.8)	(0.0)	4.7	Over- Programming	(12.0)	(4.2)	7.8
22.1	19.7	(2.5)	<b>Expenditure in NMfL budget</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>(14.8)</b>
			Professionalism - NMfL	0.0	2.5	2.5
			HR - NMfL	0.0	1.0	1.0
			Consultancy - NMfL	0.0	2.8	2.8
			MASH - NMfL	0.0	1.2	1.2
			Met CC - NMfL	0.0	7.3	7.3
			<b>Expenditure in other budget lines</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>
			<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The overall spend on New Met for London (NMfL) is forecast to be on budget. There is forecast spend of £51.8m against the original NMfL budget of £66.6m but when the forecast spend for NMfL reform and fixing the foundations work taking place in other business areas is taken into account (shown at the bottom of the table) the forecast spend is to plan.

The year to date spend is broadly on track. The minor year to date underspend is due to profiling of spend being different to the original budget profile.







# 10. The Police and Crime Plan

The Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan sets out his high-level priorities for policing, crime and community safety in London for the period 2025 to 2029. The Mayor’s agenda is clear – to make London a safer city for all, by being tough on crime and tough on the complex causes of crime.

The key aims of the Plan are:

- Reducing violence and criminal exploitation;
- Building safer, more confident communities;
- Supporting and overseeing reform of the Metropolitan Police Service; and
- Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims.

The police alone cannot deliver these outcomes, and the Plan sets out how MOPAC, the Met and partner agencies including local councils, health services, criminal justice partners and Transport for London (TfL)/transport operators will continue to work together to reduce and prevent crime now and over the long-term.

The safety of London also directly supports the local and national missions for economic growth.

The Mayor is clear that:

- Safe communities are more attractive to domestic and international investors, as businesses seek stable environments to thrive and grow.
- When people feel safe, they are more likely to engage in work, innovation and education, leading to increased productivity.
- Safety ensures that public infrastructure such as transport, schools and healthcare can function without disruption.

[Read the full Police and Crime Plan.](#)

To monitor the impact of our Police and Crime Plan, we measure two high level statistics that show us how safe Londoners are:



*\*This has remained stable in comparison to the same quarter the previous year, representing a 0 percentage point change.*

*\*\*This has remained stable. In quarter 2, the Total Notifiable Offences recorded is 237,165, which is a change of -1.5% on the same quarter last year.*



## a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

### Taking a public health approach to preventing violent crime, led by London's VRU

The VRU is working with London Boroughs to review Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plans (VVRAP) to ensure the plans continue to support and promote effective approaches to tackling violence and reducing harm, whilst also ensuring minimum standards and a consistent approach to violence reduction work across London's Community Safety Partnerships.

An ongoing evaluation on DIVERT, an initiative in police custody for diverting young adults, aged between 18-25, away from crime and towards positive opportunities. It is expected to be completed by January 2026.

Significant recruitment has taken place in relation to Engage, a positive diversion for those under 18 years old to ensure there is capacity to reach all children and young people in custody.

The VRU continues to offer support to boroughs following critical incidents where a homicide or incidents of serious violence have occurred. The VRU have supported boroughs on 42 occasions this financial year, providing additional funding to support increased capacity to respond and address community trauma and support victims and families, as well as implementing responses to prevent further violence from occurring

### Supporting delivery of Prevention Partnerships and the Serious Violence Duty

The VRU have coordinated the implementation of the Young Futures Panel pilot (previously Prevention Partnerships). Working with the four pilot boroughs over the last quarter to prepare for implementation of the pilot in quarter 3; clarifying data collection, monitoring requirements, and putting in place grant agreements for delivery. The VRU has also briefed partners and wider London boroughs on progress with the pilot and will continue to share learning and insights to support wider prevention and early intervention work across London.

In quarter 2, the VRU jointly held a round table with Advance to discuss how the Young Futures Programme can address the needs of women and girls and ensure a gendered lens is applied to support and responses offered through the young futures panels and hubs.

The VRU is working with Crest Advisory and the Home Office on a workshop to understand how to strengthen the response to Serious Violence Duty.

A full breakdown of performance across the VRU's commissioned programmes is [available online](#).

*MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.*

### Supporting the Metropolitan Police to bring violent criminals to justice

The MOPAC funded GPS tagging lead within the Met is now in place and working to improve data sharing and access protocols across the Met so that tagging and location data can be used to better manage violent offenders. This includes using location data to locate wanted offenders and matching data with reported crimes, such as robberies, to support enhanced investigations. MOPAC continues to work with the Met on the development and launch of GPS monitoring as part of civil orders which will introduce police led GPS monitoring for the first time at scale in London.

MOPAC continues to work with the Met and other partners on an integrated strategy for the use of civil orders across all crime types, with a particular emphasis on violence and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). We also continue to support the Met in the development of the VAWG 100 and how this enhanced and proactive approach can bring in the resources and expertise of wider Criminal Justice System partners to protect women and girls from those who pose the highest risk.

### Working in Partnership to reduce the harms caused by illegal drugs trade

In quarter 2, the London Drugs Forum continued to bring together criminal justice and health agencies to develop an effective response to drug related harm and crimes in London. A sub-group to the London Drugs Forum will be established to begin working on the London Drugs Commission recommendations relating to cannabis. Historically funded by MOPAC and the GLA, Operations Orochi and Yamata are Met operations to tackle county and intra-London drug lines. MOPAC retains oversight as the work responds to the Mayor's commitment to reduce drug related deaths. In this quarter, the Met have seen the combined closure of 320 drug lines, over 230 arrests, and over 530 charges made. It also led to the removal of over 9kg of Class A drugs, 60 weapons, cash seizures of over £260,000, and 65 referrals into specialist support services.

Project ADDER, the Met's pan-London programme tackling all elements of the drugs landscape overseen by MOPAC, resulted in: 4,592 drug tests on arrest (45% of these were positive); 192 cuckooing interventions (cuckooing is where people take over a person's home and use it to facilitate exploitation); 237 voluntary treatment referrals; and 342 engagement sessions reaching over 19,000 people.



## a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

### Supporting agencies to improve the response to criminal exploitation

The Police and Crime Plan commits to working with the Met and partners to improve how agencies respond to missing children vulnerable to exploitation. The Met's new model of response to missing people, rolled out during quarter 2, aims to cut repeat child missing incidents and better protect young Londoners.

As part of the PCP, MOPAC continues to work with the Met and partners to improve the London response to modern slavery for those most vulnerable to exploitation - children, women and migrants. MOPAC has supported the Met's participation in City Hall funded research, which is developing secure reporting pathways for migrant victims.

The Violence and Exploitation Support Service (VESS) continues to mature, as demonstrated through an increase in the number of individuals receiving support from the service, including more than 300 children and young adults being supported in quarter 2. MOPAC continues to support and oversee the Met's part in the national policing operation to review historic cases of group based child sexual abuse and exploitation, in response to the Casey audit recommendations.

The Met's Children's Strategy has completed its first year of delivery with progress made across all actions, including Child First training for 22,000 officers and staff. MOPAC continues to engage with the Met to support

and challenge with formal oversight by London Policing Board due later in the year.

The Reducing Criminalisation of Looked After Children and Care Leavers Protocol for London is in the final stages of drafting and partner sign-off. Publication and launch remains scheduled for quarter 3.

### Working with criminal justice agencies and other organisations to reduce violent reoffending

A refreshed version of the London Integrated Offender Management (IOM) dashboard was produced by MOPAC during quarter 2. The dashboard collates information on the IOM partnership across London that manages almost 2,000 of the most persistent, violent offenders at any one time. The dashboard, which has been refined and relaunched to partners, continues to demonstrate the strong impact of IOM across London. It shows a reduction in reoffending by over 50% following their inclusion on IOM and access to interventions.

MOPAC's commissioned IOM Mental Health service is now actively working with cases across two Approved Premises in London, demonstrating impact with those who pose the highest risk of harm to the public and improving risk management through specialist support and advice.

This quarter marked the first full year of delivery of services commissioned by MOPAC under the Prison Violence Reduction

*MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.*

Strategy, which was co-produced by MOPAC and partners across the Criminal Justice System (CJS). This milestone was celebrated with a visit from Princess Anne to HMP Wandsworth to recognise the significant progress and impact of the violence reduction services there and hear from prisoners and staff on how this is supporting reduced violence, both in custody and in preparation for release.

### Publish a new Strategy for making London a safer city for women and girls

MOPAC continued to lead work on the Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy. Following extensive consultation across London with victims and survivors; women and girls; the VAWG sector, and wider partners, including the Met, the draft strategy has been refined and updated during quarter 2 to ensure that it incorporates and reflects feedback received from partners during the development process. The Strategy will be published later this year, setting the strategic direction for London and ensuring that tackling VAWG is recognised as everyone's business across the capital.

Complementing this work and the Home Office Safer Summer Streets initiative, the Met renewed its focus on keeping women and girls safe in public spaces over the summer, backed with MOPAC funding and coordination across boroughs. With London hosting a series of major concerts this summer attracting a predominantly female audience, the Met - working closely with

partners including venues, event organisers, security firms, other emergency services and local authorities - stepped up patrols of specialist officers in and around venues, trained to spot predatory men in crowds.

