

Policing to receive up to £1.1 billion extra to cut crime

Policing will receive a funding boost of up to £1.1 billion next year to drive down crime and deliver safer streets for all, Home Secretary Priti Patel announced today (Thursday 16 December).

The 2022/23 funding package represents an inflation-busting 7% cash increase on last year and means policing will receive up to £16.9 billion in total in 2022/23.

The boost in resources will help support the delivery of the Beating Crime Plan, which set out the government's mission to deliver fewer victims, safer neighbourhoods, and a more secure country. In particular, the plan focuses on driving down homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime – to ensure that everyone can benefit from the security that a safe home, street and country provides.

The additional funding will allow police forces to continue the work already being done to target criminals, which has seen:

- a 14% fall in overall crime (excluding fraud and computer misuse) between June 2019 and June 2021
- 11,053 additional officers hired across England and Wales – 55% of the target of 20,000 extra police officers by March 2023
- over 1,500 county lines closed, over 7,400 arrests, £4.3m in drugs seized and more than 4,000 vulnerable people safeguarded, thanks to our investment in shutting down county lines since 2019.
- almost 16,000 knives and other dangerous weapons removed from the streets last year thanks to police use of stop and search powers.
- 300,000 at risk young people reached through Violence Reduction Units, set up across the country thanks to £105.5m in funding. This forms part of the £242m we've invested since 2019 to zone in on serious violence and homicide hotspots.

Within the total package, forces will also be given £550 million more from government grants, including funding for hiring the 20,000 extra officers promised by the government by the end of March 2023. The successful recruitment campaign has already seen more than 11,000 additional police officers join up and make a difference in communities across England and Wales.

Home Secretary, Priti Patel, said:

Crimes including theft, burglary and knife crime are down, we've got an additional 11,053 police officers on our streets, and we've shut down 1,500 drugs lines which exploit the young and the vulnerable.

But we must go further and faster to make our communities even safer, so today I am giving our excellent police forces and law enforcement agencies more funding to do just that, in line with our Beating Crime Plan.

Reducing crime is a top priority for this government and I will continue working with police leaders to ensure this unprecedented investment results in less crime and fewer victims.

Minister for Crime and Policing, Kit Malthouse, said:

We have asked a lot of our police over the course of the pandemic, and while it's true that our neighbourhoods are getting safer, we are removing weapons and drugs from our streets and we are putting thousands more police on the beat, now is not the time to take our foot off the pedal.

Beating crime is the government's number one priority, and I am confident this settlement will give the police the resources they need to keep our families and our communities safe.

Funding to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) is increasing by up to an additional £796 million, assuming full take-up of precept flexibility. PCCs will have up to £10 of precept flexibility per Band D property in each of the next three years to use according to their local needs.

The settlement includes more money to enable the police to tackle Serious Organised Crime, support rape victims and protect our national security, with Counter Terrorism police funding increasing to over £1 billion for the first time.

From the total settlement, £1.4 billion will be spent to deliver on national priorities, including taking down more county lines, reducing violent crime, child sexual abuse and exploitation, fraud and modern slavery.

Next year will see:

- more officers to specifically tackle serious organised crime
- the creation of a National Crime Laboratory to drive the use of innovative data science techniques to prevent and reduce crime
- increase testing of innovative ways for the police and CPS to investigate rape cases
- delivering on our commitment to ensure that no victim of rape and serious sexual assault is left without a mobile phone for more than 24 hours
- improvements in local police performance, including measuring responsiveness to 101 and 999 calls
- further investment in law enforcement intelligence and investigations to tackle economic crime
- more investment in tackling fraud and improving the way in which

intelligence on firearms is collected and managed

- investment in major law enforcement programmes, and other critical national police and law enforcement IT capabilities

The funding boost is further evidence of the government's determination to bear down on crime and follows a series of recent developments including:

- the publication of a [10-year drugs strategy](#), which includes a commitment to dismantle over 2,000 county lines. The strategy is also backed by the largest ever increase in investment in treatment and recovery services
- plans for a [new Victims' Law](#) to provide better support for victims and ensure their voices are heard during the criminal justice process
- a [new plan](#) to deliver the biggest prison-building programme in more than 100 years – creating the right conditions to reform and rehabilitate offenders and ultimately cut crime

National Police Chiefs' Council Lead for Finance, Chief Constable Gavin Stephens, said:

We welcome the certainty provided to policing by the recent multi-year settlement, and investment in additional officers.

The confirmation of funding announced today will allow forces to focus additional resources into tackling priority crime areas for the public, such as targeting those that perpetrate violence against women and girls, county lines drug gangs and serious violent crime.

Chief Constable Andy Marsh, College of Policing CEO, said:

More funding to support policing is welcome as the service continues to work relentlessly to prevent crime and protect the public.

The additional police officers coming into the service will strengthen the existing workforce and allow forces to make decisions on how best to use this resource to keep the public safe.

The demands and complexity of policing are changing and it is important that forces have the resource to continue tackling traditional crime types such as burglary, while also listening to the public and renewing our focus to better protect women and girls, improve diversity and build trust.

