



**Office of the
Commissioner of Police**

Cayman Islands Government

2023

Annual Report



Table of Contents

Foreword	3
OCP Vision and Mission Statements	6
Organisational Chart	7
Our People	8
2023 - The Year in Review	10
OCP Overview	11
CICG Highlights	13
RCIPS Highlights	15
OCP Executive Financial Summary	28
OCP Financial Statements	31

Foreword



The mission of the Office of the Commissioner of Police (OCP) is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in the Cayman Islands.

At the heart of this mission are the people who make up our many diverse communities and those who visit our Islands every day.

The 2023 OCP Annual Report provides an update on our ongoing efforts to achieve a vision that all people in the Cayman Islands are safe, supported, and proud of the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS) and the Cayman Islands Coast Guard (CICG).

The OCP has experienced many successes in 2023. It has also faced significant challenges. These successes and the solutions to our challenges come from our most important resource, our people.

Aligned with the National Security Council Strategy and the Government's Strategic Policy, we have consistently pursued our collective strategic goals of Making the Cayman Islands Safer and Protecting Our Borders. The government supported my initiatives towards achieving these goals by continuing to develop policy, training and constructive accountability systems that will help the departments move forward in all of our reform efforts to allow the OCP to consistently improve as a Ministry.

OCP officers and civilian personnel continued efforts in 2023 to improve safety and enhance community trust. Although it is a process that continues to take time, it is essential to OCP's long-term success. The 2023 Annual Report provides essential updates on community trust, professional development, staff wellness, operational excellence, and public safety.

The priority of the OCP has been and will continue to be Making the Cayman Islands Safer and Protecting our Borders.

Throughout 2023, the two OCP departments, the RCIPS and the CICG maintained and continued our change management strategy to professionalise and modernise the Ministry through a strategic, collaborative, and technologically aware approach to safeguarding the Islands.

The specific results we sought to maintain throughout 2023 are officers who are fully equipped with the skills to address the concerns of our people and the communities we serve. The RCIPS and the CICG are committed to responding effectively to all community concerns.



Our focus has been on improving the quality of services we offer to the public in terms of engagement of communities through community policing programmes, capacity building, and developing the initial phase of digitalising our processes for ease of detection, reporting, tracking, supervision, and analysis of crime and traffic trends.

As part of the programme for government and the requirement to align to the C.I. Civil Service mandate to provide employment opportunities for Caymanians, the OCP actively sought to employ Caymanians in Police, Coast Guard, and civilian staff roles.

This is evidenced in our 2023 recruitment campaigns for sworn officers and civilian support personnel.

The CIG welcomed 13 recruits, and 22 persons completed the RCIPS' basic recruit training to become police constables.

The OCP also hired two learning and development professionals who provide training to equip officers and staff with the competencies needed to work together to improve the effectiveness of our response to the risks and concerns impacting the Cayman Islands.

Our new Leadership & Development Unit provides leadership training at an internationally recognised level that is fully accredited to all ranks and delivers leadership as an organisational capability.

Our progress in equipping our staff with the skills to address the concerns of our people and the communities we serve is noteworthy. A significant portion of this accomplishment can be ascribed to the unwavering support from the Cayman Islands Government and the enhanced collaboration with our partners in local, regional, and international law enforcement bodies.

In this regard, the CIG invested in the professional training and development of its team. It remains optimistic that it will continue to build on the successes of the past two years with additional personnel recruitment to fill current vacancies.

We hosted 78 training initiatives, fortifying our commitment to professional development. One particular case of note for the CIG is the professional training and development opportunity for CIG recruit Erica Rockett-McBean, who was sent to the Caribbean Military Academy in Jamaica to undergo initial officer training. She departed in 2022 and returned to the CIG as a Midshipman.

In 2023, the RCIPS was strengthened by 41 new members, including 22 local recruits, while we bid farewell to 45 colleagues.



The RCIPS has had the privilege of managing and ensuring the security of several high-profile international events throughout the year, a testament to the capability and professionalism of our team. Despite our successes, we recognise the importance of continuous improvement.

Cultural evolution within law enforcement is not instantaneous but unfolds incrementally, necessitating unwavering commitment to the transformational journey toward service excellence. To meet and surpass community expectations, the RCIPS and CIGG will continue efforts to refine our effectiveness, efficiency, professionalism, and integrity.

Looking ahead, we remain resolute in our mission, Making the Cayman Islands Safer. We stand ready, with a focused strategy, and a commitment to integrity, respect, transparency, and accountability, to face the new years' challenges.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kurt G. Walton'.

Kurt G. Walton
Chief Officer | Commissioner of Police





Royal Cayman Islands Police Service



Our Vision

Making the Cayman Islands Safer

Our Mission

Working with our communities, working for our communities



Cayman Islands Coast Guard

Our Vision

Provide a world class Coast Guard service to the people of the Cayman Islands.

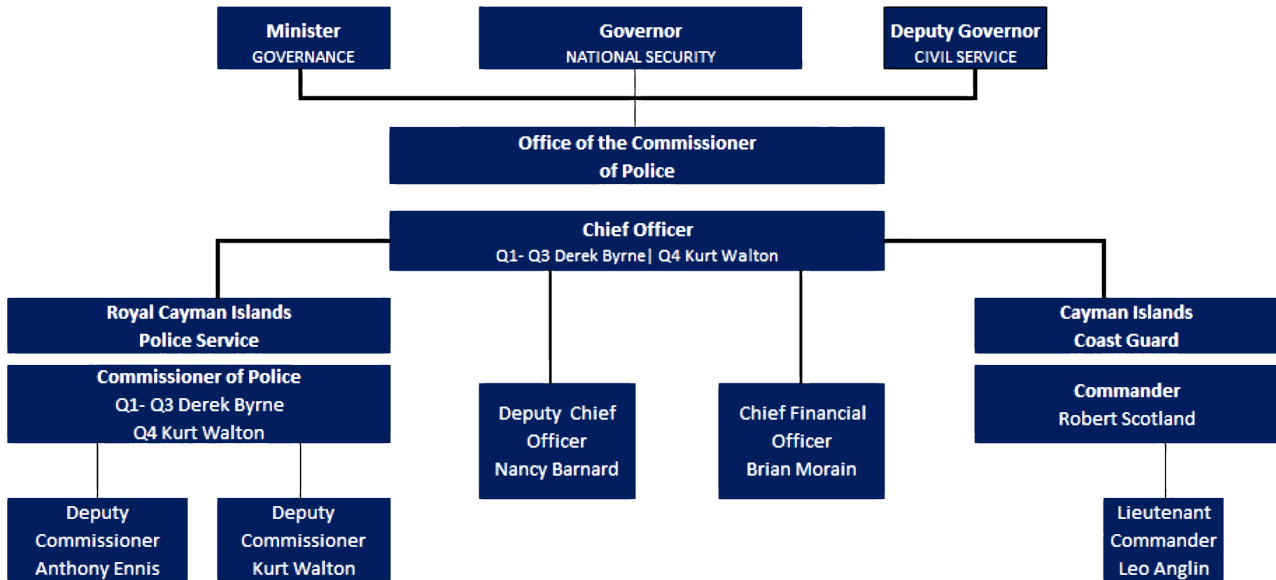
Our Mission

To save the lives of those in distress or danger. To protect our Islands from all maritime threats; either foreign or domestic.



Office of the Commissioner of Police

Cayman Islands Government





Our People

RCIPS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA as of 01 Apr 2024			RCIPS	
SUMMARY			Commissioner	1
RCIPS			Deputy Commissioner	1
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	POLICE	CIVILIAN	Chief Superintendent	1
483	380	103	Superintendent	6
			Chief Inspectors	6
			Inspectors	20
			Sergeant	51
			Constables	217
			Recruit Constables	36
			Auxiliary Constables	41
				380

AGE RANGE	POLICE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
18-28	55	7	62
29-39	87	27	114
40-49	109	35	144
50-59	105	24	129
60+	24	10	34
Total	380	103	483

NATIONALITY:	POLICE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
CAYMANIAN	181	59	240
NON-CAYMANIAN	199	44	243
Barbadian	18	0	18
Belizean	1	0	1
British	24	19	43
Canadian	4	0	4
Caymanian	181	59	240
Costa Rican	0	0	0
Dominican	1	0	1
Filipino	5	1	6
German	0	1	1
Guyanese	2	1	3
Grenadian	0	1	1
Honduran	1	1	2
Indian	1	0	1
Irish	0	1	1
Jamaican	133	14	147
Nepalese	1	0	1
New Zelandar	0	1	1
Nigerian	2	0	2
St. Vincentian	5	2	7
Trinidadian	1	2	3
TOTAL	380	103	483



Our People

CICG DEMOGRAPHIC DATA as of 01 Apr 2024		
SUMMARY		
CICG		
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	Comm	Non-Comm
34	2	32

AGE RANGE	Comm	Non-Comm	TOTAL
18-28	0	18	18
29-39	1	10	11
40-49	0	2	2
50-59	1	1	2
60+	0	1	1
Grand Total	2	32	34

Cayman Islands Coast Guard (CICG)	
Commander	1
Lieut. Commander	1
Ordinary Seaman	10
Coast Guard Recruits	13
Petty Officer	2
Able Seaman	4
Leading Seaman	3
Total	34

NATIONALITY			
	COMM	NON-COMM	TOTAL
CAYMANIAN	2	30	32
NON-CAYMANIAN	0	2	2
American	0	0	0
Barbadian	0	1	1
Belizean	0	0	0
Brazilian	0	0	0
British	0	0	0
Canadian	0	0	0
Caymanian	2	30	32
Costa Rican	0	0	0
Dominican	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0
Guyanese	0	0	0
Honduran	0	0	0
Indian	0	0	0
Irish	0	0	0
Jamaican	0	1	1
Nigerian	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	32	34

2023 – THE YEAR IN REVIEW



37,866
Incidents
Reported



3,955
Crimes
Recorded



2,177
Arrests



Over 80
Proactive
Serious & Organised
Investigations/Searches



23
Recovered Firearms



**Over
\$900,000**
Worth of Seized/
Recovered Drugs



311
Digital & Cyber
Related
Investigations



**Over
\$24m**
Financial Crime
Investigations or
Assessments
(Domestic & International)



2001
Domestic Violence Referrals
1,799
Child Protection Referrals
(Family Support Unit)



1,469
Acquisitive
Crimes



770
Violence
against the
Person Crimes

781
Public Order
Crimes



3,196
Motor Vehicle Accidents
(MVA's)

423
Persons injured
in MVA's



4654
Speeding Tickets

270
Driving Under Influence





OCP Overview

The Office of the Commissioner of Police (OCP) is a dynamic entity comprising two integral and collaborative departments: the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS) and the Cayman Islands Coast Guard (CICG). Together, they serve the Islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, extending their reach when necessary to other Overseas Territories. Maritime operations span up to 100 nautical miles from our shores.

Under the leadership of a Chief Officer, who reports to the Governor, the Head of Civil Service, and the Premier—who serves as the Minister with responsibility for the OCP—the OCP provides strategic policy guidance on law enforcement, national security, maritime border control, and community well-being.

The RCIPS, headed by the Commissioner of Police, delivers a wide spectrum of services encompassing community policing, child protection through the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), traffic safety, and enforcement. Moreover, the RCIPS offers a round-the-clock armed response to firearm and weapon-related incidents.