### Supporting London's counter-terrorism preparedness

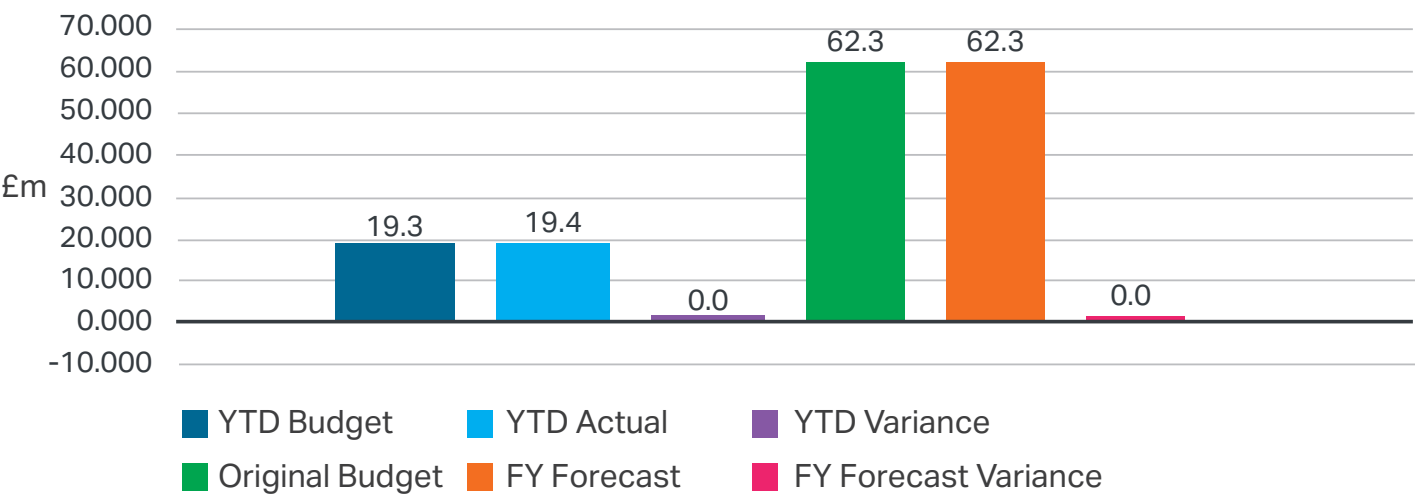
The London CONTEST Board, which provides a strategic overview of counter terrorism activity in London and is chaired by the DMPC, met in September. The following themes were discussed - Places of Worship Protective Security; Proscription of Palestine Action; Contingency Hotel Protest and Prevent Strategy Resourcing.

A follow-up roundtable on Violence Fascinated / Fixated Individuals (VFIs) was convened by MOPAC. This meeting boosted awareness of this increasing challenge as well as helped ensure that London practitioners are enacting good practice and taking advantage of the full spectrum of experience and services available in the capital.

The DMPC and the Met Assistant Commissioner for Specialist Operations (ACSO), who is also Head of Counter Terrorism Policing, continue to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the threat and risks to London.

# a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

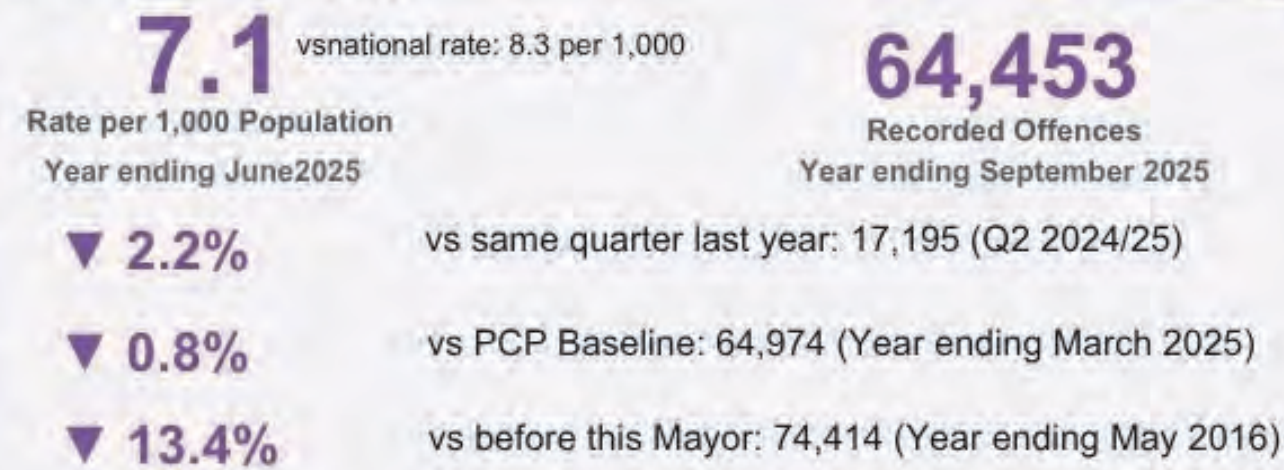
## TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for the reducing violence and criminal exploitation priority is £62.3m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is on budget at £62.3m.

Year to date actual expenditure of £19.4m is slightly above the year to date budgeted £19.3m

## Violence with Injury



**Violence with Injury** (Comparison with Same Quarter Previous Year) - Violence with Injury offences are stable on the same quarter last year (-2.2%) and have shown a large reduction since 2016 (-13.4%). The latest national data (end June 2025) shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population in London (7.1) is lower than the England and Wales average (8.3).

Note: Met Crime data extracted from the London DataStore on 17/10/2025.



# a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

## OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
GPS Tagging for Knife Crime and non-Domestic Abuse Stalking Offences	The GPS tagging programme uses GPS monitoring of knife crime offenders and people convicted of non-Domestic Abuse Stalking offences for those on licence. The pilots provide an important risk management tool for probation practitioners.	A	G	This service has been RAG rated green because it is meeting, or exceeding, at least 90% of its contractual KPIs.
Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Service	IOM is a framework used to manage persistent violent offenders in London. MOPAC commissions four services to support IOM - a mental health service, a neurodiversity service, a service user engagement service, and a mentoring service.	G	G	<p>This service has been RAG rated green because it is meeting, or exceeding, at least 90% of its contractual KPIs.</p> <p>The mentoring service element is now completed, but given staffing and recruitment issues was slightly below intended referral volumes, even though KPIs on service user completions were met.</p>
Prison Violence Reduction Strategy	MOPAC has commissioned seven violence reduction services to be delivered across three pilot prison sites (His Majesty's Prison / Young Offender Institution (HMP/YOI) Feltham B, HMP Pentonville and HMP Wandsworth), with the aim of reducing the high levels of violence in London's prisons and through the gate into London's communities by targeting key drivers of violence and addressing the needs of individuals involved in violence in prison.	A	A	<p>There are three elements to the service delivery across three London prisons, of which two are delivering well against KPIs which are: purposeful activity and conflict resolution and gang, debt exploitation support.</p> <p>The KPI on trained peer mentors is slightly below target, owing to difficulties in identifying suitable prisoners to take on the role, both at provider and prison level. We are working closely with the provider and prisons to overcome this.</p>

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Drive	These two services are designed to target repeat and/or serial perpetrators of domestic abuse who pose high risk of harm and/or homicide to their victims. This is achieved via 'disruption' (putting barriers and obstacles in place to prevent abuse from taking place), 'support' (addressing additional needs of the perpetrator, with accompanying specialist support for the victim) and 'behaviour change' (focused, 1:1 interventions to explicitly address the perpetrator's attitudes and behaviours).	G	A	<p>Mobilisation across the 7 new boroughs was staggered in September due to local readiness.</p> <p>While referrals have commenced, the timing has impacted delivery against the KPI's for referrals and interventions, which are slightly below target. We should be on course to meeting the target in quarter 3.</p>
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	This Domestic Abuse perpetrator service is for racialised and minoritised communities, providing 1:1 culturally-informed sessions.	A	G	This service has been RAG rated green because it is meeting, or exceeding, at least 90% of its contractual KPIs.
Restart	This is a multi-agency pilot programme that offers 1:1 support to Domestic Abuse perpetrators, including housing options to support survivors and children to maintain housing security. Safe and Together training is part of the model.	A	G	This service has been RAG rated green because it is meeting, or exceeding, at least 90% of its contractual KPIs.

# a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Safe and Together	Trains and supports professionals in Children's Social Care, Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) and policing to hold Domestic Abuse perpetrators to account and challenge them to change their behaviour.	A	A	Core and Supervisor training was not planned for quarter 2 as the service does not run over the summer period.  It will resume in quarter 3 and we are confident that the annual target will be met through increased planned training events in quarter 3 and quarter 4.
Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (S-TAC)	This is a multi-agency unit delivers specialised advice, training and consultation to Met officers, Probation services, NHS mental health services and victims services to improve the overall response to stalking in London. MOPAC commissions the victim advocacy service and supports the unit's strategic direction.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Drug Testing in Police Custody	Drug testing on arrest to identify those using Class A drugs, in order to refer them to treatment. Includes three Met roles.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub	Pilot providing wraparound support to young adults on probation in Newham.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	VAWG Prevention Toolkit to support schools to teach young people about health relationships and VAWG.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London CYP Violence & Exploitation Support Service (VESS)	The (VESS) provides holistic support to children and young people in London (up to the age of 25) impacted by violence and exploitation.	A	A	The service continues to mature as delivery embeds and awareness of the service grows.  Whilst a number of KPIs remain amber, reporting shows consistent improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>126 new children and young adults received support in quarter 2, representing over 50% increase from quarter 1.</li><li>More than 350 individuals, including children, young adults, and family members, were supported this quarter.</li></ul> From quarter 3 onwards, the oversight and management of the VESS contract will sit with the VRU.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Improving Support for Girls and Young Women Affected by Gangs, Violence and Exploitation	The programme is divided into three strands: 1) The creation, development, and support of a network (or eco-system) of linked girls and young women's groups. 2) The creation of a gendered risk and needs assessment framework to improve understanding 3) Funding a fixed term post in the Met to bring together data across different datasets.	New	New	Reporting is expected to commence from quarter 3, following a delayed start to the service.
Appropriate Adult Service for Vulnerable Adults*	The service will provide trained Appropriate Adults (AA) to respond to requests in police custody or voluntary interview. The AA will be present for police processes and will safeguard the interests of vulnerable adults ensuring their rights and entitlements are respected.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

\*Further information about this statutory service can be found on page 21.



# a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

## THE APPROPRIATE ADULT (AA) SERVICE FOR VULNERABLE ADULTS ACROSS LONDON

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) requires adults who are deemed to be vulnerable, to be provided with an appropriate adult (AA) in police custody or voluntary interview. An AA's role is to safeguard the interests, rights, entitlements and welfare of vulnerable people who are suspected of a criminal offence, ensuring that they are treated in a fair and just manner, and are able to participate effectively. An AA may be a family member or friend, or they can be identified through trained AA services which are either volunteers or paid professionals.

A person is vulnerable (under PACE) if a police officer has any reason to suspect the person may:

- have difficulty understanding the full implications or communicating effectively about anything to do with their detention; or
- have difficulty understanding the significance or things they are told, questions, or their own answers; or
- may be prone to confusion, suggestibility, or compliance; or
- may be prone to providing unintentionally unreliable, misleading or self-incriminating information.

This is a statutory service that is provided through MOPAC, on behalf of the Mayor, who funds a Pan London AA service offer for vulnerable adults, which went live on the 31st December 2024 and will run until 31st March 2027.