The publication of the provisional funding settlement opens a period of consultation. The final police funding settlement will be debated in Parliament ahead of the new financial year.

Police Force Area	2021/22	2022/23	Maximum cash increase
Avon & Somerset	343.6	362.3	18.8
Bedfordshire	129.2	136.1	6.9
Cambridgeshire	165.0	173.7	8.7
Cheshire	220.1	232.2	12.1
City of London	71.2	74.5	3.3
Cleveland	149.2	157.0	7.7
Cumbria	122.3	128.9	6.6
Derbyshire	204.8	215.6	10.9
Devon & Cornwall	355.8	375.2	19.4
Dorset	151.1	158.4	7.3
Durham	140.6	148.3	7.7
Dyfed-Powys	121.9	127.9	6.0
Essex	335.5	355.0	19.5
Gloucestershire	133.3	139.7	6.4
Greater Manchester	673.1	711.9	38.8
Gwent	150.0	157.8	7.7
Hampshire	387.6	409.4	21.8
Hertfordshire	233.8	247.4	13.6
Humberside	211.1	222.7	11.5
Kent	357.0	377.2	20.2
Lancashire	325.7	343.2	17.4
Leicestershire	215.0	226.2	11.1
Lincolnshire	138.8	145.8	7.0
Merseyside	378.3	399.7	21.4
Metropolitan Police	3,072.3	3,236.5	164.2
Norfolk	186.6	196.2	9.7
North Wales	176.1	184.5	8.4
North Yorkshire	171.7	180.3	8.6
Northamptonshire	153.3	160.9	7.6
Northumbria	322.1	342.6	20.4
Nottinghamshire	237.2	250.2	13.0
South Wales	333.5	350.6	17.1
South Yorkshire	297.1	314.3	17.2
Staffordshire	221.1	232.9	11.8
Suffolk	141.9	149.8	7.8
Surrey	261.1	274.4	13.3
Sussex	327.7	346.2	18.5
Thames Valley	483.3	510.1	26.8
Warwickshire	116.0	122.2	6.2
West Mercia	249.3	262.6	13.2
West Midlands	655.5	694.9	39.4
West Yorkshire	510.8	540.4	29.6
Wiltshire	135.1	142.1	7.1

Police Force Area	2021/22	2022/23	Maximum cash increase
Special branch transfer	-43.9		
Total England & Wales	13,721.7	14,517.5	795.8

[Webinars about moving goods from France to Great Britain](#)



These videos will help you understand how to move types of goods between France and Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales). They cover changes that came into place in January 2022.

Moving auto parts between France and GB

[Moving auto parts between France and GB](#)

Watch a recording of the 'Moving auto parts between France and GB' webinar to help you understand how you can move auto parts, in this example seat belts, from the EU (France) to Great Britain (GB) taking into account the further changes that have come into place since January 2022

Moving aero parts between France and GB

[Moving aero parts between France and GB](#)

Watch a recording of the 'Moving aero parts between France and GB' webinar to help you understand how you can move aero parts, in this example an aircraft wing, from the EU (France) to Great Britain (GB) taking into account the further changes that have come into place since January 2022 onwards.

Moving cosmetics between France and GB

[Moving cosmetics between France and GB](#)

Watch the 'Moving cosmetics between France and GB' webinar to help you understand how you can move cosmetics, in this example lipstick, from the EU (France) to Great Britain (GB) taking into account the further changes that

have come into place since January 2022 onwards.

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Last updated 9 May 2022 + [show all updates](#)

1. 9 May 2022

Page updated to reflect changes on import controls that were announced on 28 April 2022

2. 16 December 2021

Added translation

3. 16 December 2021

Added translation

4. 16 December 2021

Added translation

[Armed Forces to support vaccination programme in Wales](#)

News story

98 personnel have been made available and will make up 14 teams of vaccinators to provide surge support to increase capacity



A member of the Armed Forces administers a vaccine in Wales earlier this year

98 personnel have been made available to support the Covid-19 vaccine booster programme in Wales. Armed Forces will be working to support the Department of

Health and Welsh Government to accelerate the vaccine rollout amid a wave of Omicron infections.

The personnel will make up 14 teams of vaccinators who will provide surge support to increase capacity. Those deploying are a mixture of health care professionals and general duties personnel who will be working in support of [NHS Wales](#) staff and volunteers, administering vaccines and providing planning expertise.

Personnel will deploy to all seven Health Boards in Wales, with two teams assigned to each board.

Defence Secretary Ben Wallace said:

We are now supporting this national priority Covid-19 vaccination programme in Wales, Scotland and England.

Our Armed Forces are supporting our world class health services to accelerate the vaccine rollout and provide essential protection for people and communities. I urge anyone eligible to take up the offer of a vaccine.

Secretary of State for Wales Simon Hart said:

It is critical that as many people as possible receive the vaccine in our fight against Covid-19 and I'm hugely grateful to the UK's Armed Forces for supporting this effort in Wales as well as continuing to support the work of the Welsh Ambulance Service.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the military has stepped up to support health services across Wales with the distribution of PPE, construction of a temporary hospital in Cardiff and assisting community testing in the South Wales valleys, demonstrating the UK Government's commitment to meet the needs of the whole of the United Kingdom.