Additionally, the RCIPS conducts crucial functions like firearm and non-lethal training, air patrols, medevacs, criminal investigations including cybercrimes and anti-money laundering, intelligence gathering, drug and firearm interdiction, police clearances, security, and firearm licensing.

Conversely, the CICG, led by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, stands as a cornerstone in maritime security and law enforcement. It operates with precision in maritime border control, search and rescue missions, accident and disaster response management, marine environmental protection endeavours, and in-water safety initiatives for the Cayman Islands.

Behind the scenes, the effective functioning of these departments is bolstered by robust support units handling finance, human resources, business administration, estate management, information technology, fleet and stores management, media and communications, and strategic planning. Together, they form a cohesive service dedicated to safeguarding our communities and preserving the integrity of our waters.

In 2023, the RCIPS responded to 37,866 calls for service, indicating a high demand for policing services. This highlights a 3.9% increase in the volume of reported crimes in 2023 compared to 2022, as well as a 14% increase in traffic incidents. It is crucial to acknowledge that the landscape of crime continues to evolve, with hidden demands for victim safeguarding and inter-agency support.



OCP Overview Cont'd

To address these challenges, we have prioritised ongoing crime prevention and intervention activities to counter the gradual upward trend in crime volume experienced in 2023.

There were a large number of proactive and reactive investigations carried out in 2023, where the types of crime include importation of drugs or firearms, threats to the economic wellbeing of the islands through illegal gambling and illegal immigration, those concerned in burglary or robbery and the commission of firearms-enabled violent crimes. Where relevant, RCIPS works with partner agencies to assist in these investigations both nationally and internationally. During 2023 large quantities of drugs and various firearms were seized as part of often long-term or complex investigations.

The RCIPS is committed to proactively pursuing Organised Criminal Groups or Networks to dismantle and disrupt those responsible for the importation of drugs and firearms and other organised criminality.

The Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations (CIBFI) is a unit dedicated to investigating complex, cross-border money laundering, counter-terrorist financing, and proliferation financing cases.

As a result of CIBFI investigations and assistance provided in 2023, agreements were made for the recovery of over USD 28,250,000 in the Cayman Islands and four other jurisdictions. In addition, a Property Freezing Order (PFO) was granted to preserve criminal proceeds (virtual assets/cryptocurrency) with the approximate value of USD 704,000 and CIBFI has continued to restrain funds in the amount of approx. USD 904,000 as part of an ongoing investigation.

In 2023 the Financial Crimes Investigation Unit dealt with 106 incidents and 50 active crimes. The most common crimes were Obtaining Property by Deception and Forgery of Documents: the value of funds reported and the amounts recovered include KYD 952,537 and USD 1,162,949. Two Restraint Orders were also served, with a combined total value of KYD 224,703.

CICG Highlights



The Cayman Islands Coast Guard (CICG) is a uniformed and disciplined department of Government, that is responsible for the maritime enforcement of local laws, the coordination of all maritime search and rescue responses occurring within the territorial sea of the Islands, and the Islands' internationally agreed search and rescue region (SRR).

During 2023 the CICG maintained its focus on ensuring maritime safety initiatives such as the safe use of vessels within popular recreational areas, and the presence of safety equipment on board vessels operating within the territorial waters of the Cayman Islands.

These safety checks were undertaken to comply with Port Authority Regulations relative to safety equipment which should be onboard each vessel operating within the Islands' territorial waters.

In 2023 the CICG increased its maritime patrol presence compared to 2022, however, 2023 saw a decrease in preplanned operational deployments. The CICG also experienced an increased operational success rate in comparison to the 50% success rate in 2022. In summary, 2023 saw a success rate of 62.5% rate on all operational deployments and resulted in the recovery of a firearm, ammunition, and a significant quantity of cocaine.

The CICG maintains interagency cooperation with the Cayman Islands Fire Service, Port Authority, RCIPS Air Operations Unit, Department of Environment, and private/commercial boat operators.

Throughout 2023 we saw the advancement of our personnel through the completion of various training both locally and internationally. The CICG also welcomed 13 recruits to join the non-commissioned ranks and welcomed home Midshipman Ericka Rockett-McBean who completed one year of initial officer training with the Jamaica Defence Force.

In total, for the 2023 financial year, the CICG invested over KYD 60 K into the professional training and development of its team and remains optimistic that it will continue to build on the successes of the past two years with additional recruitment of personnel to fill current vacancies.



CICG Highlights cont'd

In 2023 the CICG continued work to ensure compliance with applicable international law, conventions, and treaties. These efforts ensured the preservation of life at sea; the prevention of pollution; the prevention and enforcement of local maritime laws and regulations and applicable international law, conventions, and treaties addressing the prevention, detection, and disruption of illicit activity within the territorial sea of the Islands or on the high seas.

The Cayman Islands Coast Guard Act (2021), enacted on October 5th, 2021, places the strategic, administrative, and operational command of the Coast Guard on the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and subjects him/her to such strategic directive(s) as issued by HE The Governor concerning the Maritime Safety and Security of the Islands, and such Strategic Policy directive as issued by the Chief Officer for the Ministry, Office or Portfolio in which the Coast Guard may reside from time to time.

Our People

In 2023 the CICG staff profile consisted of 31 Officers; comprising of 25 males and six females. Of the full CICG 29 are Caymanian and two are non-Caymanian. Detachment complements are headquarters with four Officers; ORCC with six Officers; Training and Development with one Officer and Engineering with four Officers.

There is a complement of 16 Officers and seven vessels.

Name: Guardian
Size: 65ft
Range: 500 NM



Name: Protector
Size: 44ft
Range: 270 NM



Name: Mark Luke
Size: 38ft
Range: 300 NM



Name: Niven D
Size: 38ft
Range: 300 NM



Name: Typhoon
Size: 25ft
Range: 150 NM



Name: Trident
Size: 27ft
Range: 200 NM



Name: Tornado
Size: 29ft
Range: 330 NM





RCIPS Highlights

Uniform Operations (Front-Line Policing)

Frontline policing services are the backbone of the RCIPS, serving as the first point of contact between the community and the police. It is one of the most vital links in the chain of public safety, ensuring that citizens feel protected, supported, and heard in their time of need. Frontline officers are the face of law enforcement, embodying trust, reliability, and professionalism in every interaction.

During 2023, some of our most notable achievements were:

- GTPS officers were on patrol and observed a suspicious male. The initial inquiries and swift actions of the officers led to the recovery of two unlicensed firearms, including a high-powered rifle, and a substantial quantity of ganja. Several arrests were made in connection with this incident.
- Operation Borage was implemented in the Eastern Districts to address the concerns for motorbikes speeding through East End in the early weekend mornings and to address the anti-social activities reported in the Rum Point and North Sound Estate boat launching ramp area including the consumption of illegal drugs and loud music. As a result of Operation Borage, drug arrests were made, and several traffic citations were issued.

Beyond emergency response, our Community Police Officers and Community Safety Officers play a crucial role in crime prevention. Through proactive patrols and community engagement initiatives, they work to deter criminal activity and foster a sense of safety and security in neighbourhoods. By building relationships with residents, businesses, and community organisations, they gain valuable insights into local issues and concerns, enabling them to tailor their approach to better serve the community's needs.

Frontline policing is also about problem-solving and resourcefulness. Officers often find themselves navigating complex situations, from domestic disputes to mental health crises, requiring quick thinking and diplomacy. Their ability to de-escalate tense situations and find peaceful resolutions reflects their commitment to serving and protecting the community.

In essence, frontline policing service delivery is about more than just enforcing the law—it's about building trust, fostering safety, and empowering communities to thrive. By prioritising the needs of the public and delivering high-quality service with compassion and integrity, frontline officers play a pivotal role in creating safer and more cohesive communities for all residents and visitors that come to these islands.



Air Operations Unit (AOU)

The AOU provides air operations response to the Cayman Islands and is based on Grand Cayman, the AOU also serves as an Air Ambulance to the Sister Islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, whilst providing emergency medevac response to all three Islands.

The Unit is part of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office disaster and security response capability to the Caribbean region, focused on the UK Overseas Territories based on an MOU signed in December 2018 between the United Kingdom and Cayman Islands Governments. The Unit also holds the Air Operators Certificate and coordinates the Police use of UAVs (drones) within the Cayman Islands and beyond to include other UKOTs with standing permissions being granted by the Turks and Caicos Islands Civil Aviation Authority.

In May 2019, one Tactical Flight Officer (TFO), Caymanian Darren McLean was designated trainee pilot and was seconded full-time to National Helicopter Services Ltd, Trinidad and Tobago, to train as a First Officer towards becoming a pilot with the RCIPS. This ended in 2023 and AC McLean has now been seconded to Helicentre Aviation in the UK for further Captain and Command development.

A total of 320 hours was flown during 2023 inclusive of overseas operational deployments to assist the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) with humanitarian and national security issues, where 18 operational flights were conducted in the TCI. Local flights consisted of proactive high visibility taskings, reactive crime response, reactive search, and rescues, and taskings by the CICG operations rescue coordination centre.

Sixty training flights were conducted between initial training and currency checks. The unit also conducted 3 Medevacs between Grand Cayman and the Sister Islands and are each thoroughly assessed before committal requiring the requesting physician's confirmation of suitability and criticality for patient movement.

Other highlights for the year included the Earl and Countess of Wessex's visit in February where the AOU ensured Prince Edward's safe transport to and from Little Cayman; the UK Minister of State for the Armed Forces, the Right Honourable James Heapey MP's visit in June.



Traffic and Roads Policing Management Unit (TARPMU)

The Traffic and Roads Policing Management Unit's (TARPMU) primary focus is to make our roadways safer by improving road safety through four main areas of activity: education, enforcement, engineering, and emergency response. This specialised law enforcement Unit, consisting of 19 full-time staff, is responsible for ensuring compliance with traffic laws and regulations.

In 2023, the unit conducted strategic road operations aimed at curbing unsafe driving practices including speeding, drunk driving, using mobile phones while driving, having illegally tinted windows, and driving unlicensed vehicles.

The TARPMU worked to provide a safe and free flow of traffic to reduce collisions which often result in serious injuries and fatalities on our roads. The unit educated the public about irresponsible road usage and its consequences, to achieve a change in the attitudes and behaviour of road users from irresponsible behaviour to careful and level-headed behaviour. To continue promoting safe driving practices, the TARPMU educated the community through media, billboards, and face-to-face interactions. The unit also works with its partners in charge of road engineering to ensure our road conditions remain safe and investigate serious and fatal traffic collisions.

In 2023, the National Road Safety Strategy (NRSS) was reintroduced, which was a positive step towards addressing road safety concerns. This initiative was largely driven by the Road Safety Campaign, which was a collaborative effort between the RCIPS, the Traffic Management Panel, the National Roads Authority (NRA), and the Department of Vehicle and Driver's Licensing (DVDL).

Road safety officers play a crucial role in ensuring the safety of all road users. They have a significant responsibility in implementing the National Road Safety Strategy's (NRSS) focus and helping it achieve the aim of eliminating road fatalities by 2038 under the campaign "The Road to Zero: Safe Roads, Safe Cayman".



Eastern Districts

During 2023 there was an increased concern for the enjoyment of the community in the East End district. This was due to the assertions of illegal persons within the district compounded by drug activities. This fear of crime was intensified by the occurrence of two offences of aggravated burglary, a murder and the findings of human remains in the district.