This new approach is delivered by:

- The London Borough of Southwark, delivering a volunteer's scheme within Southwark and Lambeth;
- The Appropriate Adult Service (TAAS) for delivering in Central and West London; and
- Appropriate Adults UK (AA UK) for delivering in North, East and South London.

As well as safeguarding vulnerable adults, AAs independent role within custody and voluntary interview is an important mechanism for MOPAC's oversight and holding the Met to account.

Description	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Overview
Total number of AA attendances	New	8,644	New	The total number of AA attendances covers multiple call outs per vulnerable adult within one detention episode and requests for AAs cancelled upon arrival.
Total number of vulnerable adults supported by an AA	New	4,521	New	This figure is therefore larger than the total number of vulnerable adults supported.

## THE APPROPRIATE ADULT SERVICE (TAAS)

KPI	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Target
% of custody referrals met	New	96.1%	New	The target is 98%.
% of voluntary interview referrals met	New	95.2%	New	The target is 98%.
Average time taken for AA to arrive from point of referral (custody only)	New	42.5 minutes	New	The target is a maximum of 60 minutes to arrive.

## APPROPRIATE ADULTS UK (AAUK)

KPI	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Target
% of custody referrals met	New	100%	New	The target is 98%.
% of voluntary interview referrals met	New	100%	New	The target is 98%.
Average time taken for AA to arrive from point of referral (custody only)	New	15 minutes	New	The target is a maximum of 60 minutes to arrive.

## LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

KPI	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Target
% of custody referrals met	New	72%	New	The target is 98%.
% of voluntary interview referrals met	New	100%	New	The target is 98%.
Average time taken for AA to arrive from point of referral (custody only)	New	65 minutes	New	The target is a maximum of 60 minutes to arrive.



## b. Building safer, more confident communities

### Protect and strengthen neighbourhood policing

In September there was a focused item on Frontline Policing Transformation at the London Policing Board (LPB). The Met provided an update on frontline policing and set out the revised local policing operating model, which included emergency response teams, neighbourhood teams, and tasking and coordination centres. It was confirmed that some officers were being re-allocated from specialist roles to frontline duties, improving visibility and engagement.

The LPB welcomed the progress made by the Met to improve the structure and processes within frontline policing teams, such as the introduction of Volume Crime Teams and local Missing Hubs, improved training offer and equipment. The Board also asked about the Met's performance framework for neighbourhood policing, their approach to embedding cultural reform in frontline policing teams and the impact of developments, such as the implementation of the crime management units on victim satisfaction.

### Improve how organisations work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

The MOPAC Anti-Social Behaviour Forum took place during this quarter, bringing together ASB Managers, Community Safety Partners and the Met to discuss shared objectives and partnership working.

Best practice about Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) was shared by three Local Authorities and the Met spoke about the ASB Action Plan and the importance of a partnership approach to develop it.

MOPAC led the Home Office Safer Streets Summer Initiative to tackle ASB, street crime and retail theft by the Met and Local Authorities and convened partners to ensure effective delivery. The Home Office is expected to announce a Winter Initiative in due course.

### Building a stronger partnership with business

The DMPC and the Deputy Mayor for Business and Growth held a joint Business Crime Roundtable which brought together partners including the Met, Business Improvement Districts and retail sector representatives. The roundtable was an opportunity to understand the concerns businesses, specifically the retail sector, have about crime and to identify potential solutions.

It was also an opportunity to develop a partnership approach to tackling crime affecting businesses. The discussion covered work that is already in progress, as well as new resources and new organisational structures to tackle issues such as shop theft, violence, and street theft, and how partners can work together.

*MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.*

Additionally, MOPAC and the Institute of Hotel Security Managers brought together representatives from the hotel industry to hear from a range of partners about the work taking place to address crimes impacting the hotel industry, and to explore potential solutions.

### Making travel safer across London

MOPAC has worked alongside Transport for London to deliver a pilot road traffic victim service over the last two years, which finishes in October 2025. The pilot has proven successful in providing timely access to trauma informed support and the learning will be taken forward into a new co-funded service from quarter 3.

### Standing with communities against hatred and intolerance

In September, the DMPC attended MOPAC's Hate Crime Stakeholder Reference Group to meet with partners; listen to their concerns and express her continued support for the work of the sector in tackling hate and supporting victims and communities affected.

MOPAC has commissioned a refreshed Pan London Hate Crime Service for victims of hate crime, which will be delivered by the Community Alliance to Combat Hate (CATCH) consortium. The new service was mobilising throughout quarter 2 and goes live from 1 October 2025.

### Contribute to keeping Londoners safe online

MOPAC provided a recorded briefing on tech-enabled VAWG to members of the London Policing Board (LPB) to support their preparation for the September Board meeting. The aim of this presentation was to provide LPB members with relevant information and insight to facilitate a discussion with the Met on the issue of technology-enabled VAWG.

### Shared Endeavour Fund

Applications were moderated for Call 6 (2025/26) of the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund, which supports grassroots civil society projects that counter the spread of extremism and radicalisation and empower Londoners to stand up to hate and intolerance.

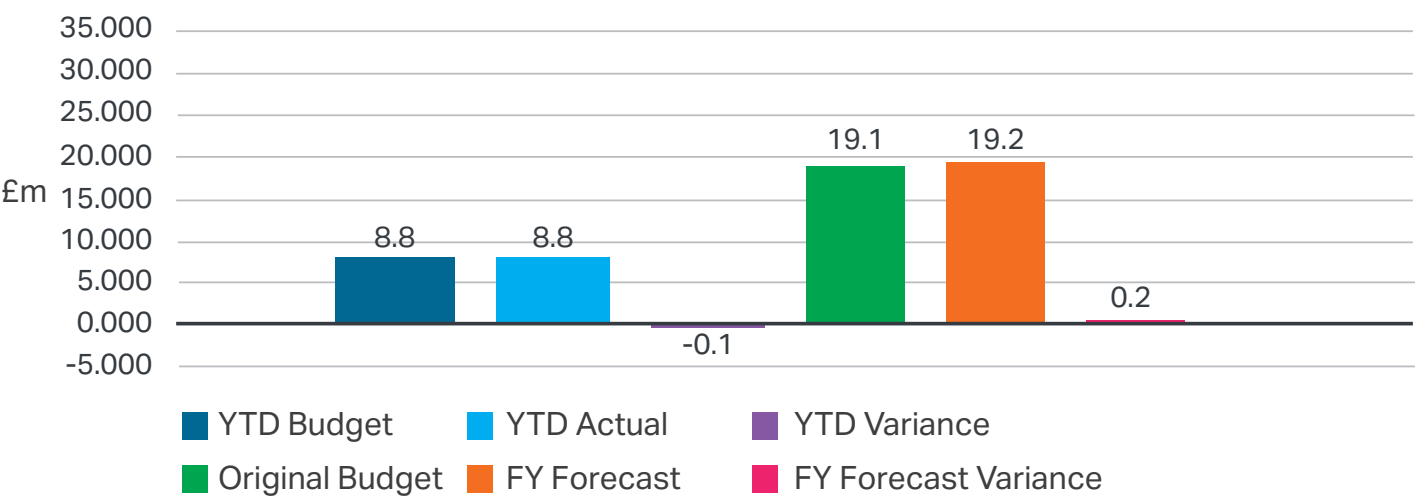
21 projects are being funded (from a total investment of £875,000) that will work with approximately 50,000 Londoners.

The portfolio includes counter radicalisation projects led by former extremists, workshops on antisemitism and Islamophobia, capacity building workshops focussed on fake information & digital literacy and active upstander training. Projects began delivery in September 2025.



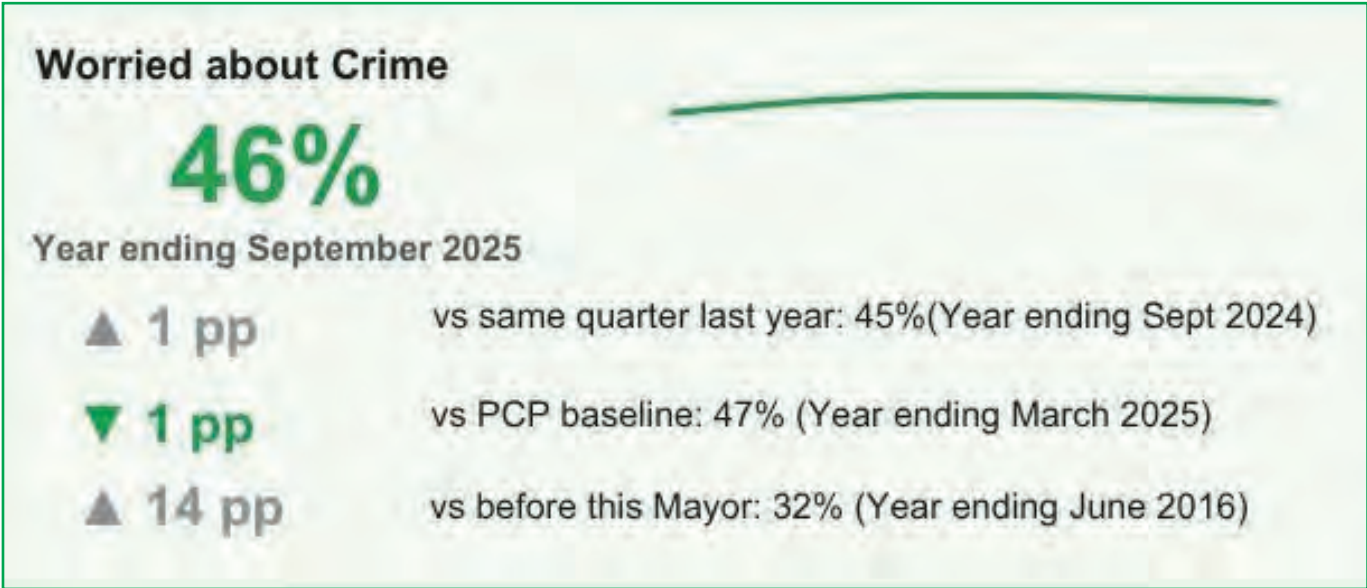
b. Building safer, more confident communities

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for the building safer, more confident communities priority is £19.1m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is £19.2m, an increase of £0.2m, this is largely due to £0.3m expenditure for the VRU Holiday Hope programme funded by the GLA, funding was announced after the budget was approved.