Personnel on task come from units across the three services – Royal Navy, British Army and Royal Air Force. Some personnel have been active on other tasks in Wales since the pandemic began including community testing and PPE delivery.

There are now 227 personnel available to support on Operation Rescript tasks in Wales, the operational name given to Defence's work to support the pandemic response across the UK.

Support is being provided through the [Military Aid to the Civil Authorities \(MACA\)](#) process. Since March 2020, Defence have responded to over 440 MACA requests across the UK.

The Armed Forces stand ready to step up and support civil authorities, devolved nations and communities as required in the coming months where the requests meet the MACA principles.

Published 16 December 2021

[Crackdown on directors who dissolve companies to evade debts](#)

The Insolvency Service has been granted new powers to tackle unfit directors who dissolve companies to avoid paying their liabilities.

The new legislation extends the Insolvency Service's powers, on behalf of the Business Secretary, to investigate and disqualify company directors who abuse the company dissolution process.

The Rating (Coronavirus) and Directors Disqualification (Dissolved Companies) Act will also help tackle directors dissolving companies to avoid repaying Government backed loans put in place to support businesses during the Coronavirus pandemic.

Business Secretary Kwasi Kwarteng said:

We want the UK to be the best place in the world to do business and we have provided unprecedented support to businesses to help them through the pandemic.

These new powers will curb those rogue directors who seek to avoid paying back their debts, including government loans provided to support businesses and save jobs. Government is committed to tackle those who seek to leave the British taxpayer out of pocket by abusing the covid financial support that has been so vital to businesses.

The Insolvency Service has powers to investigate directors of companies that enter a form of insolvency, including administration and liquidation. The Insolvency Service may also be instructed to investigate live companies where there is evidence of wrongdoing.

This Act extends those investigatory powers to directors of dissolved companies and if misconduct is found, directors can face sanctions including being disqualified as a company director for up to 15 years or, in the most serious of cases, prosecution.

The Business Secretary will also be able to apply to the court for an order to require a former director of a dissolved company, who has been disqualified, to pay compensation to creditors who have lost out due to their fraudulent behaviour.

The Act also delivers on the commitment to rule out COVID-19-related changes as grounds for material change of circumstances (MCC) business rate appeals. This is due to the fact that market-wide economic changes to property values, such as from COVID-19, can only be properly considered at general rates revaluations.

To support this, the government is providing £1.5 billion in business rates relief to sectors which have suffered most economically over the pandemic and not been eligible for existing support linked to business rates. Guidance published on 15 December 2021 will support local authorities to set up their local schemes through which businesses will be able to access relief.

Stephen Pegge, Managing Director of UK Finance, said:

The ability to dissolve a company when necessary is a right reserved in legitimate circumstances where there are no outstanding creditors, however, it can be open to abuse.

The banking and finance industry therefore supports this legislation which will provide much needed powers to the Insolvency Service to help hold rogue directors to account by providing additional deterrents and easier enforcement of the rules.

The measures will be introduced under the [Ratings \(Coronavirus\) and Directors Disqualification \(Dissolved Companies\) Act](#) and the legislation will cover England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Act received Royal Assent on 15 December 2021 .

More information about director disqualification is available on [GOV.UK](#).

The Directors Disqualification Measure implements a policy first announced in August 2018. The Government announced it would implement when Parliamentary time allowed and the Bill was introduced on 12 May in part to deliver on measures to combat Bounce Back Loan fraud as announced in Budget 2021.

[MHRA's new guidance on using real-world data to support clinical trials](#)

could get medicines to patients sooner

Press release

This new guidance follows consultation with stakeholders from the pharmaceutical industry, academic research, trade associations, patient organisations/charities, healthcare providers and regulatory organisations.



[New guidance](#) that outlines how greater use of real-world data for clinical trials could help expedite the availability of cost-effective treatments has today been published by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). When conducting clinical trials, the UK regulator has said that using data generated during routine healthcare to improve recruitment and aid regulatory decision-making could help bring life-changing new medicines more quickly to those who need them.

Vast amounts of ‘real-world’ data are routinely collected from patients using the healthcare system. This includes electronic patient health records, and disease and patient registries.

While information generated from real-world data is frequently used to monitor the safety of medicines and medical devices after they have gained approval, it is rarely used to demonstrate the effectiveness of an intervention before it is approved.

This new guidance follows [a consultation](#) with stakeholders from the pharmaceutical industry, academic research, trade associations, patient organisations/charities, healthcare providers and regulatory organisations.

Dr June Raine, MHRA Chief Executive said:

“When used in this innovative way, real-world data has the potential to make a huge difference when it comes to bringing medicines through clinical trials to patients.

“With fewer or even no trial-specific visits, consenting trial participants don’t have to travel long distances to get to their appointments. And with fewer logistical hurdles, real world data could make it more feasible for trial sponsors to repurpose existing medicines for new conditions.

“Because of this, and the growing need to find more cost-effective ways of conducting clinical trials, our new series of guidelines focuses on how to use real-world evidence to aid regulatory approval, helping to bring medicines to the patients who need them, sooner.”

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