The immediate response by police enhanced engagement with the community; offered assurances and sought to obtain information and assistance to aid investigations. This yielded a successful arrest. A second course of action was the implementation of dedicated high-visibility patrols especially during the night hours.

Community engagement was a crucial objective for 2023. Community Policing Officers visited schools within the Eastern Districts, such as Theoline L. McCoy Primary, the Edna Moyle Primary, East End Primary, the Joanna Clarke Primary, the Clifton Hunter High School, and the Rite Start Pre School. They also carried out traffic management and provided a presence in school zones to ensure students, teachers, parents, guardians, and the general public were safe. Officers also participated and provided presence at the Francis Bodden Girls Home Sports Day, and Family Fun Days.

In addition to bolstering community engagement activities, officers participated in several training activities, to include junior leadership; interviewing techniques course; domestic violence, and traffic enforcement speeding/radar.

Sister Islands

The Sister Islands' stations provide a professional policing service to the communities within Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, provide reassurance to residents and visitors alike, and prevent and detect crime.

Achievements made towards the goals and objectives for 2023 were to highlight traffic enforcement enhanced with in-vehicle radar equipment, and increased assistance to combat the growing incidents of drug sales through K9 deployment and additional resources from wider RCIPS.

We improved the custody pod for safer retention for short-term custody periods and saw increased staffing levels to meet the greater demand for proactive policing on Cayman Brac and increased collaboration with our partners at the Cayman Islands Customs and Border Control (CBC) to enhance law enforcement in coastal searches for drugs.



In 2023 the Sisters Islands team attended the National Road Safety Committee Meetings; increased interaction with young people in the community through the schools and youth groups; combatted drug-related crimes; and increased collaboration with K9 and supporting Units from Grand Cayman.



Criminal Investigations Unit

The Criminal Investigation Unit is composed of several units, including the General CID, Crime Task Force (CTF), Crime Scene Investigations Unit (CSIU), Financial Crime Investigations Unit (FCIU), Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations (CIBFI), Digital Forensic Hub, Protective Services & Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Joint Intelligence Unit, and Crime and Performance Management Unit.

The main priorities for 2023 were to continue the declining trend of burglary offences that began in 2018; decrease robbery and violent acquisitive crimes and reduce instances of serious violent offences. Unfortunately, there was a slight increase in the number of burglaries from 172 in 2022 to 184 in 2023. However, recidivist offenders were swiftly arrested and prosecuted as soon as evidence became available, preventing their further actions.

The robbery sprees of 2022 continued during 2023 with various groups of individuals targeting illegal numbers-gambling houses and night-time economy commercial/retail outlets. These sprees were contained through robust Criminal Investigation Unit and CTF operations and investigations resulting in numerous arrests and stringent bail conditions.



During 2023, the CTF Unit engaged in several successful joint operations with HM Customs and Border Control and the HM Prison Service. This work led to the recovery of a large quantity of illicit drugs, several illegal firearms, and the arrest and conviction of several criminal perpetrators.

The Criminal Investigation Unit and CTF units were further supported by the detection and investigative efforts of the CSIU. In 2023 the CSIU improved DNA detection rates through the application of targeted sampling of areas of interest and the application of international best practices. During the review period, the RCIPS witnessed a substantial increase in DNA hits compared to 2022. The DNA hits rose from 38 in 2022 to 82 in 2023, marking an impressive 115.80% increase. These DNA hits played a crucial role in identifying offenders involved in major crimes and property offences.

The RCIPS has seen added successes from the CIBFI Unit during the review period. The primary objective for the Unit in 2023 was to successfully contribute to the jurisdiction being removed from enhanced monitoring and subsequently, the Cayman Islands was removed from the Gray List.

CIBFI also significantly contributed to the preparations for and submissions to the jurisdiction's ongoing face-to-face meetings with the FATF Joint Group as well as voluntary reporting. This enabled the jurisdiction to demonstrate the requisite progress being made in enhancing the deficiencies in the AML/CTF regime as identified in the MER.

The RCIPS remains committed to tackling specialist crimes, including cyber-enabled and dependent crimes. In 2023, the Digital Forensic Hub (DFH) worked on strategies to join a network of countries that provide 24/7 assistance to reduce the time taken to secure electronic evidence. This network serves as a crucial mechanism for providing immediate assistance in investigations or legal proceedings related to criminal offences involving computer systems and data. This initiative extends beyond the DFH and will enhance the efficiency of the entire RCIPS, underscoring our commitment to collective success.

Our commitment to investigating online child sexual abuse material led us to assume responsibility for the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) referrals. Collaborating with families, victims, private industry, law enforcement, and the public, NCMEC plays a pivotal role in preventing child abductions, recovering missing children, and combating child sexual exploitation.

Another of our units that contributes to the safeguarding of children is the MASH unit. The unit's remit involves dedicated investigative and support services for child safeguarding and domestic abuse incidents across the three Islands. Key successes achieved by this unit are outlined below:



Item	Results
Incidents	202
Incidents still active	68
Incidents re Child Investigations	145
Incidents re Child Investigations Active	51
Incidents of Domestic Violence	57
Incidents of Domestic Violence Active	17

The RCIPS receives additional support from the Joint Intelligence Unit, which offers strategic and operational intelligence to fulfil the RCIPS's strategic goals. In 2023, the unit made significant progress in establishing connectivity between the Cayman Islands Border Control (CBC) and the RCIPS INTERPOL sub-bureau. The project's implementation will provide an additional frontline defense to protect our borders.

The Criminal Investigations portfolio and the wider RCIPS collaborate on investigations to produce results that are further documented and recorded by the Crime and Performance Management Unit (CPMU). This unit reviews crime reports, ensures quality assurance of all crimes in accordance with the RCIPS Victim Care Policy, and ensures that all officers comply with the policy.

The Crime and Performance Management Unit achieved a significant milestone by implementing the Crime Recording and Detection Policy on December 1st, 2023. This policy will guide our organisation in the record and detection of crime, which will help us gain public trust and confidence in our annual statistics report.





Security and Firearms Licensing Unit and the Criminal Records Office

The Security & Firearms Licensing unit carries out the functions of the Commissioner under the Private Security Services Act (Act 14 of 2007) as well as under the Firearms Act 2008.

Under the Private Security Services Act all security businesses, technicians, and guards must apply to the Commissioner to operate as private security.

The table below indicates the 2023 number of renewals, new applications, ammunition imports, miscellaneous imports, exports, transfers, and disposals.

Renewals	New Applications	Ammo Imports	Misc. Imports	Export/ Import	Exports	Transfers	Disposal	Total Transactions
257	34	30	7	18	2	13	21	389

The number of licensing transactions completed during 2023:

Year	Renewal Guards/Technicians	New licenses Guards/Technicians	Company renewal	New Companies	Total Transactions
2023	753	30	7	18	2

Services	Number
Police Clearance Certificates for individuals	88,510
Police Clearance Certificates for companies and other entities	38
Traffic convictions records	717
Traffic accident reports	587
Police reports	1679
Licensing of security companies, guards and technicians	1031
Firearm licensing	389
Total	92,951



Security and Firearms Licensing Unit and the Criminal Records Office

Services	Quantity	Fees
Express PCC	977	73,275.00
STD Police Clearances	43,776	1,094,400.00
Police Clearance P.O.s	15	1,775.00
PCCs in back office online	42,994	1,074,480.00
PCCs in back office OTC new	782	19,550.00
Reference Letters	4	400.00
Sub Total	88,548	2,263,880.00
Insurance Reports	152	14,736.00
Photographs	1	125.00
Gun Permits	389	67,064.03
Fingerprints	354	8,851.25
Police reports	1679	41,754.00
Traffic accident report	587	58,378.18
Traffic conviction clearances	717	18,523.90
Sub Total	3879	209,432.36
Security Business	38	16,145.63
Security License	974	66,168.90
Security Tech License	19	1625.00
Subtotal	1031	83,939.63
Total	93,468	2,557,251.89



Governance, Performance and Accountability

Highlights of 2023 included a review of RCIPS Staff Deployment (Greater Operability). In February 2023, the Governance Unit conducted a major overhaul of the organisation's operational resources through careful reviews and adjustments. This was in keeping with the audit of the organisation's operational resources to ensure appropriate staffing resilience thereby promoting effective service delivery. Adjustments were made to units/shifts through transfers to afford greater operability across the organisation. This review ensured that the right staff and required number of staff are in the right place for maximum impact in providing effective service delivery across the Cayman Islands.

To promote staffing resilience, the Governance Unit ensured vacation rosters were scrutinised and monitored to prevent depletion of operational resources due to leave abstractions. HQ Directives were drafted and published with clear directives to staff about the use of vacation leave.

In 2023 the Governance Unit created a mapping system to capture all sick / absence data to ensure accountability and data accuracy. The staff's 10 days of sick were monitored throughout the year and excesses were identified and recouped. This has significantly improved the accuracy of information relating to staff sickness data which has promoted greater accountability.

The Unit has during the past year worked with the Crime and Performance Unit in identifying gaps in service standards and has addressed individual officers with poor performance. In addition, the Unit has been working with the PSU team to assist with solutions to improve frontline policing, and with the HRU with regards to MyVISTA use and the Portfolio of the Civil Service compliance.

In ensuring the organisation has the right structure, systems, standards, processes and procedures, the Governance Unit has contributed to this through policy reviews and creation.

The unit will continue to work with the TDU on the management of the two-year probationary period for recruit constables – including a tutor constable programme; embarking on more mentoring and coaching initiatives throughout the year and continued enforcement of the organisation's policy and procedures.



Data Protection, Records Management and Freedom of Information Units

During 2023 the FOI Unit received 105 FOI requests, which is a 24% increase over 2022's 85 requests. This increase is attributed to traffic-accident-civil litigation requests which are 74% of the total requests (105) received, an increase of 30.5% over 2022's similar requests.

The summary of applications that are open at any stage as of the end of the reporting period was: Total Applications Open (Request for Information) 9; Total Applications Open (Internal Review) 1; Total Applications Open (Ombudsman) 0; Total Applications Open (Judicial) 0.

The summary of applications closed at each stage during the reporting period were Total Applications Closed (Request for Information): 101; Total Applications Closed (Internal Review): 0; Total Applications Closed (Ombudsman): 0; Total Applications Closed (Judicial): 0.

Finally, the Timeline Details Request for Information stage: Decision made within 30 days: 71; Request for Information stage: Extension taken under section 7(4) and decision made within 60 days: 10; Internal Review stage: Decision made within 30 days: 0; Request for Information stage: Decision made later than 30 days and no extension taken under section 7(4): 15; Request for Information stage: Extension taken under section 7(4) and decision made later than 60 days: 5; Internal Review stage: Decision made later than 30 days: 0

Information Communications and Technology Unit (ICT)

In 2023, the ICT Unit continued to manage and maintain the technology infrastructure used by the OCP, including networks, databases, and communication systems; to ensure the reliability and security of IT systems to support day-to-day law enforcement operations. The Unit collaborated with CSD, local and international vendors along with, national and international law enforcement agencies, including private sector organisations, to address various issues in support of the OCP.

Achievements made during 2023 include the formation of an Indico interview machine maintenance contract - which aided in the improvement of interview services provided by the RCIPS and the improvement of access control systems across the OCP. The electronic ticketing system is ongoing with the Judicial Administration. The RCIPS Traffic Unit and CBPS have license plate readers that are currently in use and will become part of the electronic ticketing system.