Year to date actual expenditure of £8.8m is in line with year to date budgeted expenditure of £8.8m



**Worried about crime** (Comparison with Previous Year) - In the 12 months to quarter 2 25/26, 46% of Londoners said they were worried about crime in their local area, measured by the Public Attitude Survey. This is a 1 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.

OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
CATCH (Community Alliance To Combat Hate) – Hate Crime Victims Service	Specialist service supporting victims of hate crime.	A	G	This service has been RAG rated green because it is meeting, or exceeding, at least 90% of its contractual KPIs.

## c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

### Supporting and overseeing the Met to deliver a better service for victims of crime

MOPAC continued to work with the Met to progress plans for the expansion of the Victim Voice Forums (VVF) following a successful pilot. The pilot showed how a group of victims unknown to one another at the outset can work effectively together to influence positive change and drive improvements in victim care across London. They have worked with the Met to improve the tone and content of letters it sends to victims; contributed recorded testimony for Met officer training, and identified areas for improvement in both the Met's real-world and digital approach to victim care.

The expanded VVF programme, managed by MOPAC on behalf of itself and the Met, will include specific forums for: victims from London's Black communities, LGBTQ+ victims, disabled victims, victims/survivors of VAWG, and young victims.

### Supporting improvement in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in London

In July, London's Victims' Commissioner, Claire Waxman, working with MOPAC's Evidence and Insight team, published the Victim Attrition Review, providing significant insight into the reasons why such a high proportion of victims withdraw from the justice process. The Review makes several recommendations for MOPAC and criminal

justice partners to tackle the issue. The research was discussed at London's Victims Board and a partnership-wide workplan to take forward the recommendations is in development.

Through the London Victims Board, MOPAC is laying the foundations for monitoring the compliance of partners across the criminal justice system, with the Victims Code of Practice. It will ensure partners are aware of their responsibilities and will be developing plans to better capture data to evidence compliance, which is pivotal to delivering MOPAC and partners' new responsibilities under the Victim and Prisoners Act 2024. The roll out is subject to further guidance from central government.

### Working with criminal justice partners to reduce reoffending

During quarter 2, the London Reducing Reoffending Board met to discuss the understanding of, and support for, neurodiversity within the criminal justice system (CJS) and the significant progress being made by agencies to use this to reduce reoffending.

Amongst the many experts present were health leads, practitioners with lived experience and those delivering services, including from the co-commissioned IOM Neurodiversity service. Much more work is now being done across the system to recognise and respond to the links between repeat offending, violence and some forms of neurodiversity and to support those with

*MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.*

identified needs to overcome barriers that have previously been hidden so they can exit the CJS.

During quarter 2, MOPAC also led London partners to develop plans to submit expressions of interest for Intensive Supervision Courts (ISCs) in London. ISCs are a Ministry of Justice pilot programme to use enhanced arrangements for community sentencing and judicial supervision to deliver holistic and robust community sentences to repeat offenders to reduce reoffending.

### Commissioning high-quality support services for victims

MOPAC's new Ecosystem of Victim Services has now been live for one year, providing support to over 25,000 victims and witnesses since October 2024. During quarter 2, two further services were mobilised and will join the Ecosystem on 1 October 2025, further enhancing the support offer and reach of services across London.

The Pan London Domestic Abuse Service will be delivered by the Safe Horizons Partnership London, a partnership led by Victim Support and including specialist 'by and for' agencies supporting minoritised victims of VAWG. The refreshed Pan London Hate Crime service will be delivered by the CATCH consortium, supporting victims affected by every strand of hate crime.

In quarter 2, MOPAC also commenced the commissioning of a new, refreshed pan London specialist stalking service to ensure it can respond effectively and adapt to the evolving nature and forms of stalking, including issues such as cyber-stalking and wider tech-enabled stalking.

### Providing safe accommodation for victims and survivors of domestic abuse and their children

During this quarter, the submitted applications for the Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation (DASA) led 'by and for' grants fund were assessed and the outcome will be announced in quarter 3. Services will commence delivery on 1 April 2026 and run for three years until 31 March 2029.

In September, the second stage of the new commissioning programme under the refreshed DASA Strategy (2025-28) commenced with the announcement of the first series of co-design workshops taking place. These workshops will go on to inform further consultation and co-design activity that will continue throughout quarter 3 and quarter 4.



## c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

### Supporting the work of London's Independent Victims' Commissioner

Following the launch of the Victim Attrition Review in July, London's Victims' Commissioner, Claire Waxman, has worked closely with partners on the implementation of its recommendations, through the London Victims Board and London Criminal Justice Board. The findings have already resulted in recommendations being incorporated into the Met's drafted 'New Met for London 2'.

London's Victims' Commissioner has also undertaken significant work to strengthen legislation for victims, producing briefings and meeting with members of the Commons and Lords to discuss issues within the Crime and Policing Bill, Victims and Courts Bill, and Sentencing Bill.

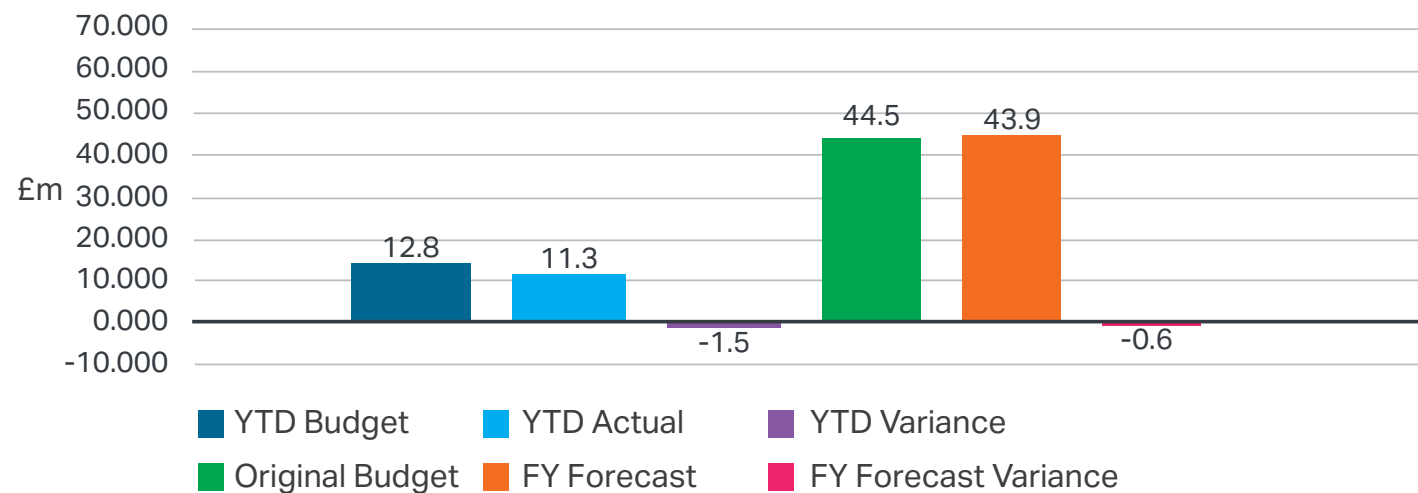
In September, Claire Waxman was appointed as the new Victims' Commissioner for England and Wales, and will begin her term in January 2026.





## c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims priority is £44.5m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is £43.9m, an underspend of £0.6m, this is largely due to a £0.5m underspend on the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARCs) due to delayed lease signing.

Year to date actual expenditure of £12.8m is £1.5m below the year to date budgeted £11.3m, this is largely due to variances within Lighthouse project expenditure of £0.5m, Pan-London Sexual Violence Support Service £0.3m and Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Hubs £0.2m all of which are forecast to be on budget for the full year.

*\*Please note that this cohort is still affected by the continued recovery of the courts system post the pandemic and Criminal Bar Association strike. While the court system continues to recover, statistics are likely to continue to fluctuate. Delays in the processing of cases means that some reoffence convictions may fall outside the one-year follow-up period and six-month waiting period. Cases falling outside this period will not be counted in the proven reoffending statistics. Conversely, any increase in court throughput might increase the reoffending rate, as more cases fall within the one-year follow-up and six-month waiting period.*

**Data Source:** MoJ Proven reoffending statistics Proven reoffending statistics - GOV.UK

### Proven Reoffending Rate

# 23.7%

Year ending Dec 2023

▼ 3.9pp

vs National rate: 27.6% (Jan 2023 to Dec 2023)

▲ 1.5pp

vs previous year: 22.2% (Jan 2022 to Dec 2022)

▼ 5.4pp

vs before this Mayor: 29.1% (Jul 2015 to Jun 2016)

**Proven reoffending rate\*** (Comparison with Previous Year) - Proven reoffences are measured over a one-year follow-up period and a further six-month waiting period to allow for offences to be proven in court. The overall proven reoffending rate for London was 23.7% for the January to December 2023 offender cohort, which is stable as compared to the previous year (+1.5 percentage points). The reoffending rate in London is lower than the national average of 27.6%.

### Victim Satisfaction

# 63%

Year ending September 2025

▲ 1 pp

vs same quarter last year: 62% (Year ending Sept 2024)

▲ 1 pp

vs PCP baseline: 62% (Year ending March 2025)

▼ 16 pp

vs before this Mayor: 79% (Year ending June 2016)

**Victim Satisfaction** (Comparison with Previous Year) - In the 12 months to quarter 2 25/26, 63% of victims of crime reporting to the Metropolitan Police Service were satisfied with the overall service they received, as measured by the User Satisfaction Survey. This is 1 percentage point higher than the 12 months prior.



# c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

## OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
London Victim and Witness Service	Practical and emotional trauma-informed support for adult victims of crime in London. Including specialist provision to support and prepare all witnesses giving evidence in a criminal trial, to attend court and give their best evidence.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Young Londoners' Victim and Witness Service	Practical and emotional trauma-informed support for young victims of crime.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	This service provides medical, emotional, practical and psychological support to children and adults who have experienced rape or sexual assault regardless of whether they choose to report the offence to the police.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Pan-London Domestic Abuse Service (interim)	Support services for victims of Domestic Abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Survivors' Gateway	Support services for victims of sexual violence.	A	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Ascent Advice Plus Partnership	Specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse who are assessed as Standard or Medium risk of harm.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service	Specialist service supporting migrant victims of domestic abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
CouRAGEus	Specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Stalking Support Service	Specialist service support victims of stalking.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Prevention & Action through Community Education and Training	Specialist service supporting victims of Harmful Practices and Domestic Abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Grassroots Fund 2	Provides support to specialist organisations, particularly organisations 'by and for', delivering services to prevent and end VAWG in minoritised and marginalised communities.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Sexual Violence Legal Advice Pilot	Free, independent legal advice for victims of rape and sexual assault on issues of privacy and data. Pilot based in Central East Basic Command Unit.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Harmful Practices Education Champions	Pilot programme on community-based harmful practices education in grassroots communities across London.	A	A	<p>There have been some changes within the partnership, and concerns regarding the performance of one partner, which has impacted overall delivery.</p> <p>The two organisations which have joined the partnership are now mobilised and the lead partner is confident that the service will be able to meet its objectives.</p>
North London Rape Crisis Centre	Provision of Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA), Casework and Counselling. Supports women and girls aged 13+ who have experienced sexual violence at any point in their lives.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
South London Rape Crisis Centre (SLRCC)	SLRCC run a range of direct services for female survivors of rape and sexual violence, including an adult counselling service, a children and young persons (CYP) counselling service, and advocacy and casework service.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
East London Rape Crisis Centre	A by and for led women only service. Core service delivery offers of Information & Support Line for women, girls, their friends, family and professionals, Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA)/casework services and young women and girls advocacy - works alongside women and girls aged 11+ to provide one to one emotional and practical support; including support navigating the criminal justice system.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
West London Rape Crisis Centre	West London Rape Crisis Centre provides advocacy and specialist counselling is for women and girls who have experienced sexual violence, whether historic or recent. This service also provides body therapies, wellbeing and coaching sessions, emotional and practical support.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Restorative Justice (RJ) Service	The RJ Service provides a range of restorative interventions tailored to individual circumstance for both victims and offenders of crime. This supports victims to cope and recover and can aid offender rehabilitation, reducing reoffending.	R	R	Challenges continue around increasing referral numbers, which remain low and similar to the previous quarter.  MOPAC continues to engage with the Met and wider partners to identify ways to address this in the short to medium and longer term.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Support for male victims of sexual violence	Specialist support for male victims of rape and sexual abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Support for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Intersex + (LGBTQI+) victims of sexual violence	Specialist support for LGBTQI+ victims of rape and sexual abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Pre-Court Intervention Pilot	An early intervention for first-time offenders of Domestic Abuse assessed as no higher than standard-risk to address their abusive behaviour. The service incorporates an integrated Domestic Abuse Specialist Support Service for victim/survivors.	A	A	Referral numbers are lower than initially anticipated in quarter 2 of delivery. There are likely two reasons: one a broader reduction in the use of cautions by the Met, and secondly, the strict eligibility criteria, which is important given this is still an early pilot, and risk needs to be carefully managed.  The pilot is looking to expand into 2-3 further Met Basic Command Units in quarter 3 to increase throughput for the process evaluation.
London Women's Commissioned Rehabilitative Service	A Whole Systems Approach of Wrap Around Service provision to women at risk of, or involved in the Criminal Justice System (CJS), includes emotional, practical and advocacy support to women on diversion, imprisoned, on prison-release and under community supervision.	G	A	Overall delivery on the range of KPIs has improved from quarter 1 with targets being met or almost met on 2 of the 3 KPIs.  However, referrals to interventions for the South London element of the service are still below target, even though they are heading in a positive direction.
The Lighthouse*	Specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
CSA Hubs*	Specialist services supporting victims of child sexual abuse.	G	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

\*The service RAG rating is reflective of Q1 25/26 and reporting will always be a quarter in arrears for these services.



## d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

### Strengthening oversight of policing

One of the Mayor's key responsibilities as the Police and Crime Commissioner, is to oversee the work of the Met and to hold the Commissioner to account for delivering a professional, efficient and effective service to Londoners. The aim of MOPAC's oversight is to challenge and support the Met to enable it to improve its performance and gain the trust and confidence of more Londoners.

In July to September, the London Policing Board (LPB) met once focussing on progress against the Met's VAWG Strategy and Transforming frontline policing, including Neighbourhood policing. There was also important scrutiny of the development of the New Met for London 2 plan and use of Live Facial recognition at Notting Hill Carnival.

The LPB Performance Finance and Delivery Committee met once during the period and discussed the Met response to knife crime, progress on reforming Public Protection and scrutinised Met financial reporting. Two thematic oversight meetings took place focussing on volume crime and the Met's commercial approach.

As recommended by Baroness Casey, the Met and MOPAC continue to design the scope and process for the follow up review on the Casey recommendations.

In July, the London Policing Ethics Panel published its follow up review of the Met's use of Live Facial Recognition technology with a focus on developments in the technology, changes in legal context, the Met deployment experience, and potential expanded applications. Read the [Live Facial Recognition technology report](#).

Read the [DMPC's response to the report](#).

The Met-MOPAC Joint Audit Committee held its quarterly meeting in July. The Committee considered the regular reports covering issues such as budget governance and internal control, Met transformation portfolio, Met audit and risk and MOPAC governance, and reports from internal and external audit. It also received reports on the Met's new performance framework and work to strengthen Met's payroll assurance framework.

Also during this quarter, MOPAC continued to oversee delivery through engagement and attendance at the quarterly Met Public Protection and VAWG Board. MOPAC officers have provided feedback to the Met on the draft Estates Strategy and on their Equality Impact Assessments related to the Met's 'Tough choices' such as front counters, Royal parks policing and civilisation.

*MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.*

### Contributing to a fairer, more transparent accountability system

#### Community Scrutiny Transformation Programme

Substantial progress has been made this quarter in developing plans for the Community Scrutiny Transformation programme. This work is being delivered jointly with the Met and MOPAC to develop a more representative, accountable and impactful system of community scrutiny of frontline policing. It draws on the substantial learning and recommendations resulting from the Black Thrive consultation 'Black Voices on Policing' and the learning from the Hackney Community Scrutiny Pilot which launched in July 2023.

The focus now is on building a detailed design for the future model of community scrutiny across London at a borough and pan London, ensuring it is more efficient and streamlined, and is directly connected to the wider system of oversight and governance in both MOPAC and the Met.

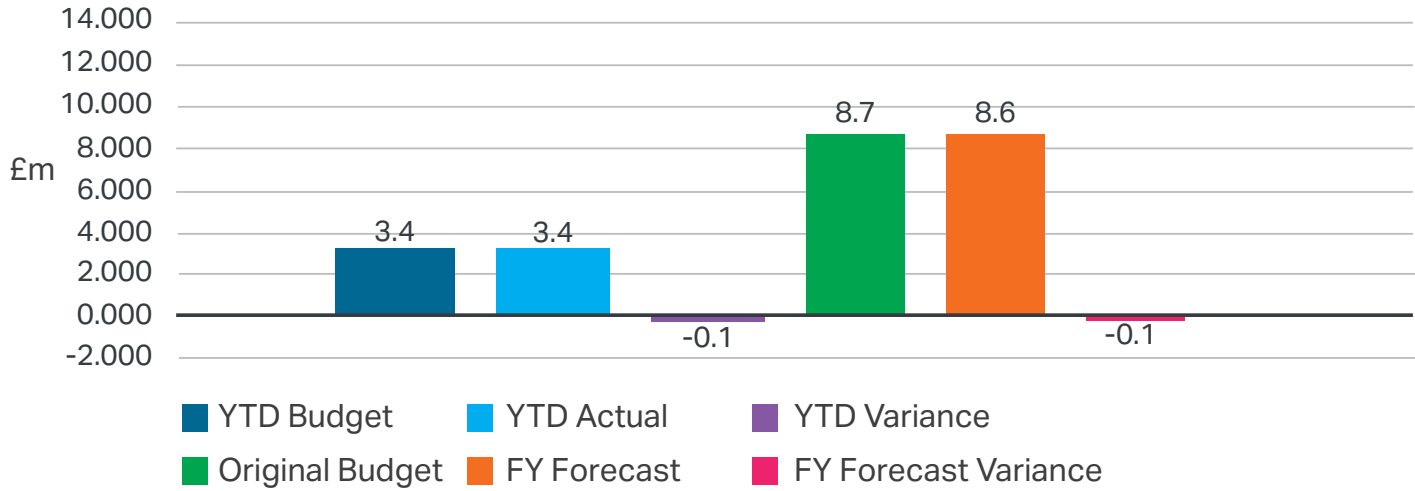
# d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

MOPAC delivers oversight of the Met through a mixture of formal, advisory and informal mechanisms. These include formal oversight meetings led by the Mayor to hold the Commissioner to account, statutory functions enabling community scrutiny of the Met, such as the London Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Scheme, and formal oversight of the Met handling of complaints. There is also extensive MOPAC officer to Met officer support and challenge on key policy areas.

The London Policing Ethics Panel (LPEP) and the Joint MOPAC/Met Audit Committee assists MOPAC in holding the Met to account by providing ethical advice on policing issues that may impact on public confidence and independent assurance on the effectiveness of the Met’s internal control and risk management framework.

The London Policing Board (LPB) and its Committees sit at the top of MOPAC’s formal oversight structure. These are complemented by regular meetings between the Mayor and the Commissioner as well as monthly thematic oversight meetings.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £m



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for supporting and overseeing reform of the Met priority is £8.7m, the latest forecast is for a £0.1m underspend at £8.6m.

Year to date actual expenditure of £3.4m is slightly below budget.

## Trust in the Police

74%

Year ending September 2025

▲ 2 pp

vs same quarter last year: 72%(Year ending Sept 2024)

● 0 pp

vs PCP baseline: 74%(Year ending March 2025)

▼ 13 pp

vs before this Mayor: 87%(Year ending June 2016)

**Trust in the Met** (Comparison with Previous Year) - In the 12 months to quarter 2 25/26, 74% of Londoners said they trusted the Metropolitan Police Service. This is a 2 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.



# d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

## THE LONDON INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITING (ICV) SCHEME

The Police Reform Act, 2002 (section 51) places a statutory duty on all Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales to make arrangements for people detained in police custody to be visited by members of the public appointed to an Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Scheme in each police force area. The primary purpose of the London Scheme is to provide independent scrutiny of the Metropolitan Police to ensure that those detained in custody are being treated fairly and in accordance with Code C of the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). In London, MOPAC is responsible for overseeing and organising the delivery of custody visiting arrangements in London in line with Home Office Guidance.