Professional Standards Unit (PSU)

The PSU is tasked with probing internal allegations of misconduct levied against RCIPS members; investigating external complaints of misconduct from the public, as required by the Ombudsman; identifying performance gaps and actively contributing to the development of strategies aimed at enhancing professionalism within the RCIPS. The PSU and the Office of the Ombudsman share an interconnected role, guided by Section 6 (1) (a) of the Police (Complaints by the Public) Law 2017.

An analysis of complaints received by the PSU from 2021 to 2023 highlighted instances of unprofessional. In response to this identified challenge, the PSU implemented a two-phase approach. The first phase involved conducting a robust training session at the TDU for recruits, emphasising the responsibilities of police officers. The second phase involved collaboration with the TDU to develop middle managers through leadership training and development courses.

The PSU recorded 99 complaints in 2023, a decrease from the higher count of 135 complaints in 2022. As of the end of 2023, the PSU concluded a total of 32 investigations, marking them as resolved and closed. Several cases were closed as NFA, through informal resolution, or with professional advice and guidance. Sixty-five cases remain open and active, some of which are currently under investigation by the Office of the Ombudsman.

Training and Development Unit (TDU)

Training and Development Unit (TDU) enhances the skills and knowledge of our personnel, ensuring they are well-equipped to meet the evolving challenges in law enforcement. Within its remit is the Leadership and Development Unit, which implements a sustainable leadership development programme that meets the RCIPS' needs and sets the foundation for future leadership within the organisation. The proposed framework seeks to integrate employee performance management, leadership training and promotions.

Completion of two recruit auxiliary constables' classes, conducted one ILM Level 3 course. Successfully prepared candidates for promotion examinations, with a success rate of 80% (Sergeants-to-Inspectors) and 50% (Constables-to-Sergeants).

In 2023, the LDU organised training sessions on three tiers of investigative interviewing. The LDU also hosted the Junior Leadership Programme (JLP) and Joint Interagency Command & Staff Course (JICSC). The JLP course saw completion by 28 participants, while the JICSC course was completed by 27 participants.



Human Resource Unit (HRU)

In 2023, the HR Unit introduced task specialisation across five crucial areas: Contracts, Time, Leave, Performance, HR reporting and statistics, and Recruitment and Selection, enhancing work processes and fundamental HR functions. Additionally, the Unit engaged in two career fairs, including the Public Safety Careers Fair. Currently, HR officers are developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) by outlining all key processes. Hayley Webb, a former summer intern with the HRU, has been awarded the Certificate of Distinction for her exceptional professionalism displayed during her CIG internship on August 16, 2023.

Estates and Procurement Unit

In 2023, the Estates and Procurement Unit managed over 60 projects involving all police stations and associated properties. Key accomplishments for the year included relocating George Town Police Station staff to the Jamaica National Building, setting up a temporary lab for Scene of Crime Officers, and completing renovations at the Little Cayman Police Station.

Furthermore, the Unit addressed the insurance claim for the North Side Police Station fire, initiated the Traffic Compound project, relocated the George Town Police Station Archives, beautified station exteriors, and conducted a comprehensive refurbishment of the Detention Centre.

Media and Communications Unit (MCU)

In 2023, the Unit introduced a new Brand Guidelines Policy along with email signature templates to assist the organisation in implementing a refreshed brand appearance. They also collaborated on the OCP Anti-Bullying and Harassment Video, established a strategic partnership with youth media outlet Everything345, and launched the 'Fatal Four' road safety campaign in conjunction with RCIPS. The Unit played a crucial role in the debut of the National Road Safety Strategy, revived the RCIPS LinkedIn channel, and continued enhancing RCIPS social media platforms by diversifying content and increasing post frequency. The number of followers increased by 21% on Facebook and 23% on Instagram in 2023. Additionally, the Unit collaborated on a campaign to raise awareness about the pig butchering scam, completed the new RCIPS intranet, and began upgrading the RCIPS website, app platform, and security features, as well as enhancing user experience.



**Office of the
Commissioner of Police**
Cayman Islands Government

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL SUMMARY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 2023**



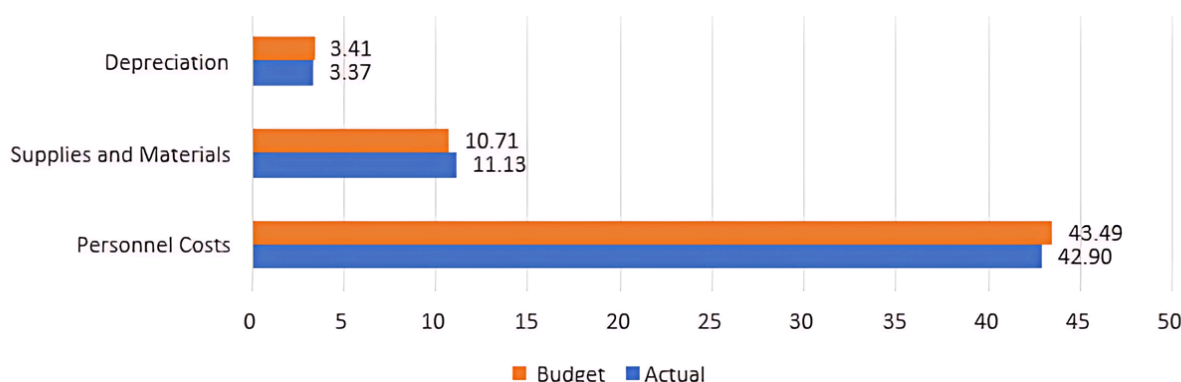


OCP OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Expenses

OCP's Total Operating expenses were \$57.31M for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to final budget of \$57.61M. OCP accomplished budget compliance without the need for Supplementary Funding by active and prudent management of approved Budgets and was able to absorb all contractual, statutory, inflationary and other increases. Other gains and losses accounted for (\$0.09M).

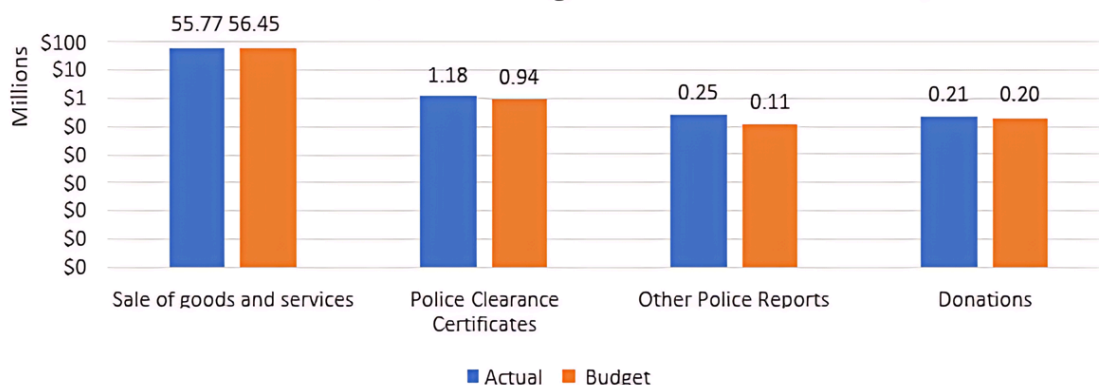
OCP Operating Costs - Actual vs Budget YTD December 2023
(\$M)



Revenue

Total actual revenue for fiscal year 2023 was \$57.41M vs final budget of \$57.70M. Revenue from Police Clearance Certificates was \$1.19M. Overall Business Center Revenues were up 36% or \$0.38M. Donations accounted for \$0.21M

OCP Revenue - Actual vs Budget YTD December 2023- \$M





OCP Capital Expenditures

Additions to Capital Expenditure totaled \$2.65M. Continued modernization of OCP's fleet of vehicles accounted for \$0.51M.

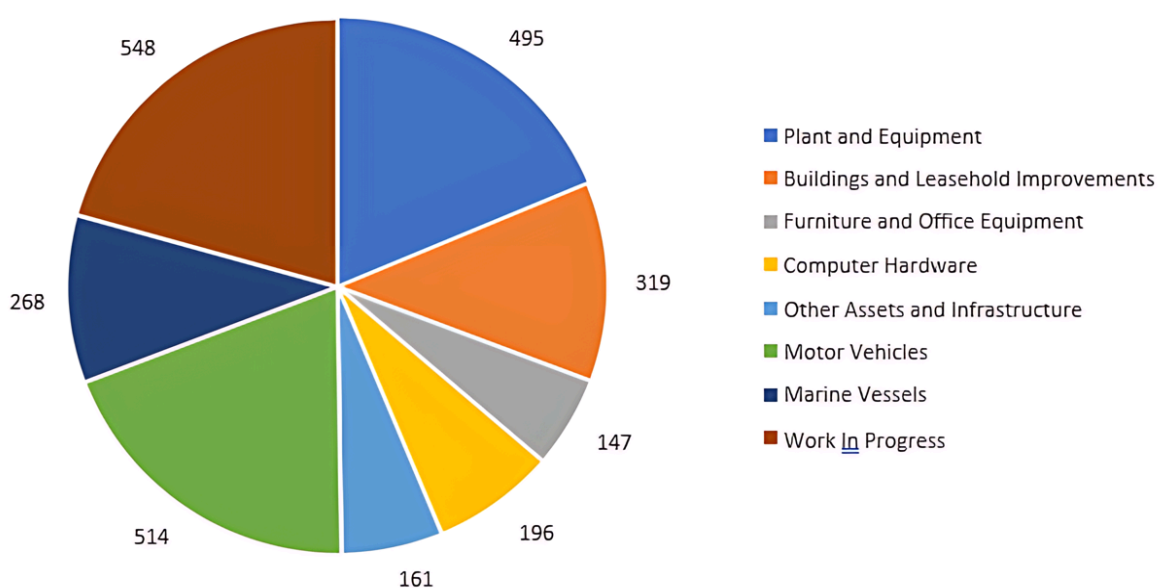
Investment in Building and Leasehold Improvements, Furniture and Office Equipment, Computer Hardware, and Marine Vessels was \$1.00M. The investment in this area continues to ensure that the safety and operating capabilities of staff are maintained as new accommodation is sourced to replace the old George Town Police Station.

Additionally, through the acquisition of a marine vessel for the Cayman Islands Coast Guard, the capacity to monitor and respond to threats on the Marine front is enhanced. Plant and Equipment additions were \$0.50M and were primarily for the acquisition of tactical gear for officers on the front line.

Included in the Work in Progress of \$0.55M are payments to upgrade security, both for monitoring, access rights and the Cloud Hosting Platform.

Other assets and infrastructures of \$0.16M were mainly driven by improvements to the K9 division to ensure the continued performance and growth of the unit.

OCP 2023 Property Plant and Equipment - \$'000





**Office of the
Commissioner of Police**
Cayman Islands Government

**OCP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED IN
31 DECEMBER 2023**



Table of Contents

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	3
AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT	4
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET WORTH	9
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	10
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	11



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

These financial statements have been prepared by The Office of the Commissioner of Police("the Office") in accordance with the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision), (the "Act"). The Financial Statements comply with generally accepted accounting practices as defined in the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and International Accounting Standards.

We accept responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the financial information in these financial statements and their compliance with the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision).

To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements are:

- (a) complete and reliable;
- (b) fairly reflect the financial position as at 31 December 2023 and performance for the year ended 31 December 2023; and
- (c) comply with generally accepted accounting practices.