MOPAC maintains a pool of visitors with enhanced security clearance who are specially trained for the purposes of visiting detainees held under The Terrorism Act (TACT) 2000 and National Security Act 2023. Under the PACE Codes of Practice, ICVs regularly conduct unannounced visits to police stations. This element of ‘spot-checking’ is an important tool in ensuring ICVs are able to provide an accurate ‘snapshot’ account of detention conditions.

Detainees are offered interviews with ICVs and therefore have the right to refuse a visit. Detainees may be unavailable due to being interviewed, asleep, intoxicated or considered a health and safety risk. Visible checks can be carried out on those detainees who are not interviewed.

The following overview highlights the Community Scrutiny of the Met’s response to providing a safe and lawful custody environment.

**The role of an ICV**  
ICVs visit custody suites and talk to detained people about their treatment whilst in custody. ICVs ensure that detained people understand their rights and entitlements, whilst checking on the detained person’s general welfare and wellbeing. ICVs can also check around the cells, and all areas of the custody suite, for example the food preparation area and interview rooms. ICVs complete a report during each visit to record their findings and submit these to MOPAC.

Description	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Overview and commentary
Percentage of detainees available for interview seen by ICVs	53% (368 of 694)	79% (775 of 976)	↑	Total number of detainees in custody during the time of visits in quarter 2 = 1,891  Detainees Seen: 775 (40.98%) Detainees Unavailable: 915 (48.39%) Detainees Refused: 201 (10.63%)
Percentage of scheduled visits achieved	88.32% (121 of 137)	126% (153 of 121)	↑	The ICV Scheme increased the number of visits made this quarter, from 121 to 153.  The total scheduled visits was greater than 121, but some panels complete their own rotas and did not submit their quarter 2 rota so this is the total recorded in the portal.

Volunteer Diversity	Status at last quarter	Performance metric*	Direction of travel	Overview and commentary
Gender	- 35% (39) Male - 65% (73) Female	- 37% (65) Male - 63% (113) Female	↑	There was a 2% change in percentage of men/ women, making the ICV Scheme slightly more balanced in gender, though men remain underrepresented and the change may not be statistically significant. MOPAC’s scheme has more female than male volunteers. This is in contrast to other ICV schemes across the UK which are male dominated. MOPAC will prioritise increasing the representation of men across the scheme especially to avoid gender exclusive panels.
Aged <60 years	50% (56)	48% (59)	↓	2% decrease in ICVs over 60, making the Scheme slightly more representative of London’s population and custody population, though over 60s remain overrepresented and the change may not be statistically significant. MOPAC’s scheme has a good mix of ages compared to other National ICV schemes across the UK which have over 70% of volunteers over 60 year of age.
Ethnicity	- 11% (15) Asian - 18% (25) Black - 6% (8) Mixed - 63% (88) White - 3% (4) Other	- 9.65% (11) Asian - 15.79% (18) Black - 6.14% (7) Mixed - 60.05% (73) White - 4.39% (5) Other	↑	Based on declared data, MOPAC’s scheme is made up of 40% of volunteers of minority ethnic heritage. This is significantly higher than the circa 10% in national Schemes. The majority of panels have a mix of gender, ages and ethnicity reflecting London’s diverse communities.

\*Age and Ethnicity data is based on 114 of 148 declared possible volunteer declarations.

# 11. A New Met for London

A New Met for London is the Police Commissioner’s plan for reform of the Metropolitan Police Service, which sets out their vision for reforming the Met and delivering more trust, less crime and higher standards.

The oversight for how the Met is performing and achieving against its A New Met for London plan is carried out by the London Policing Board, established in 2023 by the Mayor of London who also chairs the Board. Progress is tracked against a published set of measures providing transparency on how the Met is demonstrating improvement and in how the Mayor is holding the Met to account.

Review the full dashboard for further tracking against progress on the Met’s A New Met for London.


[CLICK HERE](#)

Review the Met data dashboards on a range of different topics.

[CLICK HERE](#)





### MORE TRUST




### 74%


In the 12 months to quarter 2 25/26, 74% of Londoners said they trusted the Met. This is a 2 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.






Confidence has remained stable compared to the previous year, with 46% of people thinking the police are doing a good job in their local area.






The proportion of people who think the police are doing a good job is in line with the national result; as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).







### LESS CRIME



Rates of violence are lower in the Met than in England & Wales (E&W).


National data also shows that the volume of Violence with injury offences reduced by -14% in the 12 months to June 2025. This was a greater reduction than that recorded across E&W (-6%).






Robbery, Knife and Theft rates in the Met are the highest nationally.


Most recent data to end of September 2025 shows that Personal Robbery (-14%) and Knife Crime (-10%) has reduced over the last 12 months.






The rate of key VAWG offences including Sexual Offences and Stalking & Harassment, are lower in the Met than in E&W.

Positive outcomes for rape offences are also higher than in previous years.







### HIGH STANDARDS





The misconduct disproportionality rate for police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities is stable. As of quarter 2 25/26, police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.3 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system.






The time it takes to resolve public complaints has decreased to 88 days as of quarter 2 25/26 which is a decrease as compared to both the previous quarter (-38 days) and as compared to quarter 2 24/25 (-34 days).





The time it takes to finalise conduct matters is 384 days as of quarter 2 25/26. This is a decrease as compared to the previous quarter (-28 days) and an increase as compared to quarter 2 24/25 (+14 days).





# 12. Conduct and Complaints

We believe that access to a fair and transparent police complaints system is vitally important to Londoners. To promote transparency, MOPAC has an explicit statutory responsibility to hold the Met Commissioner to account for the handling and effective management of public complaints. We are seeking to ensure that the Met have processes in place to recognise opportunities for learning at both an individual and organisational level. MOPAC’s role does not involve direct intervention into the handling of individual cases.

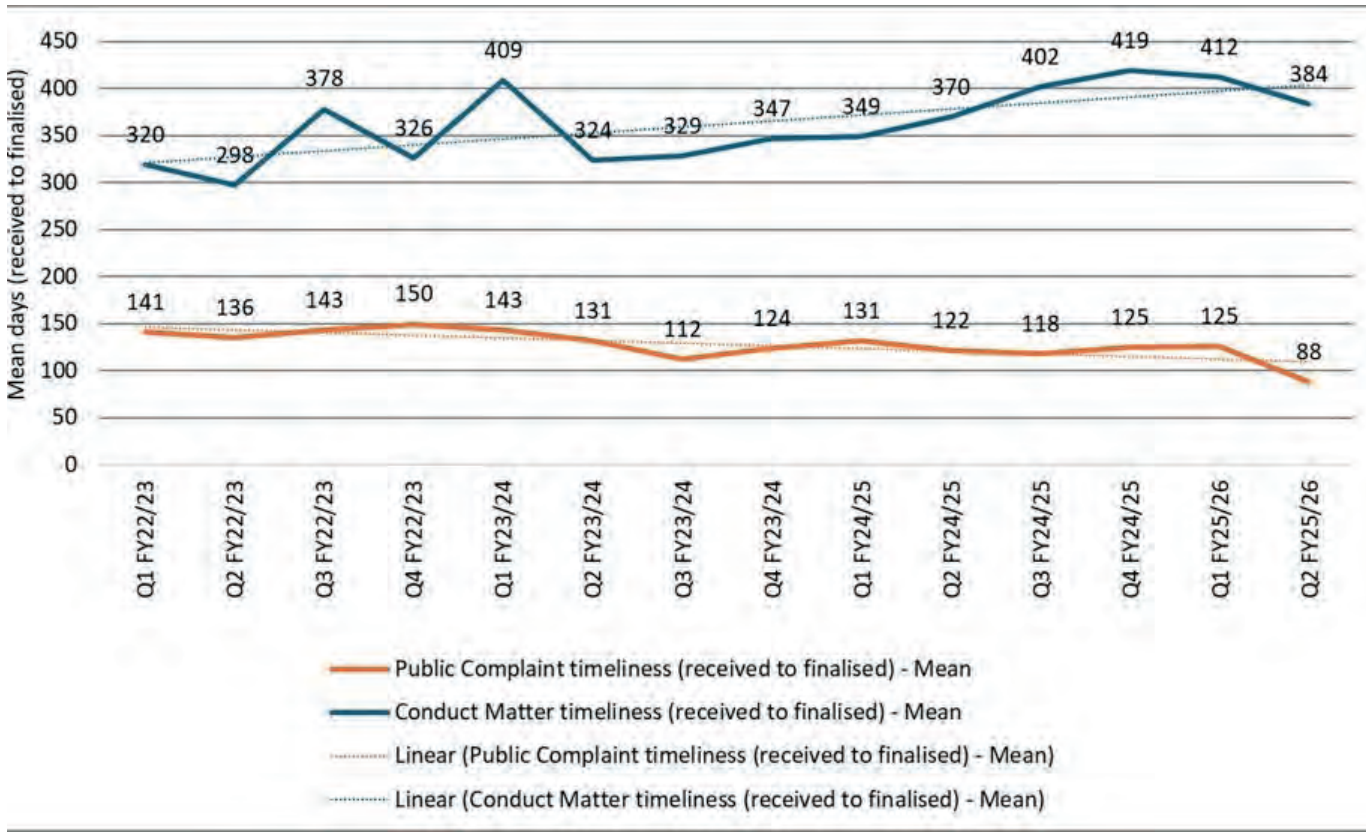
### The statutory definition of a Complaint and Conduct Matter:

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction with a police force expressed by, or on behalf of, a member of the public. This can cover complaints about policing practice or service failure, as well as complaints about the conduct of its officers and staff.

A conduct matter (CM) is any matter which is not and has not been the subject of a complaint, where there is an indication (whether from the circumstances or otherwise) that a person serving with the police may have committed a criminal offence or behaved in a manner which would justify disciplinary proceedings.

Timeliness is calculated as the average (mean) number of calendar days from the date a case is received by the force to the date the case is finalised. This replaces the previously used median measure to ensure consistency with national reporting standards.

### CONDUCT AND COMPLAINT RESOLUTIONS, DAYS



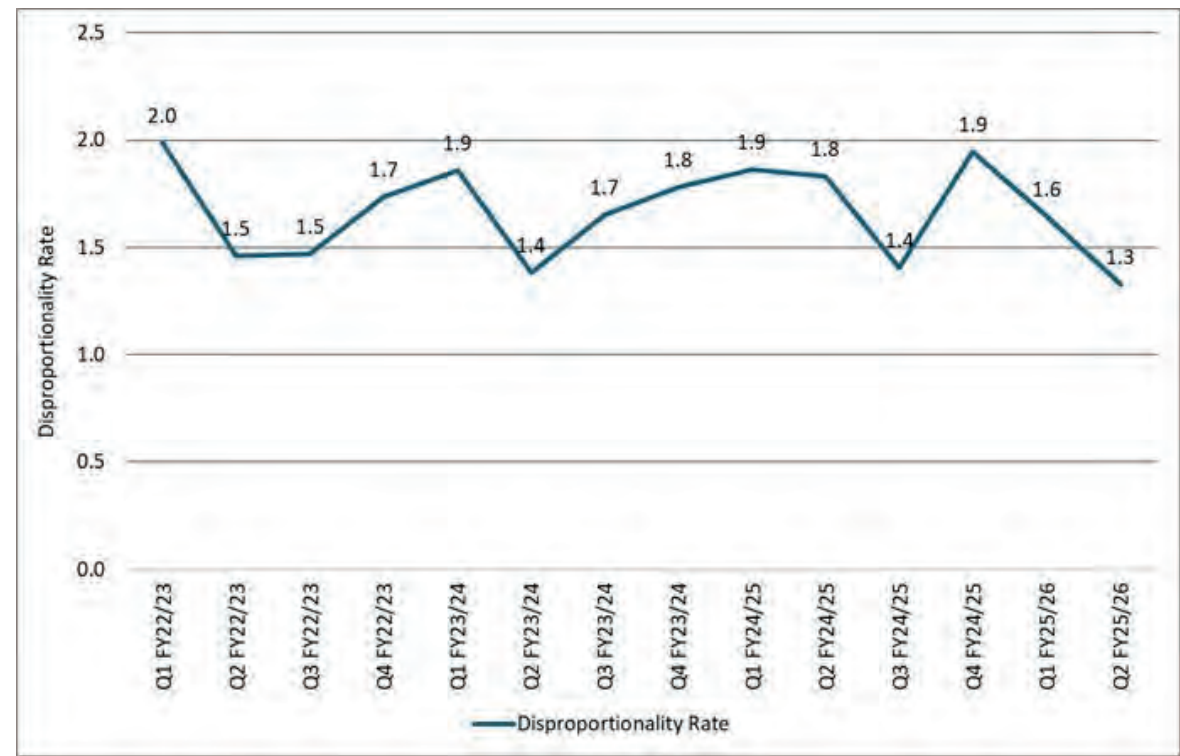
A complaint case is considered finalised when all actions relating to that case are complete. Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints since 2022, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022.

In quarter 2 25/26, the average number of days to finalise complaint cases decreased to 88 days. This **represents a reduction of 38 days** compared to the previous quarter, and a reduction of 34 days compared to quarter 2 24/25.

The average time to finalise conduct matters in quarter 2 25/26 was 384 days. This is **a decrease of 28 days** compared to the previous quarter, but an increase of 14 days compared to quarter 2 24/25.



DISPROPORTIONALITY IN MISCONDUCT ALLEGATIONS



**Disproportionality Rate\*:** likelihood of Minority Ethnic officers being subject to misconduct allegations in comparison to White Officers (1.5 = 1.5 times more likely)

The Met has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.

This is a decrease on the previous quarter (1.6 times more likely) and is the lowest rate in the time series.

As of quarter 2 25/26, police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.3 times more likely than white officers to be referred into the misconduct system by line managers and supervisors.

\*The Disproportionality Rate indicates the extent to which two groups differ in their likelihood of experiencing an outcome. The closer the rate is to 1, the greater equality there is between the two ethnic groups. A Disproportionality Rate greater than 1 suggests the outcome is more likely in an ethnic group compared to the comparator ethnic group. A Disproportionality Rate less than 1 suggests the outcome is less likely in an ethnic group compared to the comparator group.





13. Workforce

The Met workforce is comprised of nearly 47,000 people across a range of roles. Overall, police officer numbers are going down as part of the changing affordability within the Met. This is separate to the Mayor’s commitment to Neighbourhood Policing which is not impacted by this downwards trend. Neighbourhood officers will be prioritised for additional posts even as the overall number of officers reduces.

Roles	Total			Female			Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic			Black		
	Statistics at Q1 25/26	Total at Q2	Direction of Travel	Statistics and % at Q1 25/26	Statistics and % at Q2	Direction of Travel (%)	Statistics and % at Q1 25/26	Statistics and % at Q2	Direction of Travel (%)	Statistics and % at Q1 25/26	Statistics and % at Q2	Direction of Travel (%)
Police Officer	32,609	32,054	↓	10,409 (31.9%)	10,259 (32.0%)	↑	5,846 (17.9%)	5,843 (18.2%)	↑	1,213 (3.7%)	1,188 (3.7%)	↔
Police Staff	11,458	11,493	↑	6,560 (57.3%)	6,575 (57.2%)	↓	3,329 (29.1%)	3,367 (29.3%)	↑	1,200 (10.5%)	1,197 (10.4%)	↓
Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)	1,413	1,431	↑	485 (34.3%)	486 (34.0%)	↓	580 (41%)	596 (41.7%)	↑	178 (12.6%)	187 (13.1%)	↑
Special constables	1,106	1,083	↓	284 (25.7%)	283 (26.1%)	↑	352 (31.8%)	339 (31.3%)	↓	67 (6.1%)	61 (5.6%)	↓
Met Total	46,586	46,062	↓	17,738 (38.1%)	17,603 (38.2%)	↑	10,107 (21.7%)	10,144 (22.0%)	↑	2,658 (5.7%)	2,633 (5.7%)	↔

**Police officers** make up most of the workforce. These are warranted officers with the power of arrest who are responsible for responding to incidents, investigating crime and working closely with communities to keep them safe.

**Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)** are non-warranted officers, meaning they can’t arrest people, but play a vital role in providing reassurance to local communities, help reduce crime, support vulnerable people and provide wider support to local police officers.

**Police staff** work behind the scenes to provide all the core functions to support frontline officers. Their roles are many and varied, but they all work to provide the organisational capability to police London.

**Special constables** are volunteer police officers. They have the same powers as regular police officers but work more limited hours and are not paid. They have an important role in supporting regular officers and connecting with communities.

London is a very diverse multicultural city. The Met is striving to become as diverse as the city it polices. Whilst they still have a long way to go, the Met is currently the most diverse it has ever been.

The number of Black officers in the Met is relatively small. This can be unintentionally hidden when using broader terminology such as Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic officers. To provide a clearer picture of the number and proportion of Black officers, this has been shown as a separate category. For the most recent quarter, there are 5,843 Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic officers (18.2% of total) but only 1,188 of these are Black officers (3.7% of total).

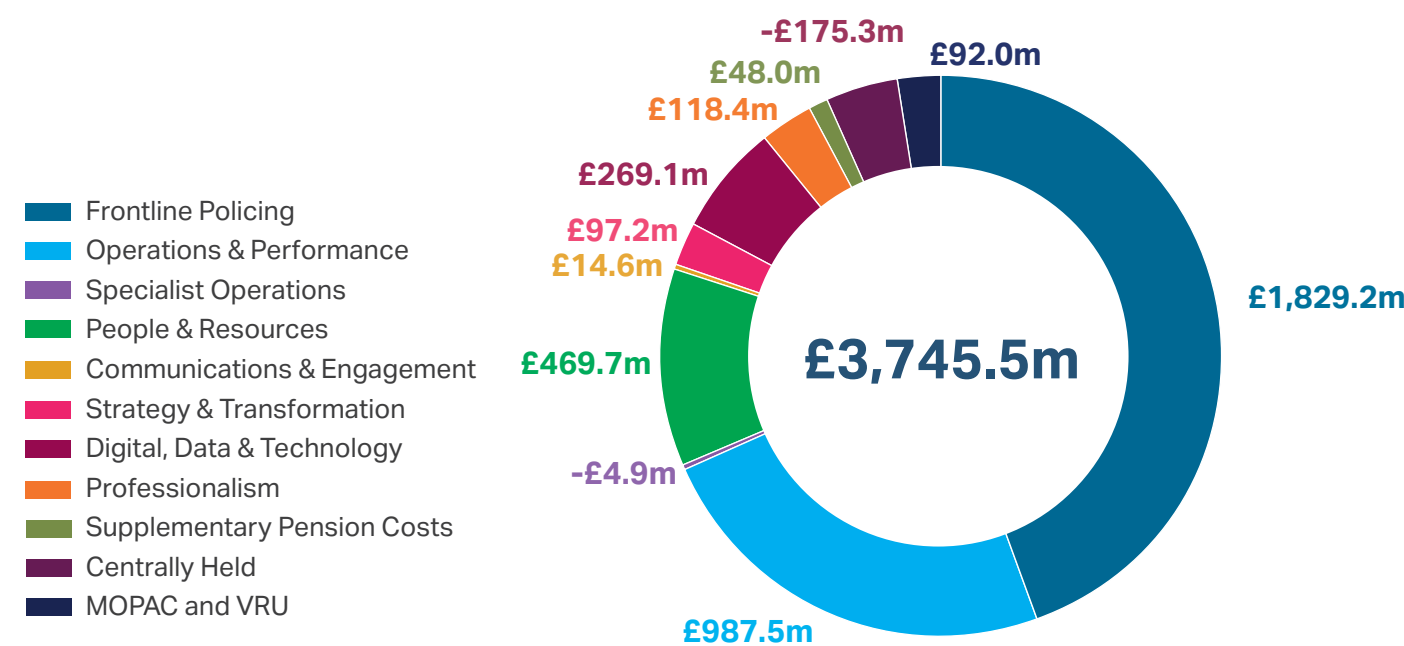
**MOPAC Group staffing** (excluding the Met) is made up of various different units, including: the Directorate of Audit, Risk and Assurance (DARA - is an income-generating unit that provides internal audit services to MOPAC, to the Met and to a number of fee-paying functional bodies across the GLA Group), the VRU and London Victim’s Commissioner:

Unit	Budgeted FTE* at Q2	Actual FTE numbers at Q2
MOPAC	214.7	199.4
DARA	22.6	18.0
VRU	46.6	48.1
Victims Commissioner	4	3
Total Staff	287.9	268.5

*\*There are various ways of presenting Full Time Employment (FTE): budgeted, FTE or headcount, actual. Our presentation here, shows the amount of budgeted FTE and also shows actual FTE. For example, we may have higher actual FTE where an employee is on maternity leave and so a FTE exists for the person in substantive post and in the interim post.*

14. Appendix - a

2025/26 MOPAC GROUP EXPENDITURE, £M (OBJECTIVE)



\*Note objective expenditure is gross expenditure net of specific grants and other income.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE PRESENTATION, £M

The table sets out the approved MOPAC Group final budget for 2025/26 in the objective format.