We also accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions recorded in the financial statements are authorized by the Act and properly record the financial transactions of the entity.



Kurt Walton
Chief Officer

March 15, 2024



Brian Morain
Chief Financial Officer

March 15, 2024

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

To the Members of Parliament and the Chief Officer of the Office of the Commissioner of Police

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Office of the Commissioner of Police (the "Office"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net worth and cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 8 to 36.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Office as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Office in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the Cayman Islands. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Office's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Office or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Office's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Office's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Office to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I have undertaken the audit in accordance with the provisions of Section 60(1)(a) of the *Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision)*. I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Sue Winspear, CPFA
Auditor General

15 March 2024
Cayman Islands



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Current Assets					
19,238	Cash and cash equivalents	2	11,565	18,292	17,962	(6,727)
3,094	Trade receivables	3	14,775	6,955	6,955	7,820
535	Other receivables	3	2,582	214	214	2,368
75	Inventories	4	68	98	98	(30)
252	Prepayments	5	910	172	172	738
23,194	Total Current Assets		29,900	25,731	25,401	4,169
	Non-Current Assets					
150	Other receivables	3	-	142	142	(142)
41,471	Property, plant and equipment	6	40,749	38,542	38,872	2,207
46	Intangible assets	7	46	21	21	25
41,667	Total Non-Current Assets		40,795	38,705	39,035	2,090
64,861	Total Assets		70,695	64,436	64,436	6,259
	Current Liabilities					
180	Trade payables	8	246	47	47	(199)
2,100	Other payables and accruals	8	3,880	1,033	1,033	(2,847)
11	Unearned revenue	9	9	7	7	(2)
1,970	Employee entitlements	10	1,959	1,642	1,642	(317)
-	Repayment of surplus		100	-	-	(100)
4,241	Total Current Liabilities		6,194	2,729	2,729	(3,465)
4,241	Total Liabilities		6,194	2,729	2,729	(3,465)
60,620	Net Assets		64,501	61,707	61,707	2,794
	NET WORTH					
51,225	Contributed capital		55,106	59,584	59,584	(4,478)
9,894	Revaluation reserve		9,894	2,134	2,134	7,760
(499)	Accumulated surpluses/(deficits)		(499)	(11)	(11)	(488)
60,620	Total Net Worth		64,501	61,707	61,707	2,794

The accounting principles and notes starting on page 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023

(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Revenue					
52,279	Sale of goods and services	11	57,204	55,809	57,488	1,395
374	Donations	12	207	203	203	4
52,653	Total Revenue		57,411	56,012	57,691	1,399
	Expenses					
39,749	Personnel costs	13	42,909	42,961	43,488	52
9,455	Supplies and consumables	14	11,129	9,227	10,709	(1,902)
3,502	Depreciation	6	3,354	3,727	3,397	373
38	Amortization of intangible assets	7	12	12	12	-
(5)	(Gains)/losses on foreign exchange transactions	15	(4)	-	-	4
(120)	(Gains)/losses on disposal/revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15	(89)	-	-	89
52,619	Total Expenses		57,311	55,927	57,606	(1,384)
34	Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		100	85	85	15

The accounting principles and notes starting on page 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023

(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Revenue					
52,279	Sale of goods and services	11	57,204	55,809	57,488	1,395
374	Donations	12	207	203	203	4
52,653	Total Revenue		57,411	56,012	57,691	1,399
	Expenses					
39,749	Personnel costs	13	42,909	42,961	43,488	52
9,455	Supplies and consumables	14	11,129	9,227	10,709	(1,902)
3,502	Depreciation	6	3,354	3,727	3,397	373
38	Amortization of intangible assets	7	12	12	12	-
(5)	(Gains)/losses on foreign exchange transactions	15	(4)	-	-	4
(120)	(Gains)/losses on disposal/revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15	(89)	-	-	89
52,619	Total Expenses		57,311	55,927	57,606	(1,384)
34	Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		100	85	85	15

The accounting principles and notes starting on page 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NETWORK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	Total Net worth	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
Balance as at December 31 2021	49,464	9,894	(495)	58,863	51,813	51,813	7,050
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	(38)	(38)	-	-	(38)
Restated balance	49,464	9,894	(533)	58,825	51,813	51,813	7,012
Changes in Net Worth for 2022							
Equity Investment from Cabinet	1,761	-	-	1,761	4,876	1,761	(3,115)
Total	1,761	-	-	1,761	4,876	1,761	(3,115)
Surplus/(deficit) for the period 2022	-	-	34	34	91	91	(57)
Total Changes in Net Worth for 2021	1,761	-	34	1,795	4,967	1,852	(3,172)
Balance at 31 December 2022 carried forward	51,225	9,894	(499)	60,620	56,780	53,665	3,840
	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/(deficits)	Total Net worth	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
Balance at 31 December 2022 brought forward	51,225	9,894	(499)	60,620	56,780	53,665	3,840
Changes in Net Worth for 2023							
Equity Investment from Cabinet	3,881	-	-	3,881	4,842	7,957	(961)
Repayment of Surplus	-	-	(100)	(100)	-	-	(100)
Total	3,881	-	(100)	3,781	4,842	7,957	(1,061)
Surplus/(deficit) for the period 2023	-	-	100	100	85	85	15
Total Changes in Net Worth for 2023	3,881	-	-	3,881	4,927	8,042	(1,046)
Balance at 31 December 2023	55,106	9,894	(499)	64,501	61,707	61,707	2,794

The accounting principles and notes starting on page 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
	<i>Receipts</i>					
57,110	Outputs to Cabinet		44,308	54,768	56,447	(10,460)
1,338	Sale of goods and services		1,484	935	935	549
381	Donations / Grants		399	203	203	196
603	Other receipts		505	106	106	399
	<i>Payments</i>					
(39,669)	Personnel costs		(42,822)	(42,961)	(43,488)	139
(12,725)	Supplies and consumables		(9,869)	(9,227)	(10,709)	(642)
(453)	Other payments		(546)	-	-	(546)
6,585	Net cash flows from operating activities		(6,541)	3,824	3,494	(10,365)
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
(1,344)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,954)	(4,842)	(7,957)	1,888
172	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		93	-	-	93
(1,172)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,861)	(4,842)	(7,957)	1,981
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
4,525	Equity Investment from Org 40		1,729	4,842	7,957	(3,113)
4,525	Net cash flows from financing activities		1,729	4,842	7,957	(3,113)
9,938	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(7,673)	3,824	3,494	(11,497)
9,300	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		19,238	14,468	14,468	4,770
19,238	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2	11,565	18,292	17,962	(6,727)

The accounting principles and notes starting on page 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Description and principal activities

The Office of the Commissioner of Police (the "Office" or the "OCP") is a government owned entity as defined by section 2 of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision) and it is domiciled in the Cayman Islands. The OCP consist of two departments, Cayman Islands Coast Guard (CICG) and Royal Cayman Islands Police (RCIPS).

The Office carries out the mandate of the government which is to provide several aspects of security and safety in addition to regular policing, such as national security and border control, marine search-and-rescue, and criminal interdictions within the territorial waters, to strengthen the border security of the Cayman Islands.

The Office, headed by the Commissioner of Police as the Chief Officer, reports to the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Premier, as the Minister with responsibility for the Office. The OCP provides policy advice to the Minister on matters relating to law enforcement; contributing to national security, border control, and to the well-being of the community through effective policing and law enforcement.

The CICG provides enhanced operational capability for effectively providing maritime security and law enforcement, maritime border control, search and rescue, accident and disaster response management and marine environmental protection functions for the Cayman Islands.

RCIPS includes community policing and outreach, child protection via Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), traffic safety and enforcement, emergency response (unarmed or armed), air patrols and Medevac, criminal investigations including cybercrimes and anti-money laundering, intelligence, drug and firearm interdiction.

Additionally, the RCIPS is responsible for the issuance of police clearance certificates, firearms and security services licenses.

Administrative and support services to both the RCIPS and CICG include finance, human resources, estates management and procurement, information technology, data protection, freedom of information, fleet and stores management, media and communications and strategic management.

These principal activities and operations of the Office are carried out in terms of the outputs purchased by the Minister as defined in the Annual Plan and Estimates for the Government of the Cayman Islands for the financial period ending 31 December 2023.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Federation of Accountants and its International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. Where additional guidance is required, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board are used.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Cayman Islands Dollars (CI\$) and are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated. The Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies between the total balances and the sum of its components are due to rounding and are immaterial. The measurement base applied to these financial statements is the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

New and revised accounting standards issued that are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2023 and not yet early adopted.

Certain new accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for the 31 December 2023 reporting year and have not been adopted by the OCP. The OCP's assessments of the impact of these new standards are set out below:

IPSAS 42, Social Benefits was issued in December 2018 and effective for Financial Statements periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. IPSAS 42 defines social benefits and determines when expenses and liabilities for social benefits are recognised and how they are measured. IPSAS 42 does not have an impact on the Office's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IPSAS 44, Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025,) specifies the accounting for assets held for sale and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. The impact will be assessed fully, closer to the effective date of adoption.

IPSAS 45, Property, Plant, And Equipment (effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025) replaces IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment by adding current operational value as a measurement basis in the updated current value model for assets within its scope, identifying the characteristics of heritage and infrastructure assets, and adding new guidance on how these important types of public sector assets should be recognized and measured.

IPSAS 46, Measurement (effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025) provides new guidance in a single standard addressing how commonly used measurement bases should be applied in practice.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

IPSAS 47, Revenue (effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026) replaces IPSAS 9, Revenue from Exchange Transactions, IPSAS 11, Construction Contracts, and IPSAS 23, Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions and is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement.

IPSAS 48, Transfer Expenses (effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026) provides accounting requirements for transfer expenses, and presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement.

IPSAS 43, Leases and IPSAS 49, Retirement benefit plans, were also issued in 2023 and effective in January 2025 and 2026, respectively. It is anticipated that these will not have a significant impact on the Office's financial statements. This will be assessed more fully closer to the next financial year end.

Changes in Accounting Policies

When presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended or accounting policies are changed, comparative figures are restated to ensure consistency with the current period unless it is impracticable to do so.

(b) Budget amounts

The original budget amounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 financial period are as presented in the 2023 Annual Budget Statement and approved by the Parliament.

Any changes to the original budget are reflected in the final budget. The 2023 final budget includes amounts for any unused appropriations that were transferred to the 2023 financial year. This is provided under Section 9(5) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision) which states "Except to the extent otherwise provided by a law, an appropriation lapses at the end of the budget period to which the law by which the appropriation is granted relates." The Treasury together with Cabinet has accepted, and approved these budgetary transfers via Section 9(5) of the PMFA. The Office did not request any supplementary funding during the 2023 financial year. As required by the Act, budgets are presented on the same basis as the annual financial statements. Throughout these financial statements, positive variances between actual and budget are shown as whole numbers and negative variances are shown in brackets.

(c) Judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires judgments, estimates, and assumptions to affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period and in any future periods that are affected by those revisions.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period and in any future periods that are affected by those revisions.

Changes in Accounting Estimates

There have been no changes in accounting estimates as defined by IPSAS 3.

(d) Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which it is earned. Revenue received but not yet earned at the end of the reporting period is recognised as a liability (unearned revenue).

The OCP derives its revenue through the provision of services to Cabinet, to other agencies in government and to third parties. Revenue is recognised at fair value of services provided.