MOPAC Group Revenue - Objective	YTD Budget £m	Actual YTD £m	YTD Variance £m	Approved Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast £m	Q2 Full Year F'cast Variance £m
Frontline Policing	938.1	935.7	(2.4)	1,856.6	1,857.7	1.1
Operations & Performance	499.3	503.4	4.1	1,054.1	1,009.9	(44.2)
Specialist Operations	284.8	276.5	(8.3)	518.2	573.2	55.0
People & Resources	236.4	218.6	(17.9)	489.4	478.9	(10.5)
Comms & Engagement	4.7	4.9	0.2	14.9	11.7	(3.2)
Strategy & Transformation	39.6	35.2	(4.4)	97.2	82.1	(15.1)
Digital, Data & Technology	126.9	125.5	(1.4)	276.2	265.2	(11.0)
Professionalism	67.4	65.5	(1.8)	122.0	136.6	14.6
Discretionary Pension Costs	23.6	23.4	(0.2)	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
Centrally held	(32.2)	(5.5)	26.7	(40.8)	38.8	79.6
Met Service Expenditure (Excluding Specific Grants )	2,188.6	2,183.1	(5.4)	4,435.7	4,500.1	64.4
MOPAC & VRU	42.2	40.0	(2.2)	127.6	126.5	(1.1)
Service Expenditure (Excluding Specific Grants)	2,230.7	2,223.1	(7.6)	4,563.4	4,626.6	63.2
Frontline Policing	(16.7)	(16.7)	0.0	(27.4)	(33.7)	(6.3)
Operations & Performance	(37.8)	(37.0)	0.8	(66.6)	(80.8)	(14.2)
Specialist Operations	(287.6)	(279.0)	8.6	(523.0)	(578.1)	(55.1)
People & Resources	(10.3)	(10.0)	0.3	(19.6)	(20.9)	(1.3)
Comms & Engagement	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.2
Strategy & Transformation	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)
Digital, Data & Technology	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(7.1)	(5.3)	1.7
Professionalism	(2.3)	(2.0)	0.3	(3.6)	(4.4)	(0.8)
Centrally held	(107.3)	(107.3)	0.0	(134.6)	(175.0)	(40.5)
MOPAC & VRU	(15.6)	(16.9)	(1.3)	(35.6)	(35.8)	(0.2)
Specific Grants	(480.7)	(472.1)	8.6	(817.9)	(934.6)	(116.8)
Net Service Expenditure	1,750.0	1,751.0	1.0	3,745.5	3,691.9	(53.5)
Reserves	(8.5)	(8.6)	(0.1)	(103.0)	(84.7)	18.4
Interest Receivable	(8.4)	(12.9)	(4.5)	(13.3)	(20.1)	(6.9)
Capital Financing	141.5	136.3	(5.1)	162.6	182.9	20.3
Funding	(2,059.9)	(2,059.9)	0.0	(3,791.8)	(3,746.2)	45.6
Net MOPAC Group Variance	(185.3)	(194.1)	(8.8)	0.0	23.9	23.9

The MOPAC Group financial data is presented using two views within this report:

- 1) Objective - where each category is a different function e.g. Frontline Policing and Specialist Operations
- 2) Subjective - where each category is a particular type of spend or income e.g. Police Staff Pay and Supplies and Services or Sales Fees & Charges





14. Appendix - b

2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FINANCIAL SUMMARY, £M

This table splits out MOPAC and VRU financial performance at quarter 2.

MOPAC			VRU			MOPAC & VRU			Cost Category	MOPAC			VRU			MOPAC & VRU		
YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m		Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast at Q2 2025/26 £m	Full Year F'cast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m
10.0	9.8	(0.2)	2.2	2.2	0.0	12.2	12.0	(0.2)	Police Staff Pay	20.3	20.2	(0.1)	4.5	4.6	0.1	24.8	24.8	0.0
10.0	9.8	(0.2)	2.2	2.2	0.0	12.2	12.0	(0.2)	Total Pay	20.3	20.2	(0.1)	4.5	4.6	0.1	24.8	24.8	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Police Staff Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Total Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	(0.0)	Employee Related Expenditure	0.4	0.4	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	(0.1)
10.1	9.9	(0.2)	2.2	2.2	(0.0)	12.3	12.1	(0.2)	Staff Costs Total	20.8	20.6	(0.2)	4.5	4.6	0.1	25.3	25.2	(0.0)
0.4	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	(0.0)	Premises Costs	0.9	0.7	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	(0.2)
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Transport Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.5	1.3	(0.2)	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.3	(0.2)	Supplies & Services	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	(0.0)	4.0	4.2	0.1
17.9	15.4	(2.5)	12.3	13.7	1.4	30.2	29.0	(1.1)	Third Party Payments	71.5	71.3	(0.2)	32.8	32.6	(0.2)	104.3	103.9	(0.3)
19.7	17.0	(2.8)	12.3	13.7	1.4	32.1	30.7	(1.3)	Total Running Costs	76.3	76.0	(0.2)	32.9	32.8	(0.2)	109.2	108.8	(0.4)
29.9	26.9	(3.0)	14.5	15.9	1.4	44.4	42.8	(1.6)	Total Gross Expenditure	97.1	96.6	(0.4)	37.4	37.4	(0.0)	134.5	134.0	(0.5)
(2.2)	(2.5)	(0.3)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(0.6)	Sales Fees & Charges	(6.9)	(7.2)	(0.4)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)	(6.9)	(7.5)	(0.7)
(11.8)	(11.8)	0.0	(3.7)	(5.1)	(1.4)	(15.6)	(16.9)	(1.3)	Specific Grants	(25.0)	(25.0)	0.0	(10.6)	(10.8)	(0.2)	(35.6)	(35.8)	(0.2)
(14.0)	(14.4)	(0.3)	(3.7)	(5.4)	(1.7)	(17.8)	(19.8)	(2.0)	Total Gross Income	(31.9)	(32.3)	(0.4)	(10.6)	(11.1)	(0.5)	(42.5)	(43.4)	(0.9)
15.8	12.5	(3.3)	10.8	10.5	(0.3)	26.6	23.0	(3.6)	Net Expenditure	65.1	64.3	(0.8)	26.9	26.3	(0.5)	92.0	90.7	(1.3)
(1.5)	(1.4)	0.1	(4.4)	(4.7)	(0.2)	(5.9)	(6.1)	(0.1)	Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(12.0)	(12.3)	(0.3)	(7.5)	(7.5)	0.0	(19.5)	(19.8)	(0.3)
14.3	11.1	(3.2)	6.4	5.9	(0.5)	20.7	17.0	(3.7)	Net Expenditure after Reserves	53.1	52.0	(1.1)	19.4	18.9	(0.5)	72.5	70.9	(1.6)
(9.6)	(9.6)	0.0	(11.1)	(11.1)	0.0	(20.7)	(20.7)	0.0	General Police Grant	(53.1)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(19.4)	0.0	(72.5)	(72.5)	0.0
4.7	1.5	(3.2)	(4.7)	(5.2)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	Overall Total	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.0	(1.6)	(1.6)





# 14. Appendix - c

## FURTHER OVERSIGHT AND ACTIVITY

The following are a mix of key formal and informal oversight meetings for the Met and MOPAC. Where applicable, members of the public can attend and papers are issued for all public meetings.

### Oversight Governance

**London Policing Board** - In quarter 2, they met once. [Find out about future public meetings of the London Policing Board](#)

**London Policing Board Performance, Finance and Delivery Committee** - In quarter 2, they met once. [Find out about future public meetings of the Committee](#)

**London Policing Board People and Culture Committee** - In quarter 2, no meeting was held. [Find out about future public meetings of the Committee](#)

### Assurance

**MOPAC and Met Joint Audit Committee** - In quarter 2, they met once. [Find out more about the Committee](#)

London Policing Ethics Panel\* - it sits monthly and [reports are published online](#)

### Community Scrutiny and Engagement Mechanisms

**Independent Custody Visitor (ICV) Panels** - In quarter 2, each Panel met once (20 meetings)

**ICV Chair's meetings** - In quarter 2, they met once

**Pan-London Community Monitoring Network** - In quarter 2, no meetings were held

**Hackney Community Police Scrutiny Panel** - In quarter 2, they met 3 times

**Borough Community Monitoring Groups\*\***

**Borough Safer Neighbourhood Boards\*\***

[Find out more about Community Monitoring Groups, Safer Neighbourhood Boards, Community Scrutiny Group and the Independent Custody Visiting Scheme](#)

### Scrutiny of MOPAC

**The London Assembly Police and Crime Committee (PCC)** - In quarter 2, they met four times. [View previous webcasts of the PCC](#)

[Find out more information about previous meetings, minutes and agendas for all meetings](#)

\*This is an independant panel set up by the Mayor of London and attended by MOPAC officers

\*\*These meetings are supported/funded by MOPAC







# 14. Appendix - d

## ABOUT US

The Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, has important responsibilities for policing and safety in the capital, including overseeing the Metropolitan Police to make sure it provides an efficient and effective service for Londoners; investing in crime prevention activities; commissioning services to support victims of crime; and bringing together partners to tackle complex safety issues and their underlying causes.

To help him deliver these responsibilities, the Mayor has appointed Kaya Comer-Schwartz as Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) to lead the team at the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). MOPAC has a dedicated team of officials including specialists in

commissioning, finance, oversight, policy, professional standards, research and analysis, community engagement and auditing. MOPAC also hosts the Mayor’s Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and the office of London’s Independent Victims’ Commissioner, Claire Waxman OBE.

This quarterly report provides a detailed summary of our work and delivery against the outcomes we want to achieve.

**Together, we are working to deliver the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan and his vision for a city in which everyone is safe – and feels safe.**

**NB:** We know that certain offences are under-reported and are not always victim-based, so we are mindful that not all increases or decreases are necessarily positive or negative for some crime categories. Some of the performance data used in the report are not yet fully audited and are subject to change. This is because records can be updated, reclassified and subject to quality checks.