(e) Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the accounting period in which they are incurred. Non-coercive Interagency costs governed by Service Level Agreements are recognised in the accounting period in which they are incurred. Interagency costs provided free of cost are not recognised as expenses in the accounts.

(f) Operating Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, where this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property. Lease payments under operating lease, net of lease incentives received, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in rental expense.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in-transit, cash at bank, deposits on call and short term highly liquid investments with maturity of no more than three months from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Inventory

Inventory held for distribution, or consumption in the provision of services, that are not issued on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, where the net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventories, less the cost of sale or disposal. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, the amount reported is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

The amount reported for inventory held for distribution reflects management's estimates for obsolescence or other impairments.

Inventory held for sale or use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

(i) Prepayments

The portion of recognised expenditure paid in advance of receiving goods and services has been recognised as a prepayment in these financial statements.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised initially at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, and as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which the asset is acquired.

Land, Buildings and Water Reticulation reported in the Statement of Financial Position as of the year end are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Assessment of fair values are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially for those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting year. The Cayman Islands Government conducted a revaluation exercise for all state lands and buildings during 2021 with an effective date of 1 January, 2021. The revalued assets owned by the Office were adjusted and reported in the financial statements.

Any revaluation increase arising from the revaluation of such assets is recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Worth (equity), except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same class of asset previously in surplus or deficit in the Statement of Financial Performance, in which case the increase is credited to the surplus or deficit to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such assets is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to previous revaluation of that class of asset.

Impairment losses of non-cash-generating assets are the amounts by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount. Impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the impairment is determined. An impairment assessment completed during the year ended 31 December 2023, did not require the write-down of any asset to their recoverable amount.

Recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is its fair value, less cost to sell or its value in use. Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Assets under Construction

Assets under construction or development are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation of these assets (on the same basis as the asset category) commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is expensed on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant and equipment (other than land); less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Leasehold improvements are depreciated either over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful life</u>
• Buildings and structures	10 - 60 years
• Building fit-out (when accounted for separately)	5 - 25 years
• Leasehold Improvement	Unexpired period of lease or useful life
• Computer Equipment	3 - 10 years
• Developed software	4 - 10 years
• Office equipment and furniture	3 - 25 years
• Infrastructure	5 - 10 years
• Motor vehicles	3 - 20 years
• Boats and marine equipment	3 - 25 years
• Cleaning, refuse and recycling equipment	3 - 15 years
• Construction and other equipment	3 - 25 years
• Aeroplanes and airport/aviation equipment	5 - 15 years
• Other equipment	5 - 20 years
• Canine	6 - 8 years



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals during the period are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(k) Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses lasting over a year are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised or reaches the end of its useful life. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately (if any) are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The amortization charge for each year is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(l) Employee benefits

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave, retiring leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when they are earned by employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within one year following the year-end are reported as current liabilities at the amount expected to be paid.

Pension contributions for employees of the OCP are paid to the Public Service Pension Fund and administered by the Public Service Pension Board (the "Board"). Contributions of 12% - employer 6% and employee 6% are made to the fund by the OCP.

Prior to 1 January 2000 the Board operated a defined benefit scheme. With effect from 1 January 2000 the Board continued to operate a defined benefit scheme for existing employees and a defined contribution scheme for all new employees. Obligations for contribution to defined contribution retirement plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as they are earned by employees. Obligations for defined benefit retirement plans are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Entire Public Sector of the Cayman Islands Government.

(m) Adoption of IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

In August 2018, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board issued IPSAS 41; Financial Instruments. This replaces IPSAS 29; Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IPSAS 41 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023, and establishes new requirements for classifying, recognizing and measuring financial instruments.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

The main changes under IPSAS 41 are:

- Simplified classification and measurement requirements for financial assets;
- A forward-looking impairment model based on expected credit losses model, which may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- A flexible hedge accounting model

The classification of financial assets is the foundation for the requirements for the measurement of financial assets on an ongoing basis, and the requirements for impairment and hedge accounting.

The OCP has adopted and applied this standard in preparing its 31 December 2023 financial statements and accordingly, the accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been updated to comply with IPSAS 41. In accordance with the transitional provisions in IPSAS 41, comparative information for the 31 December 2022 financial period has not been restated.

The main impact to the OCP's accounting policies are:

- Trade and other receivables - This policy has been updated to reflect that the impairment of receivables is now determined by applying an expected credit loss model.
- Financial instruments and risk management - The policy has been updated to reflect:
 - the new measurement classification categories; and
 - a new impairment model for financial assets based on expected credit losses, which is forward-looking and may result in earlier recognition of impairment losses.

IPSAS 41 also significantly amended the disclosures of financial instruments of IPSAS 30. This has resulted in new or amended disclosures, mostly in relation to the financial instrument categories and to credit risk.

No material changes in recognition or measurement were required upon adopting IPSAS 41 for the OCP.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or an equity instrument in another. The OCP is party to contracts that give rise to financial assets and financial liabilities as part of its normal operations.

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate. The financial assets include cash in hand, bank deposits, trade and other receivables, and the financial liabilities include trade and other payables, all of which are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement and classification

IPSAS 41 requires financial assets to be subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE). Additionally, IPSAS 41 requires financial liabilities to be measured at either amortised cost or FVTSD.

This classification is based on the business model for managing financial instruments, and whether the payments are for solely payments of principal or interest on the principal amount outstanding. The OCP assessed the business model for holding financial assets at the date of initial application. It determined that all of these are held to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Therefore, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are also subsequently measured at amortised cost. The OCP does not hold any financial instruments that fall under the classification as FVTOCRE or FVTSD.

Below is a summary of the OCP's classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial Asset Type	Classification & Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized Cost
Trade and other receivables	Amortized Cost

Financial Liability Type	Classification & Measurement
Trade payables	Amortized Cost
Other payables and accruals	Amortized Cost

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, and bank or short-term deposits with an original maturity of no more than three months.

The maximum loss due to default on any of the financial assets is the carrying value reported in the Statement of Financial Position.

Expected Credit Loss

An expected credit loss (ECL) model is used to recognise and calculate impairment losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECL is the difference between the cash flows due to the OCP in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows it expects to receive. The OCP uses the simplified approach to assess and make provision for expected credit losses applied to trade and other receivables at the end of each reporting period. The simplified approach involves making a provision at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The allowance is assessed on a customer basis, based on the number of days overdue and considering the historical loss experience and incorporating any external and future information. The trade and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less the allowance for expected credit losses.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (continued)

OCP's receivables consists almost entirely of balances within Central Government. These include receivables from Cabinet and other Ministries and Portfolios. Additionally, 99% of the receivable has been assessed to be current, thus, outstanding for 30 days or less as at the financial year end. Also, the OCP does not expect or anticipate any foreseeable future events or circumstances that would result in default or impair the recoverability of any of the receivable balances. As a result, our assessment of any risk of default or impairment relating to the receivables and the other financial assets is minimal, and the impact if any, is immaterial.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised when the OCP realises the rights to the benefits specified in the contract or loses control over any right that comprise that asset. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

The OCP does not enter into speculative financial instrument transactions or hold derivatives or hedging instruments, therefore the requirements for hedge accounting as prescribed in IPSAS 41 do not apply.

(n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and assets (including guarantees)

Contingent liabilities and assets are reported at the point the contingency becomes evident. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent assets are disclosed if it is probable that the benefits will be realised. Provisions are recognised when it becomes probable that an outflow of cash or other economic resources will be required to settle a liability of uncertain timing and amount. If an outflow is not probable, the item is treated as a contingent liability.

(o) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains or losses resulting from settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

At the end of the reporting period the following exchange rates are used to translate foreign currency balances:

- Foreign currency monetary items are reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the fair values were determined.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Service-in-kind

The OCP receives various services from other government entities for which payment is made by the Cayman Islands Government. These services include but are not limited to vendor payments, payroll processing and bank reconciliations from the Ministry of Finance; vehicle maintenance from the Department of Vehicles and Equipment Services; building maintenance and supplies from the Public Works Department; exemption of duties and charges from Customs and Border Control and human resource management from the Portfolio of the Civil Service.

The OCP has designated these non-exchange transactions as services in kind as defined under IPSAS 23 – Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions. When fair values of such services can be readily estimated, then the non-exchange transaction is recorded as an expense and an equal amount is recorded in other income as a service in kind. Where they cannot be readily estimated, they were not recognised in the financial statements. Where services in kind offered are directly related to construction of fixed assets, such service in kind is recognised in the cost of the asset.

Donations other than Service-in-kind

The OCP receives various funds from local and international entities. The OCP has designated these non-exchange transactions as donations as defined under IPSAS 23 - Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions.

Non-Exchange Revenue is recognised in the accounting period where the resources are controlled and the amounts can be reliably measured.

An asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction is initially measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition.

The amount recognised as a liability is the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Revenue from non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 2: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and bank accounts in the name of the Office of the Commissioner of Police maintained at the Royal Bank of Canada. The Office's unrestricted cash balances as at 31 December 2023 are presented below. No restricted cash balances were held by the Office as at 31 December 2023.

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
20	Cash on hand			20	16	16	4
16,579	CI\$ Operational Current Account			6,243	17,607	17,277	(11,364)
646	US\$ Operational Current Account	868	0.83	721	380	380	341
1,843	Payroll Current Account			4,459	205	205	4,254
150	Other Bank Accounts			122	84	84	38
19,238	TOTAL			11,565	18,292	17,962	(6,727)

Note 3: Trade receivables and other receivables

At year end all overdue receivables have been assessed and appropriate provisions made. The provision for doubtful debts is calculated based on expected losses for the Office and review of specific debtors. Expected losses are determined based on an analysis of the Office's losses in the current year.

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Trade Receivables	Current	Non- current	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
233	Sale of goods and services	456	-	456	95	95	361
2,861	Outputs to Cabinet	14,319	-	14,319	6,860	6,860	7,459
3,094	Total trade receivables	14,775		14,775	6,955	6,955	7,820



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023

(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 3: Trade and other receivables (continued)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Other Receivables	Current	Non- current	Total Current Year	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
535	Other Receivables	2,582	-	2,582	214	214	2,368
150	Non-Current	-	-	-	142	142	(142)
685	Total other receivables	2,582		2,582	356	356	2,226

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Receivables	Trade Receivable	Other Receivable	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Current						
3,442	Past due 1-30 days	14,692	2,582	17,274	6,992	6,992	10,282
26	Past due 31-60 days	34	-	34	-	-	34
154	Past due 61-90 days	37	-	37	-	-	37
-	Past due 90 and above	11	-	11	177	177	(166)
	Non-Current						
155	Past due 1 year and above	1	-	1	142	142	(141)
3,777	Total	14,775	2,582	17,357	7,311	7,311	10,046



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 4: Inventories

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
75	Inventory held for use in the provision of goods and services	68	98	98	(30)
75	Total Inventories	68	98	98	(30)

Inventories represent ammunition held on December 31, 2023, by the Firearms Response Unit and Coast Guard for use in training and operations.

Supplies of ammunition are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed - where there is a delay between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 5: Prepayments

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Current				
252	Accrued Prepayments	910	172	172	738
252	Total Prepayments	910	172	172	738

Prepayments include advance payments of \$0.5 million made to local and overseas vendors for non-current assets not yet received as at December 31, 2023 and, \$0.3 million relating to advance lease payments for January 2024 due January 01, 2024 and \$0.1 million for subscriptions, licenses and prepaid travel.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 6: Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Plant and Equipment	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Other Assets	Infrastructure	Water Retri- -culation	Motor Vehicles	Marine Vessels	Aircraft	Work In Progress	Total	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual) vs. Orig)
Cost or Opening Valuation																
Balance as at 1 Jan 2022	8,115	1,566	12,615	759	2,225	87	1,273	1,042	5,431	5,303	19,364	497	58,277	53,607	53,607	4,670
Additions	-	114	278	187	39	-	-	-	513	-	-	386	1,517	4,876	1,761	(3,359)
Disposals	-	(103)	-	-	(2)	(6)	-	-	(632)	-	-	-	(743)	-	-	(743)
Transfers	-	174	6	28	14	-	-	-	214	-	-	(436)	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	(54)	-	-	(54)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	8,115	1,751	12,899	974	2,281	81	1,273	1,042	5,526	5,303	19,364	388	58,997	58,483	55,368	514
	Land	Plant and Equipment	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Other Assets	Infrastructure	Water Retri- -culation	Motor Vehicles	Marine Vessels	Aircraft	Work In Progress	Total	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual) vs. Orig)
Balance as at 1 Jan 2023	8,115	1,751	12,899	974	2,281	81	1,273	1,042	5,526	5,303	19,364	388	58,997	58,483	55,368	514
Additions	-	495	319	147	196	51	24	-	515	268	85	548	2,648	4,841	7,956	(2,193)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	(304)	-	-	-	(311)	-	-	(311)
Transfers	-	194	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	(376)	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	(13)	-	-	(13)
Balance at 31 December 2023	8,115	2,440	13,218	1,125	2,470	132	1,297	1,042	5,737	5,749	19,449	547	61,321	63,324	63,324	(2,003)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 6: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Land	Plant and Equipment	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Other Assets	Infra-structure	Water Retri-culation	Motor Vehicles	Marine Vessels	Aircraft	Work In Progress	Total	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual) vs. Orig)
Balance as at 1 Jan 2022	-	870	1,224	492	1,912	78	1,077	68	3,554	2,614	2,789	-	14,678	17,505	17,505	(2,827)
Impairment Reserve	-	117	655	70	225	4	110	68	760	199	1,294	-	3,502	3,551	3,551	(49)
Depreciation Expense	-	(53)	-	-	(2)	(4)	-	-	(632)	-	-	-	(691)	-	-	(691)
Eliminate on Disposal	-	-	-	(1)	6	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	37	-	-	37
Other Adjustments	-	870	1,224	492	1,912	78	1,077	68	3,554	2,614	2,789	-	14,678	17,505	17,505	(2,827)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	-	870	1,224	492	1,912	78	1,077	68	3,554	2,614	2,789	-	14,678	17,505	17,505	(2,827)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Land	Plant and Equipment	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Other Assets	Infra-structure	Water Retri-culation	Motor Vehicles	Marine Vessels	Aircraft	Work In Progress	Total	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual) vs. Orig)
Balance as at 1 Jan 2023	-	934	1,879	560	2,141	78	1,187	136	3,682	2,846	4,083	-	17,526	21,055	21,055	(3,529)
Depreciation Expense	-	164	668	82	148	6	27	68	702	194	1,295	-	3,354	3,727	3,397	(373)
Eliminate on Disposal	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	(301)	-	-	-	(308)	-	-	(308)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	1,098	2,547	642	2,282	84	1,214	204	4,083	3,040	5,378	-	20,572	24,782	24,452	(4,210)
Net Book value 31 December 2022	8,115	817	11,020	413	140	3	86	906	1,844	2,458	15,281	388	41,471	37,427	34,312	4,044
Net Book value 31 December 2023	8,115	1,341	10,672	483	188	48	83	838	1,654	2,709	14,071	547	40,749	38,542	38,872	2,207



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 6: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Included in the "Buildings and Leasehold Improvements" category is an amount of \$1.5 million in cost (2022 - \$1.2 million) with related accumulated depreciation of \$1.0 million (2022 - \$0.8 million) for leasehold improvements. These amounts relate to enhancements to leased properties occupied by the Office as the lessee. The amounts incurred are capitalized and depreciated either over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Note 7: Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Total	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Cost or Opening Valuation					
Balance as at 1 Jan 2022	496	496	496	496	-
Revaluations	46	46	45	45	1
Balance as at 31 December 2022	542	542	541	541	1
Cost or Opening Valuation					
Balance as at 1 Jan 2023	542	542	541	541	1
Additions	6	6	-	-	6
Transfers	6	6	-	-	6
Balance at 31 December 2023	554	554	541	541	13
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment Losses					
Balance as at 1 Jan 2022	458	458	464	464	6
Depreciation Expense	38	38	45	45	7
Balance as at 31 December 2022	496	496	509	509	13
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment Losses					
Balance as at 1 Jan 2023	496	496	508	508	12
Amortisation Expense	12	12	12	12	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	508	508	520	520	12
Net Book value 31 December 2022	46	46	32	32	14
Net Book value 31 December 2023	46	46	21	21	25



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 8: Trade payables, provisions, other payables and Accruals

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current	Total Current Year	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
160	Creditors	246	246	47	47	(199)
834	Accrued Expenses	1,147	1,147	689	689	(458)
1,266	Other payables	2,733	2,733	344	344	(2,389)
2,260	Total trade payables, other payables & accruals	4,126	4,126	1,080	1,080	(3,046)

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

Included in Other Payables is a provision for legal liabilities of \$2.5 million (2022 - \$1.0 million), based on the latest advice received from the Attorney General's Office.

The provision relates to the Office's assessment of legacy claims and lawsuits brought against the Office, for events that occurred in the normal course of operations, prior to the formation of the Office and transferred from the Ministry of Employment and Border Control.

See Note 16: Contingent Liabilities and Assets for the basis of our assessment.

Opening Balance	Additions to Provision	Unused Provision Reversed	Gross Provision for the Year	Amounts Settled during the Year	Closing Balance
1,026	1,850	(13)	2,863	(353)	2,510

Note 9: Unearned Revenues

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Details	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	Current Portion				
11	Revenue deposits	9	7	7	(2)
-	Other unearned revenue	-	-	-	-
11	Total current portion	9	7	7	(2)
11	Total unearned revenue	9	7	7	(2)

Revenue deposits are fees for security and firearms licences collected by the OCP to be transferred to Cayman Islands Government Coercive Revenue.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 10: Employee entitlements

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
	<i>Current employee entitlements are represented by:</i>				
961	Comp time	1,096	850	850	(246)
477	Annual leave	244	350	350	106
270	Accrued salaries	354	200	200	(154)
262	Pension	265	242	242	(23)
1,970	Total current portion	1,959	1,642	1,642	(317)
1,970	Total employee entitlements	1,959	1,642	1,642	(317)

The annual leave entitlements and compensated absence (Comp time) are calculated on the current salaries paid to those employees eligible for this benefit.

Note 11: Sales of Goods and Service (Revenue)

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Revenue type	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
51,034	Outputs to Cabinet	55,766	54,768	56,447	998
1,060	Fees and charges	1,186	935	935	251
185	Other	252	106	106	146
52,279	Total sales of goods and services	57,204	55,809	57,488	1,395

Outputs to Cabinet comprise goods delivered to and services performed on behalf of the Cayman Islands Government.

Outputs to other government agencies comprise trade between the Office and other government bodies. These transactions are governed by Service Level Agreements between the contracting parties.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 11: Sales of Goods and Service (Revenue) (continued)

Fees and charges, general sales & others include administrative fees and user charges levied on the public for the delivery of government services. Certain respective rates and fee structures are Gazetted and governed by the relevant revenue laws and regulations.

Note 12: Donations

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Source	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
168	Foreign & Commonwealth Office - Helicopter Support	192	203	203	(11)
88	Foreign & Commonwealth Office - IBIS Operator & Digital Forensic Hub Support	15	-	-	-
92	R3 Cayman Foundation - BTX Imagers	-	-	-	-
26	Maritime & Coastguard Agency	-	-	-	-
374	Total Donations	207	203	203	(11)

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Office received Donations from third parties to support the activities of the Helicopter project and the Digital Forensic Hub.

Note 13: Personnel costs

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
30,620	Salaries, wages and allowances	33,162	33,036	33,367	(126)
7,466	Health care	8,033	8,120	8,293	87
1,528	Pension	1,641	1,684	1,692	43
(43)	Leave	(98)	-	-	98
178	Other personnel related costs	171	121	136	(50)
39,749	Total Personnel Costs	42,909	42,961	43,488	52

Personnel costs for 2023 is impacted by increases in Health care and implementation of COLA and an honorarium paid in December 2023.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 14: Supplies and consumables

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
689	Supplies and Materials	838	1,119	1,093	281
4,153	Purchase of services	3,764	3,982	4,489	218
2,324	Lease of Property and Equipment	2,515	2,237	2,587	(278)
866	Utilities	1,071	820	871	(251)
286	Interdepartmental expenses	276	307	307	31
178	Travel and Subsistence	236	77	77	(159)
664	Recruitment and Training	547	312	912	(235)
295	Other	1,882	373	373	(1,509)
9,455	Total Supplies & consumables	11,129	9,227	10,709	(1,902)

Included in Other Supplies & Consumables is \$1.8 million for the pending claims and threatened litigation (2022 - \$0.2 million). During the year 2023, the Office settled legal liabilities in the amount of \$0.4 million.

See Note 8: Trade payables, provisions, other payables and accruals for details.

Note 15: (Gains) / Losses

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Actual vs Orig)
(120)	Net (gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(89)	-	-	89
(5)	Net (gain) / loss on foreign exchange Transactions	(4)	-	-	4
(125)	Total gains/ (losses)	(93)	-	-	93



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 16: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The Office has several pending legal disputes which are reviewed on a continuous basis to establish if provisions are necessary. Provision has been made in these financial statements for potential damages and costs arising out of these legal disputes as advised by the Attorney General.

No provision has been made for legal disputes where the likelihood of success as advised by the Attorney General is low, where there is no practical determination of the quantum of damages and costs, where threatened litigation has not been filed and where the matter is defined as dormant. Included in the Attorney General's list of pending claims and threatened litigation are several matters that met the criteria as above, and therefore no provision has been made for these matters.

Note 17: Explanation of major variances against budget

Statement of Financial Position

Cash balances were lower than budget by \$6.7 million. While a more detailed explanation is contained in the variance analysis of the Cash Flow Statement, the overall decrease was driven mainly by increases in receivables for cabinet revenue.

Trade receivables were \$7.8 million higher than budget, primarily due to increased Cabinet revenue receivable of \$7.4 million and \$0.4 million for sale of goods and services. This was compared to an initial budgeted amount of \$7.0 million.

Other receivables were higher than budget by \$2.2M due to an outstanding equity injection from Cabinet for the period ending December 2023.

Property, plant and equipment was higher than the original budget by \$2.2 million due to the net revaluation gains on Land and Buildings arising from the revaluation exercise completed as at 1 January 2021.

Actual prepayments were higher than budget by \$0.7 million. This was driven primarily by increases in deposits of \$0.6million on assets being procured from local and overseas suppliers. While these items are of a capital nature, they have not yet been received by the OCP.

Other Payables and accrual balances were higher than the original budget by \$2.8 million due to timing of payments \$0.6 million and, \$2.4 million primarily due to the provision of pending claims and threatened litigation.

Employee entitlements were higher than the original budget by \$0.3 million, this was driven by higher accruals for comp time and overtime incurred in December for proactive policing initiatives.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 17: Explanation of major variances against budget (continued)

Statement of Changes in Net Worth

Total Net Worth as at 31 December 2023 was higher than budget by \$2.8 million. This was driven primarily by \$0.9 million lower equity injection than budgeted for the construction of the marine vessel which will no longer be procured. Actual opening net worth was higher than budget by \$3.8 million.

Statement of Financial Performance

Total Revenue was higher than original budget by \$1.4 million, but lower than final budget by \$0.3 million. As is allowed under section 9(5) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revised), \$1.7 million of Cabinet revenue was transferred to 2023 budget from fiscal year 2022. This was used to absorb additional expenses not previously budgeted, however, OCP produced output quantities to earn the recorded actual revenue.

Total Expenses were higher than original budget by \$1.4 million, however, lower than final budget by \$0.3 million. As noted above, Section 9(5) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revised) allows for unspent budget amounts within a two-year budget period to be transferred from one period to the next. This provided the opportunity to fund increases in supplies and consumables.

Personnel costs were in line with original budget and only showed a small variance of \$0.05 million when compared to the budget.

Supplies and Consumables costs were higher than original budget by \$1.9 million. This was driven by a variance of \$1.5 million in other supplies and consumables primarily related to increased legal costs. Increases were recorded in recruitment and training, travel and subsistence, leases and utilities. These were offset by savings in purchase of services and, Supplies and Materials. This resulted in an overall negative variance of \$0.4 million for these categories.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 17: Explanation of major variances against budget (continued)

Cash Flow Statement

Cash and cash equivalents were \$6.7 million lower than budget for the period ended 31 December 2023. This variance was due mainly to:

Net cash flows from operating activities were lower than budget by \$10.4 million. This was mainly due to lower outstanding Cabinet receipts of \$10.4 million and other minor compensating variances.

Cash out flows from investing activities were \$1.9 million higher than budget. This was due to changes in procurement plans in the construction of a marine vessel. Proceeds from the disposal of assets beyond their useful lives resulted in an additional \$0.1 million.

Cash inflows from financing activities were lower than budget by \$3.1 million, mainly due to timing differences in the collection of Equity funding and the changes in procurement plans on not acquiring a marine vessel.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 18: Related Party and Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Related Parties

The Office is an entity of the government that derives the majority of its revenue from Cabinet and other government entities on a regular basis. These transactions include arm's length transactions governed by Service Level Agreements as well as those provided free of cost, are consistent with normal operating relationships between entities and, are undertaken on terms and conditions that are normal for such transactions. Ministries, Portfolios, Offices and, Statutory Authorities and Government companies are therefore considered related parties.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are considered related parties and received the following remuneration.

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Description	Current Year Actual	Number of posts
1,543	Salaries & other short-term employee benefits	1,548	10
<u>1,543</u>	Total	<u>1,548</u>	

During the year, the Office purchased goods and services worth \$5 thousand from a company owned by a close family member of one of the Office's key management personnel.

No loans were granted to key management personnel or to their close relatives.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 19: Commitments

Prior Year Actual December 31, 2022	Type	One year or less	One to five Years	Over five Years	Total
Capital Commitments					
593	Property, plant and equipment	46	91	-	137
593	Total Capital Commitments	46	91	-	137
Operating Commitments					
6,408	Non-cancellable accommodation leases	4,347	6,778	-	11,125
1,131	Non-cancellable contracts for the supply of goods and services	1,258	1,192	-	2,450
7,539	Total Operating Commitments	5,605	7,970	-	13,575
8,132	Total Commitments	5,651	8,061	-	13,712

Capital commitments include contracts for the purchase of firearms and specialist equipment.

Non-cancellable leases relate to the accommodation for various administrative and operational units within the OCP.

Non-cancellable contracts include the provision of services such as helicopter maintenance, IT support, security, janitorial, pest control and landscaping.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 20: Segment reporting

The Office uses segment reporting to identify allocated resources to the operating segments and assess their performance. The reportable segments are identified, and the disclosures selected, in line with the internal financial reporting system and based on the Cayman Islands Government's accounting policies.

The Office segment report is prepared on the basis of three major areas: Administration and Support, Royal Cayman Islands Police Service and Cayman Islands Coast Guard. Core activities that are not undertaken under any other segment are reported under Administration and Support segment includes the general oversight and policy direction of the Office. Royal Cayman Islands Police Service segment records the core policing activities and Coast Guard provides maritime security and law enforcement.

	Administration and Support		Royal Cayman Islands Police Service		Cayman Islands Coast Guard		Consolidated Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Revenue								
Outputs from Cabinet	7,628	7,992	40,463	44,093	2,943	3,681	51,034	55,768
Sale of goods and services & other revenue	1,260	1,327	330	315	29	3	1,619	1,645
Total Revenue	8,888	9,319	40,793	44,408	2,972	3,684	52,653	57,411
Expenses								
Salaries and Wages	5,940	7,053	32,136	33,553	1,673	2,303	39,749	42,909
Other expenses	2,506	2,394	9,034	10,630	1,330	1,378	12,870	14,402
Total Expenses	8,446	9,447	41,170	44,183	3,003	3,681	52,619	57,311
Surplus/ (Deficit) from Operating Activities	442	(128)	(377)	225	(31)	3	34	100
Assets								
Current Assets	19,558	12,774	3,003	15,119	633	2,007	23,194	29,900
Other Non-Current Assets	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Fixed Assets	12,932	10,835	18,701	19,741	9,884	10,219	41,517	40,795
Total Assets	32,640	23,609	21,704	34,860	10,517	12,226	64,861	70,695
Liabilities								
Current Liabilities	2,757	3,670	1,355	2,290	129	234	4,241	6,194
Total Liabilities	2,757	3,670	1,355	2,290	129	234	4,241	6,194
Net Assets	29,883	19,939	20,349	32,570	10,388	11,992	60,620	64,501



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 21: Financial instrument risks

The Office is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of its everyday operations. These financial instruments include cash and bank balances, advances, accounts receivable, debtor-Cabinet and creditors and other payables. The fair value of financial instruments is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Credit risk

In the normal course of its business the Office is subject to credit risk from debtors other than the Cabinet and other government entities. The Office does not have significant concentrations of credit risk for its other financial instruments.

Currency and interest rate risk

The Office has no significant exposure to currency exchange loss risk and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Office closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from Cabinet and receipts from third parties. The Office maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

All of the Office's financial liabilities (creditors and payables), except the provision for legal and other liabilities, will be settled in less than six months from the date of these financial statements.

Financial instruments - fair values

As at 31 December 2023, the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and employee entitlements approximate their fair values due to their relative short-term maturities.

Fair values are determined at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions, economic conditions and other factors could cause significant changes in fair value estimates.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 December 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

Note 22: Changes to Budget

The final budget is adjusted for amounts approved under Section 9(5) and Section 11(5) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision).

Description	Operating Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
2023 Original Budget	55,927	4,841
Section 9(5) C/F to 2023	1,679	3,115
Final Budget	57,606	7,956

Note 23: Going Concern:

The Office is a public entity and is 100% owned by the Cayman Islands Government. The organization derives approximately 97% of its annual income from the provision of output services to the government. The Cayman Islands Government remains in a strong financial position and has given no indication that it will have difficulty funding the Office for ongoing operations.

The Office closed the 2023 fiscal year with significant unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and receivables to operate the organization for up to six months.

The Office maintains the ability to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future given the financial position of the government.

In making this assessment, management considered all available information concerning the next twelve-month period from the balance sheet date that was available at the time these financial statements were issued.

Note 24: Events occurring after reporting date

The Office got approval from the Public Procurement Committee to renew its existing helicopter maintenance contract with its current supplier, Arrow Aviation Limited. This contract, valued \$2.0 million will be for an additional two years beginning March 31, 2024. These amounts have been included under Operating Commitments - Non-cancellable contracts for the supply of goods and services.

There were no other significant events occurring after the reporting date.



APPENDIX - EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Entity Financial Transactions are the financial transactions that a Ministry, Portfolio or Office carry-out when conducting its business or delivering its outputs.

The entity financial transactions include entity revenue, entity expenses, entity liabilities and entity assets. Entity expenses include salaries, pension contributions, electricity and professional fees amongst other costs. Entity assets are assets used for the delivery of a Ministry's, Portfolio's or Office's Outputs and include furniture, motor vehicles, boats and computers. Entity liabilities incurred by a Ministry, Portfolio or Office include accounts payable and accrued leave. The revenue that a Ministry, Portfolio or Office receives primarily from the Cabinet to deliver its outputs, is known as entity revenue, which is used to pay for entity expenses, entity assets and entity liabilities.

Executive Financial Transactions, on the other hand, are the financial transactions that do not relate to the operations of a Ministry, Portfolio or Office but to the executive revenue, executive expenses, executive liabilities and executive assets of the Cabinet.

Executive revenue is for the benefit of Cabinet's use and includes import duty, firearms licences, miscellaneous licences, and work permit fees amongst many other revenue descriptions. The Cabinet uses the executive revenue to pay for its executive expenses such as outputs delivered by Ministries, Portfolios and Offices, general insurance, transfer payments and finance costs amongst many other such costs. The executive assets of the Cabinet include cash on hand and bank accounts in the name of the Office of the Commissioner of Police Executive, maintained at the Royal Bank of Canada, receivables from licences and the net worth of the entity - OCP.

The following Statement sets out the Executive Financial Transactions of the Office of The Commissioner of Police.



STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget
Executive Revenue			
Firearms Licenses	53	30	30
Miscellaneous Licenses	94	72	72
Total Executive Revenue	147	102	102
Executive Expenses			
OCP 1 Crime Prevention and Protection Services	28,990	28,701	29,029
OCP 2 Crime Investigation and Licensing Services	15,103	14,439	15,381
OCP 3 Policy Advice, Administrative and Support Services	7,992	8,007	8,047
OCP 4 Coast Guard Services	3,681	3,621	3,990
Total Executives Expenses	55,766	54,768	56,447
Executive Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-
Equity Investment - Office of the Commissioner of Police	64,501	61,707	61,707
Total Executive Assets	64,509	61,707	61,707
Executive Investment			
EI 79 - Office of the Commissioner of Police	3,881	4,842	7,957



STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Amounts Expressed in CI \$000's)

	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget
Executive Revenue			
Firearms Licenses	53	30	30
Miscellaneous Licenses	94	72	72
Total Executive Revenue	147	102	102
Executive Expenses			
OCP 1 Crime Prevention and Protection Services	28,990	28,701	29,029
OCP 2 Crime Investigation and Licensing Services	15,103	14,439	15,381
OCP 3 Policy Advice, Administrative and Support Services	7,992	8,007	8,047
OCP 4 Coast Guard Services	3,681	3,621	3,990
Total Executives Expenses	55,766	54,768	56,447
Executive Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-
Equity Investment - Office of the Commissioner of Police	64,501	61,707	61,707
Total Executive Assets	64,509	61,707	61,707
Executive Investment			
EI 79 - Office of the Commissioner of Police	3,881	4,842	7,957



Page left intentionally blank



Office of the Commissioner of Police

Cayman Islands Government



**Office of the
Commissioner of Police**

Cayman Islands Government

Office of the Commissioner of Police
2023 Annual Report

April 2023

www.rcips.ky

